

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

REPORT OF THE POPULATION ESTIMATES OF INDIA

VOL. II. 1801--1810

EDITED BY

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FOREWORD

This organisation conducts not only the periodical census but also collects socio-economic data on the people in India. The ethnic details of some castes and tribes are also collected by us from time to time and published. Besides, we have collected and published detailed survey reports of some interesting topics like crafts, music of some parts of India, fairs and festivals and village monographs dealing with socio-economic and ethnic aspects in detail. These studies have been widely acclaimed by social workers, research scholars in India and abroad. Another project of historical nature was launched after the 1961 Census operations by the then Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Shri Asok Mitra of the Indian Civil Service and pursued by his successors. This project concerns collection, editing and consolidating of the demographic and socio-economic data for the pre Census period year 1800—1872. The Report entitled—(1) Report on Population Estimates of India—Vol. III— 1811—1820 Part A—Eastern Region, (2) Report on the Population Estimates of India, 1811—1820 Part B—India, and (3) Population Estimates of India, Vol. IV—1821—1830 have already been published. The present Volume, Population Estimates of India, Vol. II, 1801—1810 is a part of this project.

Besides presentation of population estimates in this volume, the write-up contains, as indicated above, many socio-economic details of the people of the concerned areas/ tracts.

The volumes to be published, the frame of compilation, its presentation and methodology adopted for this project has been explained in the author's preface as given in this volume.

The credit for the compilation and marshalling of this huge data of great value goes to Shri Durgaprasad Bhattacharya of the Indian Statistical Institute and his colleagues. I am grateful to them.

It will be useful if we get suggestions to improve the publications to come. Authentic additional information, if sent, will also be of much help.

V. S. VERMA

Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi
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PREFACE

I. The Plan of Pre-Census Population Studies

1.1.1 The pre-census population project was sponsored by Professor Asok Mitra, the then Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India in 1961 and executed in collaboration with the Socio-Economic Research Institute from April 1961 to August 1968 and with the Indian Statistical Institute from September 1968. The main purpose of the project is to search, collect, compile, scrutinise, collate, edit and publish quantitative and descriptive materials on population and allied socio-economic variables for the pre-census period up to 1872 when the first decennial census was planned. Data collected are being published after an appraisal according to standard procedures laid down. It has been decided to publish the materials in 7 volumes.

Vol. I	upto 1800
Vol. II	1801-1810
Vol. III	Part-A. Eastern Region, 1811-1820 Part-B. India, 1811-1820
Vol. IV	1821-1830
Vol. V	1831-1840
Vol. VI	1841-1850
Vol. VII	1851-1872

1.1.2 The fourth volume entitled *Report on the Population Estimates of India*, 1820-1830 was published in 1965 being the first in the series.[1] The volume III, 1811-1820, Part-A, Eastern Region was published in 1982[2], and volume III, Part B, India, in 1987. All materials collected are being subject to an eight-point appraisal as follows :

1. *Year* — The year to which a population estimate is referred to.

2. *Place* — The name of the geographical tract covered by any population estimate.

3. *Source* — A full catalogue of the volume where from materials have been extracted with particular pages and also the name of the library or Archives with call no. where possible. An Abbreviated reference to the library or Archives is given in third bracket. If a volume contains several documents or essays and materials are extracted, say from one of them, the author and the title of the particular document are given first followed by the author and the title of the volume itself in a bracket. *AS* is used for the Asiatic Society Library, *BSL* for West Bengal Secretariat Library, *NL* for the National Library, NAI for the National Archives of India, *WBSA* for the West Bengal State Archives, *ISI* for the Indian Statistical Institute Library, *TNA* for the Tamil Nadu Archives, *MSA* for the Maharashtra State Archives.

4. *Materials* — (a) *Geographical location*—A general description of boundary together with relevant information relating to political or physical geography is given from sources mentioned under 3 or from the documents. This section is followed by another with a sub-heading "geographical identification." Generally attempts have been made to identify any tract of 1811-1830 on a map of 1961, for all tracts except a city or a town.

(b) *Particulars of population*—This section starts with a summary table prepared as followes :—

SUMMARY TABLE

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	
2	number of villages	
3	population : persons	
	males	
	females	
4	number of families	
5	number of houses	
6	population per square mile	
7	average size of a village	
8	average size of a family	
9	average size of a house	
10	females per thousand males	

The summary table is followed by other statistical tables on population and allied variables.

5. *Method* — Methods followed by the author of an original document in arriving at a population estimate or in conducting a census or survey have been reproduced, as far as possible, in author's own words.

6. *Explanation* — Any detailed explanation of the materials presented under item 4 or materials available on characteristics or composition of population e.g., description of castes and their function, state of cultivation, land utilisation, manufactures, and other productive economic activities, migration, material condition of the people, their language, habits, manners, factors helping a growth such as good season or retarding a growth such as drought, scarcities, famines, epidemics, etc.

7. *Gaps* — Any Cap, if mentioned by an author, in respect of any population estimate, e.g., under-coverage in respect of area, non-reporting by enumerators, prejudice of the informant, lack of reliability of any figure etc.

8. *Editorial Comment* — This is a comment by the editor on the materials presented and his assessment of the character of the data including their reliability.

All materials presented in third brackets are necessarily the editor's own insertion.

II. Frame of Compilation and Presentation

2.1.1 It was decided that extensive searches would be conducted in libraries and archives to find out materials on population and on what may be termed as determinant and consequence of population. Population data were compiled by surveyors as a part of enumeration of resources of the territory acquired by cession or conquest by the East India Company. This is the main stream of source materials related to quantitative socio-economic variables. Topographical, cadastral and revenue surveys conducted concurrently threw voluminous village-level data for a large tract of the three Presidencies—Bengal, Bombay and Madras—in the first four decades of the 19th century. Administrators and scholars also conducted census or other types of investigation independent of the stream of official surveys. It has been possible to discover almost all the major sources of data, primary or secondary, published or unpublished for the pre-census period from 1800 to 1872. The period prior to 1800 has also been covered to a limited extent. Generally, data up to district level have been presented along with some representative materials for zemindaries or taluks and a few villages. A supplementary volume on village statistics may be useful.

2.1.2 Attempts have been made to assess the trends of population in order to evaluate the data by connecting the population of a pre-census period with the population of 1872 or 1881, 1921 and 1961. A time series has been constructed for each pre-census estimate connecting it with adjusted population figures of the census period for the identical tract with the twin objective of making an assessment of the trend of population and at the same time, of examining the plausibility of the pre-census estimate itself. It is wellknown that the year 1921 is the *Great Divide* in the population history of India.

2.1.3 In constructing the time series between a pre-census year and census years—1872 or 1881, 1921, 1961—population of each pre-census tract for census years was worked out by taking population of districts or taluks directly from the census reports or working out the population of any part either by taking population proportionate to the area of the immediate larger tract or by multiplying the relative area with the density of that tract. In the absence of a proper identification of a pre-census tract in the census period, the time series was constructed multiplying a constant area by the population density of the immediate larger administrative unit at different points of time. Population thus worked out cannot claim a high degree of accuracy or authenticity, but as a rough approximation, such figures are enough to indicate the plausibility of an estimate of a pre-census year in the light of the movement of population in the subsequent period. The behaviour of variables that determine the population and its movement was also taken into consideration.

2.1.4 In making a judgement on the plausibility of a population estimate, the role of factors helping or hindering a growth has been specially considered. But there is a danger that information may be incomplete, even misleading, on some occasions. Asok Mitra, the then Registrar General India, pointed out, "unless we have a complete information on the factors determining the size of population at any particular period, we may commit the mistake of over-emphasis on any aspect on which information is fortuiously available.[3] This useful forewarning was kept in mind. The general working assumption is that the pattern of fluctuations and consequent slow increase obtained during 1872-1921 also hold good during 1801-1872 unless facts to the contrary are present. On such an assumption, the rate of growth of any pre-census point between 1801-1810 or 1811-1820 and 1872 or 1881 is likely to be around the rate obtained for 1872-1921. A higher growth in any period may be wiped out by a single famine or epidemic and a trend of depopulation may set in. In other words, a fluctuation with a consequent slow growth was the key-note of the general population history upto 1921. Sometimes, it appeared from a study of the results of a concurrent enumeration or estimate and a subsequent census or survey that population substantially increased during the 19th century in some tracts. Such cases have been carefully examined by taking into consideration a number of factors, e.g. expansion of cultivation or other productive activities, migratory movements, etc.

2.1.5 An identification of every pre-census tract except a city or a town was attempted by (a) tracing the description of boundary and locating the tract on subsequent maps, (b) by tracing the location of taluks, cities, towns, rivers, hills, etc., (c) by superimposing an old map on a later map. A map of Arrowsmith, prepared in 1804, with demarcation of provincial boundaries, was reproduced by Walter Hamilton in 1820. This map was superimposed on a map of 1961 and the 'provinces' of 1820 were marked out at the district level. Area of a 'province' was extracted by taking area of districts, taluks, etc., from census tables of 1961 and also by counting squares where necessary. Results of such exercises have been produced widely in the third volume under geographical identification.

2.1.6 The present volume covers undivided India in so far as materials were available for the period 1801-1810, newly discovered estimates for 1811-1820 being added. There are one estimate for India, five for provinces and states, fourteen for districts and twenty for cities and towns. The following table shows the area, population, method of constructing an estimate or of conducting a census and the sources of population estimates of India, provinces and states and the districts.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, STATES AND DISTRICTS, 1801-1820

sl. no.	place and reference year (and equivalent tract)	area in sq. mile	population	method (a) and source (b)
1	2	3	4	5
	I. INDIA			
1	Hindustan, 1810 (more of less undivided India as in 1941)	—	100,000,000	(a) guess work from contemporary estimates. (b) James Bryce (Rev.) A sketch of the state of the British India....1810.
	II PROVINCES AND STATES	—	—	—
	B. CENTRAL REGION			
2	Bundelcund, 1820	23,817	2,400,000	(a) survey. (b) survey of India Memoir No. 338.
3	The Ceded Provinces, 1804 (In 1980, it included mainly Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand Divisions)	—	10,000,000	(a) estimate. (b) (i) Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part I, 1880; (ii) Selection from revenue records, NWP, 1873.
	D. WESTERN REGION			
4	The Province of Lus, 1810-11 (In 1931, the former province was contained in Jhalawan Division of Kalat State and Lus-Bela)	6,779	25,000	(a) estimated by the author. (b) Henry Pottinger Travels....., 1816.
	E. SOUTHERN REGION			
5	Codugu, 1815-17	2,165	40,000	(a) the surveyors estimated the population on the basis of relative density for every tract surveyed taking into consideration of the resource. (b) Memoir of Codugu Survey, 1870.
6	Madras, 1803, 1810 (The territory under Fort St. George as in 1823)	—	12,737,148 12,000,000	(a) by circulating a questionnaire to men of experience. (b) (i) selection of papers from the records at the East India House, 1820. (ii) Walter Hamilton, Hindostan, V. 2.
7	The Nizam, Dominians of Hyderabad, 1815, 1820, (the tract contained the Hyderabad State including Berar).	95,000 96,000	8,000,000 10,000,000	(a) estimate. (b) (i) Walter Hamilton. The East India Gazetteer, 1815. (ii) Walter Hamilton. Hindustan, V. 2.
	III. DISTRICTS			
	B. CENTRAL REGION			
8	Moradabad District, 1808 (part of several districts of latter periods were incorporated)	3,600	1,421,000	(a) estimate. (b) Walter Hamilton, The East India Gazetteer, 1828, V. 2.
9	Saharanpur District, 1807 (parts of districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerat of 1872 were incorporated).	5,900	703,000	(a) nothing mentioned. (b) Walter Hamilton, The East India Gazetteer, 1815, V. 2.
	C. EASTERN REGION			
10	Districts of Bengal, Bihar, and Benaras, 1801-1802.	—		(a) answer to query to former servants of the Company. (b) Parliamentary papers, 1812-1813, V. 9.
11	The District of Dinajpur, 1807-08 (spread in Dinajpur and other neighbouring district as in the Census of 1941.	5,374	3,000,000	(a) estimate based on various assumptions and micro-level survey. (b) Bhchanan Francis, Geographical, statistical and historical description of the District of Zilla Dinajpur, 1833.
12	The District of Puraniya, 1809-10 (spread in Purnea and adjacent districts as in 1941)	6,340	2,904,380	(a) same as above. (b) Buchanan Francis. An account of District of Puraniya, 1809-10.
13	The District of Ronggopoor, 1808-09 (spread in Rongpore and adjacent districts as in 1941)	7,400	2,735,000	(a) estimate based on various assumptions and micro-level survey. (b) Buchanan Francis. An Account of the District of Ronggopoor, 1808-09. MSS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, STATES AND DISTRICTS, 1801-1820—*concld.*

sl. no.	place and reference year (and equivalent tract)	area in sq. mile	population	method (a) and source (b)
1	2	3	4	5
	D. WESTERN REGION			
14	Bassim Circar, 1812-14 (Parts of Akola, Yeotmal districts of 1961)	2,351	23,515	(a) nothing mentioned. (b) Moorland, Hyderabad Survey. Survey of India, Memoir No. 166, 1812-14.
15	District of Soanda and Bilgi, 1814 (now situated in Karnataka perhaps incorporated in North Canara in 1961)	2,795	74,512	(a) estimate. (b) James Garling, Survey of India, Memoir No. 206, Pt. I, 1814.
	E. SOUTHERN REGION			
16	Canara, 1806 (more or less, North Canara and South Canara districts of the early census period)	7,380	576,640	(a) nothing mentioned. (b) William Thackeray. Report, 1806.
17	Ceded Districts 1807 (in 1890, the tract comprised mainly the districts of Cudappa, Bellary and Anantpur	21,981	1,917,376	(a) population returns collected from villages. (b) (i) Thomas Munro. Minutes on Ceded Districts, 1807; (ii) William Thackeray. Report on Ceded Districts, 1807; (iii) Walter Hamilton. Hindostan. V. 2.
18	Some tracts of Ceded Districts-Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail, 1812-1813	—	187,617	(a) generally enumeration. (b) (i) Survey of India Memoir No. 34; (ii) Walter Hamilton. Hindostan. V 2.
19	Coimbatore District, 1809-10 and 1816	—	596,606 600,000	(a) some local estimates (b) (i) Madras Board of Revenue. Misc. Vol. Coimbatore, General No. 18124, Sl. No. 91. (ii) East India Papers, 1820, Vo. 1. (iii) Walter Hamiltan. Hindostan, V. 2.
20	The Dutch Settlement of Zillah Rajamundry, 1813	–	10,967	(a) nothing mentioned (b) (i) Collectorate Records. South Arcot, 1785-1818, V. No. 147/2. (ii) John Hodgson. Report on the Dutch Settlement, 1818. Collectorate Records. Sl. No. 372. General No. 18736.
21	Tinnevelly District, 1801-02	—	571,000	(a) enumeration (b) (i) Madras Board of Revenue. Collectorate Records, Tinnevelly District, V. No. 4364, General No. 24894; (ii) A.J. Stuart. Manual, 1879; (iii) R. Caldwell. A Political and General History, 1881; (iv) Walter Hamiltan. Hindostan, V. 2.

III. Sources, Materials and Method

3.1 INDIA

3.1.1 *Hindusthan*, 1810—A number of scholars estimated the population of India. James Bryce estimated the population for 1810 on the basis of estimates constructed by contemporary authors. It is an intelligent guess work on the basis of existing knowledge although more scientific estimates constructed in recent periods put the population at nearly 200 million.

3.2 PROVINCES AND STATES

B. Central Region

3.2.1 *The Ceded Provinces*—The Ceded Provinces comprised mainly the districts contained in the divisions of Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand with an area of nearly 37,000 square miles. The Famine Commission of 1880 estimated the population at 10 million for 1804. This tract miserably suffered from famines for a number of cycles in the 19th century. In 1872 the tract contained a population of nearly 17 million and in 1921 nearly 19 million. It appears that the earlier estimate was an understatement.

D. Western Region

3.2.2 *The Province of Lus*, 1810-11—Henry Pottinger was entrusted with the strategic mission of a journey to Persia through Western India in the second decade of the 19th century. He surveyed the tract he travelled and constructed maps and also collected information on various socio-economic aspects somehow connected with defence measures.

His map was superimposed on a map of 1931 and the area of the tract was found to be 6,835 square miles against a correct measurement at 6,779 square miles. This is an excellent fit on all accounts. According to Pottinger there were only 3 persons per square mile, which seems to be correct in the existing conditions. Population doubled in 90 years between 1810 and 1901 and stagnated thereafter for at least three decades.

E. Southern Region

3.2.3 *Codugu,* 1815-1817—Well!known surveyor of the early British period, Lt. Connor prepared a memoir on Codugu or Coorg. While the topographical features and allied matters connected with revenue were thoroughly investigated, population was estimated on the basis of relative density for each of the tracts surveyed taking into consideration the resources therein. The country was practically entirely ruralised without any important urban centre. The surveyor mentioned that there was a decline following the wars with Tipoo. The ethnic division of the society was also described. Unfortunately population appears to have been grossly underestimated at 40,000. The population of the tract was 228,904 in 1872 and slightly declined by 1921 to be more than doubled by 1961.

3.2.4 *Madras,* 1803, 1810—Shortly after the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1813, it was deemed expedient to conduct an enquiry into, among other things, number of people in each district under the charge of the former officers of the Judicial Service. Thus the population of several districts was estimated. Such estimates were nothing but guess works to give a total population of 12,737,148. All the contemporary authors mentioned this estimate. Anyhow, compared to a population of thirty two million in 1871, it is obvious that population was grossly understated. Population increased by nearly 30 per cent between 1871 and 1921 and by 70 per cent between 1921 and 1961. An increase of 154 per cent between 1803 and 1871 is simply absurd.

3.2.5 *The Nizam's Dominions or Hyderabad,* 1815, 1820—The former State of Hyderabad contained an area around 95,000 square miles. Population was estimated at 10 million. Walter Hamilton was perhaps right to say that this State never became prosperous as the cultivators were miserably poor and oppressed. He noted that a large tract in the south of Hyderabad was depopulated and desolate. This tract suffered from nine spells of drought and famine between 1801 and 1871. Under the famine of 1804, thousands died of starvation in Aurangabad. There was a large scale migration. Cattle mortality was also high. Famines or scarcities visited the tract repeatedly in 1813, 1825, 1833, 1854, 1862 and 1866. Population of Hyderabad declined between 1891 and 1901 and again between 1911 and 1921. Between 1820 and 1881, population increased by 25 per cent. In the next 40 years, the increase was 24 per cent and in next 40 years ending in 1961, the increase was nearly 49 per cent. The estimate for 1820 seems to be plausible.

3.3 DISTRICTS

B. Central Region

3.3.1 *Moradabad District,* 1808—This was a district in the then Province of Delhi. In the census period, an area of 2,293 square miles of the Moradabad District and 1,790 of Bijnour District were contained in it together with parts of some tehsils like Budaun, Nainital, Bareilly and Rampur state. Total area worked out comes to 5,356 square miles which is not agreeable to the area mentioned by Hamilton citing Colebrooke's map in 1808. Population was estimated segment by segment : six principal cities were supposed to contain an average population of 30,000; ten large towns 6,000 each, ten smaller towns 4,000 each and finally 9,430 villages with 120 persons each to bring the total at 1,421,000. Data on land utilisation were furnished—land uncultivated was quite large at 21 lakh bighas against 17 lakhs under cultivation. The rent free land was nearly 12 lakh bighas for which no classification was given. The author admitted that this calculation left out 7 lakh bighas. It must be recognised that population was estimated on some objective grounds, although here also underestimation is seemingly large. A verification of data for the extent of cultivation may help one to consider whether a growth rate of 71.28 per cent in 60 years was plausible when the rate was 3.07 per cent in the next 50 years and 60.20 per cent in the following 40 years.

3.3.2 *Saharanpur,* 1807—The tract under the district of Saharanpur of 1807 was divided into three segments in 1872, 1921 and 1961 in a more or less constant proportion showing an area around 5,700 square miles with 2,217 from Saharanpur, 1,659 from Muzaffarnagar, 1,888 from Meerut in 1872. An investigation into land under cultivation revealed a large waste. Anyhow, the population at 7 lakhs was a gross under statement indicating a growth of 269.14 per cent between 1804 and 1872 when the growth was only 13 per cent between 1872 and 1921, and, finally 78.46 per cent between 1921 and 1971. An evaluation of the extent of cultivation in different period may be helpful to reconstruct the estimate.

C. Eastern Region

3.3.3. *District of Bengal, Bihar and Benares,* 1801-1802—Lord Wellesly sent a questionnaire to the Collectors and the Judges and Magistrates on the various aspects of socio-economic conditions of the territory under his admininstration—one of

them being related to population. The estimates furnished by them contained guess work with varying degree of inaccuracy. But it is quite interesting. For Jessore, the Judge and Magistrate estimated the population at 15 lakhs of which one-fourth was Muslims and the rest Hindus; the Acting Collector estimated the population at 12 lakhs on the basis of 100 persons per village, but the Hindus were estimated to constitute slightly above 40 per cent of population. An actual enumeration was conducted in some parts of Midnapore district to estimate a population at 15 lakhs. The Birbhum district was supposed to contain only six lakhs. The number of houses was estimated at 103,637 at Sylhet District with a population of 498,945, and the town of Sylhet contained 31,220 houses with a population of 75,382. For Dacca, the estimate of 1792 was referred to while efforts were going on to ascertain the population. Thus the population estimates were intelligent guess work of the administrators. The total population was estimated at 32,420,130 and it was the general standard obtained during the period.

3.3.4—*The District of Dinajpore,* 1807-1808.

3.3.5—*The District of Puraniya,* 1809-1810.

3.3.6. *The District of Ronggopoor,* 1808-1809—This tract was surveyed by the eminent scholar Dr. Francis Buchanan as a part of his investigation in the territory under the Fort. William and has been treated in a separate section.

D. Western Region

3.3.7 *Bassim Circar,* 1812-1814—This was a part of Hyderabad survey. Of three taluks that constituted the Circar in 1812-14, Basim and Mangrul were transferred to Akola district and Pusad to Yeatmal district. The first one was fertile and the rest two were relatively poor in resources. There were 684 principal and 25 subordinate villages in 1812-14 of which 100 and 9 were respectively deserted or ruined in 1812-14. It is an indication of the degree of decline suffered in the past years. Data were furnished for 29 villages and towns relating to number of houses and shops. Population was estimated on an assumption of density at 10 persons per square mile to bring a total of 23,515 persons. Anyhow, there was something seriously wrong, because in 1881, population was enumerated at 358,883 more or less for the same tract. A study of the detailed record of villages will be helpful in reconstructing the estimate on a more objective basis. It appears from the data presented for a few villages that the density was likely to be around 100, and, if so, the population in 1812-14 will come to 235,150.

3.3.8 *District of Soanda and Bilgi,* 1814—It was a part of the survey by Garling. The survey was exhaustive for natural and human resources. Soanda was divided into three taluks, Bilgi being situated upon the southern limit of Soanda. Total population was estimated at 74,514 for an area of 2,795 square miles. This agree with survey by Thackeray in 1806. The movement of population is likely to be similar to that of Canara.

E. Southern Region

3.3.9 *Canara,* 1806—William Thackeray conducted a thorough survey of Canara in 1806. Subsequently, the districts of North and South Canara were seperated and area varied over the census period. Thackeray enumerated a population of 576,640. The growth of population between 1806 and 1871 was 106.05 per cent; in other words, population doubled between 1806 and 1871, but the increase was only to the extent of 27.95 per cent between 1871 and 1921 and 51.46 per cent between 1921 and 1961. Population was unlikely to double between 1806 and 1809.

3.3.10 *Ceded Districts,* 1807—Thomas Munro conducted a detailed revenue survey of the districts ceded to the East India Company by the Nizam of Hyderabad-Bellary, Anantpur and Cudappa. The area of the tract surveyed by Thomas Munro was recorded as 21,981 square miles. William Thackeray mentioned the area as 19,011 square miles. The area of the three districts of Cudappa, Bellary and Anantpur was 19,234 square miles in 1872, 18,353 in 1921 and 17,134 in 1961. The result of an 'agricultural survey' was contained in Table No. 5 showing the population, the number of cattle and sheep; and the extent and value of all land cultivated and waste, and everything that seemed to be necessary. The result of the first round of survey in 1801 was, according to Munro, contained a considerable degree of understatement about the population. He did not try to rectify it immediately as people were apprehensive of a capitation tax. In August 1806, instructions were sent "to make out new returns of the number of inhabitants in every village founded as far it might be practicable upon actual muster except in the case of those castes who seclude their women from public view". Munro expected that these returns would probably exhibit "as accurate a statement of the population of an extensive province as can in general be procured in any other part of the world". The total number was recorded as 1,917,376 i.e. 689,292 higher than the return of 1802. Munro said "a part of this excess, perhaps one-fourth, arises from the increase of population during a period of five years of tranquility. A small part is also owing to the return of inhabitants who had immigrated under the Nizam's Government, the remainder must be attributed to the falsity of the former returns. There is every reason to believe that the total is rather below than above the actual population, for the number of females ought to be greater". The statement will

sound something like that of the Census Commissioner of 1881 regarding the reasons for under-coverage and under-enumeration. Munro's performance, on all accounts, is excellent—the thoroughness and accuracy deserve a high appreciation. The ceded districts contained in 1807 more ground and people than that in Scotland. In his "instruction to surveyors", he detailed out the method of survey. In measurement of fields, his instructions were forerunners of the cadastral and revenue surveys. Population increased by 56.68 per cent between 1807 and 1872 or at the rate of 0.87 per cent against a negative growth of 9.91 between 1872 and 1921. Munro rightly pointed out that the number of inhabitants was understated.

3.3.11 *Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawad, Cummum, Giddalocor and Chittavail,* 1812-15—Ceded Districts were surveyed under Colin Mackenzie who became the first Surveyor General of India. Some of the tables were collected from the manuscripts of the survey. A *Khanashumari* (literally, khana means houses, sumari enumeration, generally used for a census) table comprises figures or subordinate bustee of villages (principal inhabited, bachyrank or ruined); water works (river, nullas, dam, tanks, well etc), fortification comes next followed by religious establishments, public buildings, head of revenue (numbering 30 heads), houses, population and families, cattle. A detailed enumeration of caste follows next. Population by families and population by caste agrees finally with same marginal differences. All these places could not be properly identified because most of them ceased to exist as taluks.

3.3.12 *Coimbatore District,* 1809-10 *and* 1816—The estimate of population of the district was formulated to assess the mortality during serious epidemic of 1810-11. Out of an estimated population of 298,939 in 1809-10, 22,451 died during January, 1810 to April, 1811. Population apparently increased about three times by 1872 which is simply absurd. The growth between 1809-10 and 1961 was to the extent of 68.29 per cent.

3.3.13. *The Dutch Settlement of Zillah Rajahmundry,* 1813—The settlement contained a population of 10,969, the average house size being 4.05. The estimate is seemingly reliable, but the tract could not be related to subsequent period.

3.3.14 *Tinnevelly District,* 1801-02—The estimate is stated to be based on a census. Population was placed at 571,000 in 1801, 629,000 in 1817 and 788,000 in 1823. The last one is more reliable being based on a serious effort to enumerate the people. Between 1801 and 1871, population nearly trebled and it is absurd. All the early estimates suffer from a sort of underenumeration of a varying degree.

3.4 TOWNS AND CITIES

3.4.1 *Data have been presented for* 20 *towns and cities*—The number of place called a town without any definition in the East India Gazetteer (1815) was more than a thousand. The following table shows the population of 20 towns and cities for any point between 1801 and 1820 and in 1871 (or 1872 or 1881 or 1891 depending on the availability of data).

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 1801-1820, 1871, 1921 AND 1971

sl. no.	name of cities and towns	population			
		1801-1820	1871	1921	1971
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
	IV CITIES AND TOWNS				
	A. NORTHERN REGION				
1	The City of Cashmere, 1809	175,000	118,960*	141,735	423,253
2	Hissar, 1806	500	14,133	21,415	89,437
3	Nuggeenah, 1809	18,000	19,696	18,736	37,066
	B. CENTRAL REGION				
4	Allahabad City, 1803	20,000	143,693	157,220	490,622
5	City of Benaras, 1801, 1803, 1817, 1820	500,000 582,000 1,000,000 600,000	178,300	200,022	606,721
6.	Mirzapoor, 1801.	50,000	55,774	54,994	100,939

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 1801-1820, 1871, 1921 AND 1971- *concld.*

sl. no.	name of cities and towns	population			
		1801-1820	1871	1921	1971
1	2	3.1	3.2	3 3	3.4
	C. EASTERN REGION				
7	Calcutta, 1802, 1810, 1814, 1815	600,000 1,000,000 700,000 500,000	704,290	1,053,334	3,141,180
8	Moorshedabad City, 1802	35,000	24,534	10,669	16,618
9	City.of Patna, 1802	250,000	158,900	119,976	472,051
	D. WESTERN REGION				
10	The Island of Bombay, 1811	170,000	644,405	1,175,914	5,970,575
11	Hyderabad City, 1809, 1810, 1815	80,000 15,000 15,000	41,152	73,951	2,342,000**
12	Karachee Town, 1813, 1815	13,000 8,000	56,753	216,883	1,912,598
13	Salsettee Isle, 1820	50,000	108,194†	209,840	698,767
14	Surat City, 1808, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1818	144,355 250,000 400,000 124,406 157,195	107,855	127,356	493,001
15	Tatta, 1809, 1810, 1815	15,000 20,000 15,000	7,951	8,470	-
	D: SOUTHERN REGION				
16	The Island of Chetwye and the Town of Cochin and its Dependencies, 1812	41,901	17,636	119,310	469,886
17	Madras Town, 1809, 1810, 1817	400,000 320,000 600,000	406,645	578,550	2,469,449
18	Pondicherry, 1802	25,000	—	-	90,637
19	Puniany Town, 1817	50,000	9,194*	13,345	35,723
20	Tuticorin, 1801	5,000	10,565	44,552	155,310

*for 1891 **for 1961 †for 1881

A. Northern Region

3.4.1 *The City of Cashmeer,* 1809—Population was most casually estimated by Mountstuart Elphinstone. Walter Hamilton noted, "Bernier who visited the country in 1663, when travelling in the suit of Emperor Aurangzebe, gives a most interesting and romantic description of this city, but since the dismemberment of Kashmere from the Mogul Empire by the Afghans, it has suffered many ravages and extortions". Population suffered a decline several times in the 19th century. The trend has been discussed in a bit detail in the *Report on the Population Estimates of India.* Vol. III 1811-1820 Part-B India.

3.4.2 *Hissar,* 1806—It was virtually a deserted town in 1806 with a population of only 400. 'Hissar was founded by Sultan Feroze who dug a canal which brings the waters of the Jamuna close to the city' said Abul Fazal. The remains of the city covered a large area. Even in 1871, its population was 14,133 and the growth was slow up to 1921.

3.4.3 *Nuggenah,* 1809- It was a town in the then Province of Delhi containing 18,000 people. Population remained at the same level in 1872 and there were cycles of growth and decay to record a steady growth from 1921.

B. Central Region

3.4.4 *Allahabad City,* 1803—The population of this famous city was estimated at 20,000. The city did not present then a handsome appearance with only a few brick buildings without ornaments. The city grew rapidly with a population of 20,000 in 1803 to 143,693 in 1871.

3.4.5 *The City of Beneres* 1801, 1803, 1817, 1820—Population of the city was estimated at 500,000 in 1801, 1,000,000 in 1817 and 600,000 in 1820. It was noted in 1801 that the city was in a progressive state of improvement. The city had been expanding on all sides. According to one estimate, the Muslims constituted one-tenth of population. In 1872, population was enumerated at 214,758 apparently recording a decrease. A careful scrutiny is necessary to see whether the population at the beginning of the century was an overstatement or there occurred a decline.

3.4.6 *Mirzapore,* 1801—It was stated to be a "large and flourishing town on the south bank of the Ganges" with a population of 50,000. It was considered as one of the greatest inland trading towns for a long period. Population was 55,774 in 1871, 70,621 in 1881, and, thereafter a decline set in. In 1921, population reached the level of 1871 and subsequently recorded a steady growth to rise to the status of a city in 1961.

3.4.7 *Calcutta,* 1802, 1810, 1814, 1815—There were several estimates and it is difficult to assess the extent of reliability. Population of the city proper was said to be around 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs. "A table of mortality for children and young persons, from birth to twenty years of age, framed from the registers of the Lower Orphan School of Calcutta" was prepared by H. T. Princep. It was inferred from the data that "the percentage of mortality is almost universally worse among the boys than the general average, and amongst the girls better". The population, 600,000 in 1802 increased to 704,290 in 1872 and it appears that Calcutta never grew fast enough even in the 20th century.

3.4.7 *Moorshedabad City,* 1802—The city was on a decline after the Plassey. Population estimated at 35,000 seems to be low in view of a population of 146,963 revealed by a census in 1829. In 1872, population was recorded at 24,534. It appears that the census of 1829 covered some rural tracts also. Anyhow, the city continued to decline with marginal ups and downs to reveal a population of 16,618 in 1971.

3.4.9 *City of Patna,* 1802—Population of the city was estimated at 250,000. Francis Buchanan surveyed the city in 1810-11 to reveal a population of 312,000 which was based on more objectives criteria. But population was recorded at 158,900 and more or less, remained at this level up to 1931. There was a steady growth thereafter. In 1802, the Judge and Magistrate stated "I am of opinion that Patna is in a state of improvement, with respect to population and houses".

3.4.10 *The Island of Bombay,* 1811—Population of the Island was stated to be around 160,000 to 180,000. The author made a reasonably good exercise on scanty data of vital statistics. The mortality increased due to famine from 3,669 in 1802 to 23,179 in 1804. Deaths were augmented more than six-fold. But the different degrees in which the famine acted on the women and children of higher and lower caste were striking. The mortality of the women and children of the lower caste were respectively 15 and 12 times that of men compared to a much lower ratio for the same groups of the higher caste. Population apparently trebled between 1811 and 1872.

3.4.11 *Hyderabad City (Sinde)* 1809, 1810, 1815—It was the capital of Sinde. Elphinstone mentioned a population of 80,000 against 15,000 estimated by Henry Pottinger in 1810. Population reached at the level of 41,152 in 1871. A steady increase started from 1891.

3.4.12 *Karachee Town,* 1813—Henry Pottinger estimated the population of the fortified town of Karachee at 13,000 and Walter Hamilton at 8,000. Pottinger based his calculation on an estimate of the number of houses and it seems to be more reliable, because the houses inside the walls were actually enumerated. Population reached 56,000 in 1872, then 216,883 in 1921 and finally 1,912,598 in 1961.

3.4.13 *Salsette Isle,* 1820—It was a taluk in 1871 in Thana District containing an area of 234 square miles. In 1921, the taluk with two divisions into the North and South had an area of 250 square miles. In 1961, the entire tract merged in the Greater Bombay. A census was conducted in 1827. Population estimated in 1820 (or 1818) and enumerated in 1827 was almost same around 50,000. The growth was 116 per cent between 1818 and 1881, 94 per cent between 1881 and 1921 and 233 per cent between 1921 and 1961.

3.4.14 *Surat City,* 1808, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1818—H. G. Briggs estimated the population at 144,355 in 1808, W. W. Hunter placed the estimate at 250,000 for 1811; William Milburn at 400,000 for 1813. In view of an enumeration at 107,855 in 1872, it appears that Briggs was more correct. From 1872, there was an alternate cycle of increase and decrease upto 1931 followed by a steady growth thereafter. The city terribly suffered from famines and pestilence on occasions.

3.4.15 *Tatta,* 1809, 1810, 1815—Mountstuart Elphinstone estimated the population of 15,000 for 1809, and, Henry Pottinger at 20,000. Walter Hamilton perhaps used Elphinstone's figures. Tatta was,

according to Elphinstone, once a flourishing commercial town and then greatly declined. The majority of the population were Hindus. The city was founded in 1345. It continued to decline in the 19th century.

E. Southern Region

3.4.16 *The Island of Chetwye and the Town of Cochin and its Dependencies,* 1812—By the end of the 19th century, Chetwaye was a village in Ponnai taluk of Malabar district. It could not be properly identified on a modern map. In 1812, it contained a population of 41,901. The population declined in 1872 and rose to 119,310 in 1921 and finally to 469,886 in 1961. The table on the movement of population as constructed is a mere approximation.

3.4.17 *Madras Town,* 1809, 1810, 1817—The estimates presented varied between 320,000 to 600,000—the last figure being based on a reported census. The population was recorded at 406,645 in 1871 and 416,138 in 1881. Anyhow, the coverage of different estimates was not identical. The city stagnated for a long period of more than hundred years only to show an appreciable increase between 1961 and 1971.

3.4.18 *Pondicherry,* 1802—An estimated population of 25,000 in 1802 increased to 51,762 in 1961 and to 90,637 in 1971. The different estimates available during the census period do not clearly indicate the population in the urban tract.

3.4.19 *Puniany Town,* 1817—Colonel James Welsh estimated the population at 50,000. The author admitted that this was a mere guess work. Population in 1891 declined to 9,194. Population was recorded at 35,723 in 1971.

3.4.20 *Tuticorin,* 1801—Population of the town was estimated at 5,000 in 1801, enumerated at 10,565 in 1871 and a steady growth is recorded to reach at 155,310 in 1971.

IV. Survey by Francis Buchanan in 1807-10

4.1.1 The Court of Directors appointed Dr. Francis Buchanan in January 1807 to conduct a statistical survey of the country under the immediate authority of the Presidency of Fort William, Buchanan surveyed seven districts of the then Bengal Presidency. He worked for 8 years from the rainy season of 1807 to the summer of 1814. He conducted the survey in Dinajpur, Rangpur, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Patna-Gaya, Shahabad and Gorakpur districts, during the cold and hot seasons of 1807-14. The survey of all the districts was conducted more or less in a uniform design. As his biographer wrote, "For each district Buchanan was instructed to prepare a full topographical account, the climate and meteorology; the history and antiquities of the area were to be described. The number and condition of the inhabitants were to be reported on; their food, their habits, their diseases, the state of education among them and the resources of the poor were to be dealt with. The nature and state of their religion, the number and character of their various tribes and sects; the resources and the influence of their chiefs and priests; the feeling of these temporal and spiritual leaders towards the Company's Government were all to be assessed. The natural productions of each district, animal, vegetables and mineral; the fisheries, forests, mines and quarries were to be enumerated and discussed. Agriculture in the widest sense, including the nature and quality of crops grown and the stock reared; the character and condition of the tilth, as regards methods, implements, manures, means of irrigation and the like; the size of farms and the bearing of this on the condition of the farm labourers, the state of landed property and the systems of tenure prevailing so far as there affected agriculture, were all to be considered. The progress made by the inhabitants in fine arts, the common arts and manufactures; the architecture, sculpture and paintings; the processes and machinery employed; the quantity of goods manufactured and the amount of raw materials and capital available were to be estimated. Finally, an account was to be given on the character, the channels and extent of their commerce. A more comprehensive programme than this was probably never entrusted to a single officer in and out of India, and it is equally probable that no officer better qualified than Francis Buchanan to under take this task ever lived."[4]

4.1.2 R. M. Martin published an abridged version of Buchanan's survey in three volumes under the title of *Eastern India in* 1830-38. The Bihar and Orissa Research Society published reports for districts of Patna-Gaya,[6] Bhagalpur,[7] Shahabad[8] as well as journals of Bhagalpur (1810-1811),[8] Patna-Gaya (1811-1812)[10], Shahabad (1812-13)[11]. These reports were incomplete as they did not contain major statistical tables. Tables relating to cultivation of grain were published only in the Patna-Gaya report, but details of thana were omitted. Other reports omitted grain tables. Relevant materials for the three districts of Bihar[12] and one district of the present Uttar Pradesh[13] were presented in our previous volume.

4.1.3 Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis procured a micro-filmed set of the manuscripts of Francis Buchanan from the India Office Library running into ten thousand folio pages. These manuscripts also contained materials of the Districts of Dinajpur (1807-08), Puraniya (1809-10) and the District of Ronggopore (1808-09). We have extracted relevant materials and presented them under 8 points of appraisal.

4.1.4 The nature of Buchanan's materials has been discussed in the previous volumes. The Report on Dinajpur (1807-08) was published in an abridged form by the Asiatic Society in 1833; that of Puraniya (1809-10) published by the Bihar and Orissa Research Society was more or less complete so far as the text is concerned. The report on Ronggopore (1808-09) was never published. The microfilmed manuscripts of these districts were found to be incomplete, specially those for the tables. No homogenous set of tables like the four previous districts was available. The presentation has, therefore, been perfunctory both for the text and tables.

4.1.5 The District of Dinajpur was surveyed in 1807-08. This district in 1872 comprised 17 thanas of Dinajpur, 2 thanas of Malda and 5 thanas of Bogra with an area of around 5,000 square miles. Out of a total population of 30 lakhs, 70 per cent were Muslims. Among the Hindus, only 10,000 were Brahmins and the rest were the Sudras—of whom again only 70,000 were pure tribes, the rest impure. At least 370,000 or 81 per cent were of a very low status, nearly untouchable.

4.1.6 The District of Puraniya was surveyed in 1809-10. The tract in 1872, 1921 and 1961 comprised several thanas in the West Dinajpur and other districts. The area had always been found to be approximately correct at slightly above six thousand square miles. The Hindus consisted of 57 per cent and the Muslims 43 per cent of population. In the estimate of monthly expenses of different classes of people, the size of the families in the top class was about 200 persons. Buchanan perhaps correctly observed that the higher classes not only inflated their expenditure, but also the size of the family by incorporating their servants living separately with their families. The same group of people furnished inflated data for the expenses of the lower classes to show that they are not so worse off. Of the total population, 76 per cent were cultivators and about 11 per cent were artificers. If we assume that slightly less than half of the total population were females, about 14 per cent of them remained unmarried at 15 years of age. It is interesting to note that only 0.15 per cent of families lived in houses of brick, another 0.04 per cent in that of tiles. The largest group, nearly 54 per cent, lived in houses framed in bamboos and which were thatched with grass. Population declined by 41 per cent between 1809-10 and 1872, increased by 57 per cent between 1872 and 1921 and by 68 per cent in the next forty years.

4.1.7 The District of Ronggopoor (Rangpur) was surveyed in 1808-09. The then tract comprised in 1872 the district of Rangpur proper, Jalpaiguri (exclusive of Doars), Goalpara (exclusive of Doars), Dewanganj thana of Mymensingh to show an area of 7,400 square miles in 1808-09 and 7,811 in 1872. Out of total population 2,735 thousands, 56 per cent were muslims. Again 75 per cent of population were dependent on agriculture and 12 per cent were artisans. It is worthwhile to note that about 21 lakh people were inocculated. More than 8 lakhs annually suffered from fever. At least 10 per cent of man could sign their name and 1 per cent of women could understand the poetry of Bengal. There were 7,865 male and 3,600 female free domestic servants, and, domestic slaves, men and women together, were about 1,300. It indicates a total absence of slavery. Goalpara, now in Assam was the chief town, but it then contained only some good thatched houses and a street of shops which Buchanan considered as a kind of miracle and this small segment of the town "is looked upon as a city of the utmost elegence." In some points. "this small town probably far exceeds any place west from the Cape of Good Hope". There were only four hundred houses and most of them nothing but miserable huts. The works of Francis Buchanan according to PC Mahalanobis, "everywhere shows the critical attitude, keen scientific spirit and the experimental approach ... the wealth and reliability of the information (so far as this can be judged from internal evidence) makes the report one of the most remarkable surveys of all times. There is nothing in any subsequent survey in India to approach the one conducted by Buchanan 140 years ago".

V. Conclusion

5.1.1 The materials presented in the pre-census volumes contain raw data not only for a population history, but also for a quantitative social history. In fact, the census literature of India is the single largest source of Indian socio-economic history from 1872. The survey conducted in the 19th century before the first census of 1872 were very often much more comprehensive as the administration was completely in darkness about the condition of the country which they conquered. The territory of Bengal was a windfall to the East India Company after the conquent of Plassey. No time was lost to initiate survey to get hold of resources to be exploited. Lord Clive informed the Council at Fort William about the beginning of a survey of the lands, villages, districts, revenues from the Great Lake. Hugh Cameron started a survey in new lands of the 24-Parganas. Rennell completed his maps in 1774 and published a uniform set of maps of Bengal and Bihar in 1786. On the eve of the 19th century, the East India Company defeated Tipoo at Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799 and instantaneously a preliminary compilation of maps was done. The Governor General appointed Colin Mackenzie (1754-1821) to undertake "a survey on an extensive scale of the territories lately subjected to the Company". Macken-

zie also responded speedily and submitted a *plan of Mysore survey* on the 5th January 1800 which was intended to embrace two leading objects, mathematical, physical. The former included a geographical and geometrical survey. The physical part aimed at collecting information conducive to the improvement of natural history. This is one of the main streams of scientific data in South India.[15] Thomas Munro conducted an excellent survey in 1801 in the districts ceded to the East India Company after the fall of Seringapatnam by the Nizam of Hyderabad comprising mainly the districts of Bellary, Cudappa, and Anantpur. The survey was done on a more extensive scale in 1807. Information collected at the village level included land, livestock, all the sources of revenue together with non-agricultural establishments and a complete enumeration of caste numbering about 250 were collected. His analysis of population data and their deficiency in respect of under-coverage and under enumeration were similar to those of the Census Commissioner of 1881. Colin Mackenzie covered the same territory again in 1809-1814. The survey of Mackenzie, so far as the agriculture, revenue and population were concerned, was an extension of Munro's plan. In the entire set of survey, there were two sets of tables—*Khanasumari* or statistical table and *Dahazada* or register of villages. A *Khanasumari* literally means an enumeration of houses and in major Indian languages, the word stands for a census. Francis Buchanan in 1807 mentioned that under all Governments of India prior to arrival of British, there was a system of enumeration. A *Khanasumari* statement contained number of houses, families, tradesman, caste, ploughs, looms, tanks, and other public works, civil and religious. Richard Jenkins wrote in 1819 that under Maratta Government, there existed a kind of ground work what is called the *Khanasumari*. A census which was ordered by the Resident in 1819 was nothing but an extension of this plan.[16] Thus it appears that such a system was prevalent in a large portion of India if not universal. Each of the *Reports on the population estimates of India* contained such tables.

5.1.2 On the whole, the present report covers the territories under the Fort William and the Fort St George, a part of the upper provinces of Bengal now in the U.P., the Nizam's Dominion and finally the entire tract of India on a very broad basis for the period 1801-1810 or up to 1820. These estimates were not naturally wellfounded, but there were serious efforts to ascertain the truth. The three districts of the then Bengal surveyed by Buchanan throw up illuminating materials to generate further research into socio-economic history. The same is also true to a great extent for the surveys conducted by Thomas Munro, Colin Mackenzie and William Thackery. Statistical tables compiled out of these surveys deserve a thorough scrutiny. It is quite possible to build up time series for land utilisation, crop pattern, production, irrigation facilities, population and its characteristics and other variables for many points of time from the early 19th century to test a number of propositions of social and economic history and to study the long-term trend.

5.1.3 Out of fragmentary data, an all-India estimate was constructed in 1969 under the guidance of the late Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis.[17] Regional estimates for the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1871, 1921 and 1961 are being presented below with a hope that it may be helpful to scholars to utilise the data presented in this volume in a broader perspective.

POPULATION OF INDIA AND PROVINCES AND STATES 1801, 1811, 1821, 1871, 1921 AND 1961

sl. no.	India/states	area in sq. mile	population (000)					
			1801	1811	1821	1871	1921	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	11	16	20
	INDIA	1,582,989	207,385	241,936	204,920	251,328	306,541	533,434
1	United Province	108,007	40,311	43,133	40,545	43,860	46,191	72,847
2	Assam	67,359	4,031	4,265	3,625	4,677	7,991	17,377
3	Bengal	86,850	28,055	30,019	28,518	36,380	48,355	84,623
4	Bihar	69,745	19,931	21,127	20,599	25,735	29,023	47,935
5	Orissa	50,349	7,061	7,415	7,563	8,012	9,648	14,932
6	Andaman & Nicobar	3,143	14	14	14	15	27	64
7	Sikkim	2,745	37	38	39	45	82	162
8	Chandanagar	4	16	16	17	24	25	67

POPULATION OF INDIA AND PROVINCES AND STATES 1801, 1811, 1821, 1871, 1921 AND 1961—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	11	16	20
9	Madras	127,768	22,487	21,848	20,698	31,080	40,602	64,919
10	Travancore & Cochin	9,155	1,359	1,466	1,509	3,083	4,985	11,098
11	Mysore & Coorg	31,051	5,177	3,658	3,828	5,489	6,143	10,827
12	Other French Territories	174	171	175	178	247	328	453
13	Bombay	140,735	17,459	17,036	16,191	21,665	23,091	48,361
14	Portuguese	1,426	384	392	382	434	501	627
15	Central India	214,317	20,539	22,593	21,238	19,925	25,910	43,366
16	Hyderabad	82,313	8,652	8,825	8,561	9,688	12,472	22,264
17	N.W.F. Provinces	39,249	2,441	2,551	2,653	3,821	5,076	7,578
18	Sind	48,136	1,117	1,173	1,154	2,268	3,279	5,456
19	Baluchistan	134,002	387	401	404	855	800	1,257
20	Punjab	148,610	17,043	17,554	17,378	21,476	25,613	51,627
21	Delhi	574	255	252	231	255	488	2,659
22	Kashmir	82,258	1,033	1,089	1,183	1,847	3,320	4,877
23	Rajputana	134,959	9,425	9,896	8,412	10,447	10,591	20,058

5.1.4 In history, as Joseph Schumpeter pointed out, it is more important to ascertain what facts were than to analyse the given materials. In fact, no evidence, specially quantitative evidence, can be taken without a thorough scrutiny about the purpose, method, agency and other related things. It has not been possible to present even a small fragment of data discovered. The administrators of the East India Company made a systematic effort to collect objective facts regarding the country.

CALCUTTA,
26th January, 1987.

DURGAPRASAD BHATTACHARYA

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Professor Asok Mitra initiated this project as the Registrar General India covering a long period of history of this sub-continent and always maintained a close contact with the team to render his useful guidance. His successors, the late A. Chandra Sekhar and Shri R.B. Chari, extended their support. Shri P. Padmanabha was responsible to bring out the project out of a stagnation in 1976. Shri V.S. Verma, the present Registrar General, has enthused us to a great extent that we have already been able to complete two volumes during his tenure and hope to complete the entire work at an early date. Shri V.P. Pande, Joint Registrar General, India extended his help whenever necessary. Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) is virtually a member of the team as all the maps are prepared under his guidance. Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General is always of great help. At Calcutta, Dr. B.P. Mahapatra, Deputy Registrar General (L) always extends his kind help.

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Sm. Rama Deb Roy is mainly responsible for search, collection and compilation of materials from the State Archives in different cities of India. She is responsible to a great extent for a critical evaluation of data not only for presentation in the precensus volumes, but also for writing analytical papers. She has taken a leading part in critically editing the huge quantitative materials. Shri Sailesh Sen Gupta is responsible for the preparation of maps of the pre-census volumes. Shri Kunal Chattopadhyay has born the burden of consolidating the piecemeal materials and also of processing them for final presentation of the estimates for various tracts. Shri Phanibhusan Majumdar has been mainly responsible for the preparation of statistical tables. Shri Ajit Haldar rendered valuable services in tabulation work. Shri Ganesh De worked hard for scrutiny and tabulation and also for organisational consolidation. Smt. Kaberi Das, Shri Arunava Roy and Sm. Basabi Mitra helped in compilation and presentation of materials. Shri Samir Chakrabarty was responsible for the massive typing work. Towards the end of the work. Shri Khagen Neogi did an excellent job to bring the typing work to a completion within a very short time. Shri Ramlal Prasad and Sm. Nilam Devi rendered excellent help towards the success of the project.

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The success of the project is the result of team work.The editor is responsible for all short comings.

I. INDIA

1. HINDUSTAN, 1810

1. *Year*—1810
2. *Place*—*Hindustan*
3. *Source*—

Bryce, James (Rev.)

A sketch of the state of British India with a view of pointing out the best means of civilizing its inhabitants and diffusing the knowledge of christianity throughout the eastern world ... Edinborg, George Ram Sary & Co., 1810, p. 1-2, 42-44, 106-107.

[NL/162 A 213]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

The extensive empire of Hindustan stretches from the Indus, on the west, to the Burrampooter on the East; and from Cape Comorin on the South, to the country of Tibet on the North. It presents a highly diversified surface; rising at one time into mountains of a most stupendous height; at another, extending into plains, bounded only by the horizon. A vast variety of rivers intersect it; of which the Ganges, the Sampoo, the Indus, and the Nebuddah, are the most considerable. These noble and majestic streams serve at once to open a communication between the remotest parts of Hindustan, and to fertilize its plains, by the periodical inundations to which they are subject.

geographical identification

It appears from the description of the physical geography that the author considered an India which, more or less represented undivided India as outlined in the census of 1941. Where the subcontinent of India contained an area of 1.58 million square miles excluding Burma. Walter Hamilton estimated the area of India inclusive of Princely states as 1,020,000 square miles in 1815 (*The East India Gazetter*, 1815). But, Bryce referred to population estimated by contemporary authorities who, perhaps held a view about the area of the surface like that of Hamilton.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(i) TABLE NO. 1 (S-1) *Summary table of population of Hindustan*, 1810

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	100,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
4	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Guess from contemporary estimates.

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *general description*]

Under the name of India is comprehended an extensive portion of the globe, no less remarkable for its riches and fertility, than for having, in all ages, attracted the attention of other nations. The character of its inhabitants, the peculiarity of their manners, and the singular institutions by which the stability of their customs has been preserved for so long a period, have engaged the researches of the philosopher, by presenting an ample and curious field for his speculations. The wealth of many of its provinces has rendered it an object, no less suited to encourage the enterprize of the soldier; and, unhappily, entailed upon it all those miseries, which never fail to mark his progress : whilst the variety and excellence of its natural and artificial productions, have bestowed upon it an importance, on the eyes of the mercantile adventurer, which has led him to surmount every obstacle that nature or art has thrown in the way of their acquisition.

[2. *population*]

The population of Hindustan has, by some writers, been computed as low as sixty millions; while others with greater appearance of truth, have raised

1. *Year*—1810
2. *Place*—*Hindustan*

it to at least an hundred. Of this number, nearly ten millions are Mahomedans; the rest are Hindus, divided into many tribes, but all bearing a striking resemblance to each other. Of the proportion of this population, subject to the British empire in India, it is not easy to form an accurate idea, as the number of inhabitants, in the newly acquired provinces, has not yet been ascertained. But if, in the time of Sir William Jones, it amounted to nearly one-third, we cannot suppose it to be, at present, less than a half. By a late computation, it appears, that, in the year 1805, there were thirty-one thousand British-born-subjects settled in India. Of this number twenty-two thousand were employed in the military, and two thousand in the civil service of the Company. The free merchants, and free mariners, who reside in India, under certain stipulations entered into with the Company, amounted to five thousand; the officers and practitioners of the Courts of judicature to three hundred. The remaining seventeen hundred consisted of adventurers, who had smuggled themselves into India on board of foreign-ships, or in the capacity of gentlemens' servants, on board of our own-ships of war and East-Indiamen, and who were suffered to reside, although contrary to law, by the indulgence of the government.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The trend of population of India from 1801 has been discussed elaborately in the *Report of the Population Estimates of India*, Vol. III, Part-B India. Walter Hamilton presented almost an identical estimate for 1815. If we adjust the area conceived by Hamilton to that obtained in 1941 excluding some portions of eastern India not then under British occupation and not considered by Hamilton, the area will be doubled at around 2 million square miles and if, according to rule of three, population is also doubled, it comes nearly to 200 million. But population, as such, cannot be doubled because the tracts left out by Hamilton or contemporary authors on whom Bryce depended contained a relatively thin population. Taking the deficiency in the contemporary estimates generally on a lower side, there is probably nothing wrong in assuming a population of 200 million for the entire Hindustan under the geographical tracts described by Bryce. It may be mentioned that a number of scholars were almost unanimous about the estimated population at 200 million around 1800. As it is not possible to identify the tract represented by population estimates of Bryce or Hamilton, a time series is based on the estimate constructed by Mahalanobis and Bhattacharya (*Report on the Population Estimates of India*. Vol III, Part-B. India). We have retained Bryce's estimate for 1810 and taken half the figures in Mahalanobis-Bhattacharya's estimate for 1872; 1921 and 1961. It is not very sound to apply the rule of three for uncovered area which was thinly populated.

(2) TABLE No. 2 (S-2) *Variation in population of Hindustan, 1810, 1872, 1921 and 1961*

year	population (in million)	variation in population (in million)	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1810 . . .	100	—	—
1872 . . .	128	+28	+28.00
1921 . . .	154	+26	+20.31
1961 . . .	267	+113	+73.38

II. PROVINCES AND STATES

B. CENTRAL REGION

1. BUNDELCUND, 1820

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place—Bundelcund*

3. *Source*—

(1) *India. Survey of India*

Memoir of a Survey of the South East Portion of Bundelcund including all the Native States situated between Scindiah's boundary and the Cane River, 1820. By Lt. J. Franklin. Survey of India Memoir No. 338, p. 6-8 24-82.

[NAI/]

(2) *Franklin, James (Captain)*

Memoir on Bandelcund (*In* Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 1, Part 1, London, 1824, p. 259-281.

[AS/]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (1)]

Bundelcund is bounded on the North by the River Jumna, on the East by Boghelcund, on the West by the territory of Dowlet Rao Scindiah, and on the South by the Districts of Jubbelpore and Saugor. It extends 165 miles in length and 232 miles in breadth and contains 23,817 square miles with a population of 1'1' to each.

geographical identification

One of the first moves of the British on the outbreak of Maratha war in 1803 was to occupy Bundelkund. At the end of the war the districts lying south of the Jumna were retained by the British. By an agreement concluded at Shahpur on the 4th September, 1803, "it was provided, among other stipulations that a portion of the territory Bundelkhand yielding an annual revenue of twenty lakhs of rupees, should be ceded to the Raja for the maintenance of a body of troops under his command in the service of the British Government; ...permanent jagir in the British dominions was also promised to the Raja." (C. U. Aitchison, *Treatise, engagements and sanats*, etc. Vol. V, Part 2, p. 1—5). In 1817, as Franklin describes, the Peshwa, "by treaty, ceded to the Honourable East India Company all his rights, interests and pretensions, feudal, territorial or pecuniary, in the Province of Bundelkhund, including *Sagar, Jhansi*, and the lands held by Nana Govind Rao; and agreed to relinquish all connexion with the chief in that quarter. Thus terminated the authority of the Peshwa in Bundelkhund. ..." "Purwa, Tiroha, Bajairaghogarh, Shahgarh and Banpur, were confiscated, the last four named on account of the rebellion of their Chiefs in 1857. The Chief of Banpur was the representative of the oldest Bundela line, which lost Chanderi, Lalitpur, Kurwai and other districts to the Maharattas.".

"There are twenty-two States in Bundelkhand of more or less importance until 1888 Khaniadhana was included in this Agency; but in that year its political supervision was transferred to the Resident at Gwalior. In 1896 the State of Baraundha or Pathar Kachhar, the Estate of Jaso, and the five so-called Kalinjar Chaube Jagirs (Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda Pahra and Kamta Rajaula) were transferred to the charge of the Political Agent, Baghelkhand. The only States which have formal treaties with the British Government are Orchha (formerly known also as Tehri), Datia and Samther. The other Chiefs hold their territories under Sanads and are bound by Ikrarnamas or deeds of featly and obedience."

In 1826, according to Franklin, "The British possessions extend among the line of the Jumna river, from the zila of Allahabad to that of Etawa (Atava); and from the Jumna southward to the frontier of the native states; they contain 4,685 square miles, including the perganah of Kunch, and have a population estimated at 700,000 inhabitants."

The boundaries of Bundelkhund as stated by Franklin, including the British possession, contained 23,817 square miles. The States of the native chiefs were supposed to contain 19,000 square miles.

Tracing this boundary of Bundelcund as surveyed by Franklin, on a map of 1961, the following table emerged about the area of the tract.

(3) TABLE No. 1 (S-3) *Districts covered by Bundelcund of 1820 in 1961*

sl. no.	districts	area in sq. miles
1	2	3
1	Bhind	1,720
2	Datia	786
3	Jhansi	3,963
4	Tikamgarh	1,961
5	Chattarpur	3,330
6	Panna	2,785
7	Satna	2,866
8	*Hamirpur*	2,779
9	Banda	3,091
10	Sibpuri	785
11	Rewa 1/4	607
12	Jalaun	1,771
	total	26,444

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—*Bundelcund*

It has not been possible to identify properly the territory in 1872 or in 1921. Bundelkhund Agency, however, contained an area of 10,567 in 1872 and of 10,186 in 1921. There were many changes between 1826 and 1872.

The following tracts covered Bundelcund as surveyed in 1820, and 1921 on a very rough approximation.

(4) TABLE No. 2 (S-4) *Districts and corresponding area of Bundelcund* (1820) *in* 1872 *and* 1921

sl. no.	tract	area
1	2	3
	1872 :	
1	Rewali	13,000
2	Bundelkhand	10,567
3	Jalaun	1,553
4	Jhansi	1,567
5	Banda	2,909
	total	29,596
	1921 :	
6	Jhansi	3,634
7	Jalaun	1,549
8	Hamirpur	2,292
9	Banda	2,965
10	Rewa	13,000
11	Datia	911
12	Panna	2,596
13	Chhatarpur	1,130
	total	28,077

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(5) TABLE No. 3 (S-5) *Summary table of population of Bundelcund*, 1820

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	23,817
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	2,400,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	100.77
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

(6) TABLE No. 4 *Area, population and number of villages and towns of native states of Bundelcund*, 1820—*contd.*

sl. no.	name of the native states	area (in sq. mile)	land under cultivation (in sq. mile)	p.c. of cultivated to total land	population	no. of towns & villages	population per sq. mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Teary	2,160	540	25.00	192,000	640	88.89
2	Jansi	2,922	1,096	37.51	286,000	956	97.88
3	Dutteah	850	531	64.27	120,000	380	141.18
4	Sumpter	175	109	62.28	28,000	72	160.00
5	Jaloun	1,165	874	75.02	174,000	435	149.36
5 (a)	Mahoba and Sirinugur (Pergunnahs)	315	N.A.	—	33,000	—	104.76
6	Bownie of Calpe	127	95	74.80	18,800	—	148.03
7	Gt. Behree	30	22	73.33	2,500	—	83.33
8	Sareelah	35	26	74.28	4,500	—	128.57
9	Jigni	27	17	62.96	2,800	—	103.70
10	Behut	15	9	60.00	2,500	—	166.67
11	Alipora	85	42	49.41	9,000	25	105.88
12	Geroli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—*Bundelcund*

(6) TABLE NO. 4 *Area, population and number of villages and towns of native states of Bundelcund, 1820—concld.*

sl. no.	name of the native states	area (in sq. mile)	land under cultivation (in sq. mile)	p.c. of cultivated to total land	population	no. of towns & vlillages	population per sq. mile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Gowriar	76	48	63.16	7,500	—	98.68
14	Logassi	29	18	62.07	3,500	—	120.69
15	Jeitpur	165	82	49.70	16,000	—	96.97
16	Chircari (pergunnah)	160	100	62.00	16,000	—	100.00
16 (a)	Chundla & Serbai (pergunnah)	300	188	62.67	34,000	—	113.33
16 (b)	Esanugur (pergunnah)	175	109	62.28	15,000	—	85.71
16 (c)	Meriandо (pergunnah)	200	100	50.00	13,500	—	67.50
16 (d)	Heerapore (pergunnah)	45	11	24.44	2,000	—	44.44
17	Banda	—	—	-	—	—	—
18	Bezour	920	345	37.50	90,000	260	97.83
19	Rajnugur	1,240	775	62.50	120,000	310	96.77
20	Punnah	600	300	50.00	60,000	180	100.00
21	Sahgurh	800	200	25.00	80,000	—	100.00
22	Butrounda	275	172	62.54	24,000	—	87.27
23	Chobies (Jagiers)	103	77	74.76	18,000	—	175.75
24	Amwa (Jagier)	88	22	25.00	7,500	—	85.23

N.A.—Not available.

5. *Method*—

[According to the account presented by R.H. Phillimore (*Historical Records of the Survey of India.* Vol. III. 1815 to 1830. Dehra Dun (U.P.), Survey of India, 1954, p. 81-82), arriving at Bundelkhand in 1811, James Franklin started extending and filling up the gap of the surveys of his predecessors and in 1813, "had been placed under the Political Agent to survey the territories and boundaries of those chiefs who accepted British protection." During the Nepal War, he was withdrawn and on return worked "with frequent interruptions till March 1820. By June 1819 Franklin had completed :

> the survey of every independent state of Bundelcund situated between Scindiah's boundary and the Kane river, comprising in the aggregate the whole of the bowzie of Calpie, the whole of the stages of Dutteah, Jansi, ... the pergunnah of Mow, and five mahals of Bandera belonging to Scindiah, the isolated pergunnah of Aleepore belong to Holkar ...
>
> All the tracts lying within these limits I have surveyed very minutely, and ... neither a village mullah, or hill worth noting, nor anything either of military or political use will be found wanting. The boundaries of states are delineated with utmost accuracy, ...
>
> I have, however, surveyed the boundary line and a considerable portion of British territory from ... Allahabad to Agra ...
>
> The only independent states which remained unsurveyed by me are a part of Pannah, with the intermixed territory of Rajah of Bukht Bully ...
>
> ...I have actually been employed in surveying a tract of 22,000 square miles, during which time I never had the slightest assistances, ...
>
> He closed the work in March 1820, and submitted his maps with a memoir of a map of Bundelcund, including all the native states of that province situated between Scindiah's boundary & Boghelcund ; ..,"

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place—Bundelcund*

Fanklin's map was included in the India Atlas of 1827. The series of sheets of the maps of these surveys are preserved at the National Archives of India.

From the details of the reports it is observed that for each state, Franklin recorded the boundary, area in square miles, number of towns and villages and estimated number of inhabitants. He also noted the character of soil, extent of cultivation, agricultural produce, manufactures, mines and minerals.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : 1. *General description*]

Under the Muhammedan Government, Bundelkhund formed parts of the Subahs of Agra, Allahabad and Malwa : but this arrangement became nugatory on the fall of the Muhammedan empire, and at present the geographical division consists merely in distinguishing the territory in possession of the British Government from that of the Bundela chieftains.

The British possessions extend along the line of the Jumna river, from the zila of Allahabad to that of Etawa (Atava); and from the Jumna southward to the frontier of the native states : they contain 4,685 square miles, including the perganah of *Kunch*, and have a population estimated at 700,000 inhabitants.

This tract being divided into two nearly equal parts by the Ken* river, the divisions are termed eastern and western districts; and they are again divided in the usual manner into perganahs, and thanas, for the facility of collecting the revenue, and regulating the police.

The states of the native chiefs, or *Rajas* of Bundelkhund, occupy the remainder of the tract; and are each under the dominion of its own chief, who enjoys the protection of the British government; and is thus secured from foreign encroachment. They contain about 19,000 square miles, and 1,700,000 inhabitants.

These petty states are numerous; and some of them are extensive : but, in order to present them in a clear light, and show the nature of the tenure by which they are holden, it will be necessary first to take a general view of the history of the whole province.

[2. *lakes, tanks and reservoirs*]

There are no natural lakes in Bundelcund but there are several nobel tanks or reservoirs artificially constructed which almost deserve the name of lakes. Of these the principal are at Jeitpore, Mohoba and Gohra East of the Dessaun River but the great field for these stupendous works is West of that River. The former Rajahs of the Bundelah race expended vast sums on these works and parallel instances to the tanks or lakes of Berwa-Saugor, Arjal, Beersaugor, Nundunwara Bomori, Juttara, Goorah and Baand will scarcely be found in any part of the country.

The great object of these reservoirs is for the purpose of irrigation and the water in some instances is distributed by drains to lands which are miles distant, the general sterility of the soil required these aids and without them nearly the whole tract would have remained an unprofitable jungle.

[3. *forests, woods and jungles*]

There are no forests in Bundelcund nor any timber which could be turned to use on a large scale. The jungle of the low lands of which indeed there is too much, particularly in the native States consists generally of Fars, the wild Byer and wild Kurounda with a considerable mixture of the Gigantic swallow-wort and other brushwood which is convertible to no other use than to burn as manure or fuel, but the jungle of the hills is more useful, the Bamboo is plentiful, the teak tree is here and there found of a small size and generally speaking every kind of timber is found, though of a diminutive growth, perhaps the most valuable productions of these hills after their Iron; Diamonds, and Bamboos are drugs, gums, the Chironj Pistachio and K, hut which is the produce of the Mimosa Catechu and grows here in great abundance.

[4. *mines, minerals and manufactures*]

The diamond mines have long been noted as an object worthy of remark in the geography of Bundelcund. They are situated on the table land between the 1st range of Bindachul hills, and the 2nd, range of Punnah hills, and their extent East and West is from the Cane River to the Cheyla Nuddy which falls into the Baugee River south of Callinger.

The diamonds are found mixed with a red gravelly soil, at various depths below the surface, between the extremes of 3 and 15 feet but generally at 3 or 4 feet and they are separated by washing and sifting the soil. It is reckoned an inferior specie of diamond generally of the table or flat kind and rarely perfect and well formed.

The iron mines appear to be deserving of much higher notice and could be means of water carriage be supplied by art or labour they would perhaps prove branch of lucrative and extensive commence.

The mines are inexhaustible and are at present but partially worked chiefly by adventurers who

*Cane, Keane,—Maps, & C.

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place—Bundelcund*

pay a certain sum varying from 4 to 7 Rupees a season for each furnace; the other expences consist in digging the ore, transporting it to the furnace, and the preparation of charcoal. And so convenient are all these materials, and so rude and simple is the first process, that the metal in its earliest stage of refinement can be delivered at the mines for 1 Rupee 12 annas per maund; after this it is taken from the mines and undergoes a second refinement under able hands in which state it usually comes to market.

The miners are generally of the Goand tribe or other low castes who from habit prefer a wretched subsistence in these hills to the plains below and in times of scarcity numerous robberies are committed by them, perhaps as much from necessity as inclination. If therefore a small capital was judiciously employed in working these mines, and means of constant employment afforded to these people which is not the case at present, the greatest beneficial results might be expected in a philanthrophic point of view and in this light only it appears to be in some measure worthy of the attention of the British Government. The produce indeed would serve to supply the Magazines and arsenals and also the building department in the upper provinces but as an article of commerce it is certainly too unimportant to deserve their attention.

[5. *manufactures*]

The manufactures, peculier to Bundelcund are a coarse kind of cloth called Kurwa which is coloured red by dye extracted from the root of the Aul plant which is much cultivated in some parts of the Province, Garoota and Kotra are the chief places of this manufactory but Calpie is the usual mart. Calpie is also famous for its sugar candy and paper and Jansi may be particularised on account of its carpet manufactory. A coarse kind of sacking called Taut is also made in great abundance along the banks of the Betwa and Dessaun Rivers and also at Chatterpore which supplies wrappers for the bales composing the Dekhan trade.

[6. *soil, production and mode of husbandry*]

The soil of Bundelcund exhibits every variation from rich, black, loamy soil to sterile conker, the valleys and low lands are generally of the former kind and the banks of rivers and nullahs of the latter. The black soil if well watered is as fertile as any in Hindoostan and produces sugar cane, wheat, barley, joar, bajra, every species of the pulse or lentile, the Aul plant, and Indigo has also been cultivated with success.

In the more sterile parts and principally above the hills are grown several species of grain of the millet kind named Kodo, Kotkee Raali, Phikar and Saiiah, but even these inferior kinds are not attainable by the lower orders in times of scarcity and the fruit of the mowah tree on such occasions may be classed amongst the necessaries of life, thousands of human beings are supported by the produce of this tree and in extraordinary times of dearness or scarcity the pounded bark of the Kutbul tree is often mixed with the fruit of the mowah.

The mode of husbandry varies in no respect from other parts of the country; the natives plough with oxen and tread out their corn with the same animals and if there is any thing remarkable in this respect it is that the simple Chinese Wheel set in motion by oxen; and admirably adapted to raise water which is near the surface, is employed in some parts to irrigate the soil.

[7. *population and inhabitants*]

The tribes and castes in Bundelcund are numerous and in describing them I will first enumerate those who from the respectability of their origin are still considered as Chiefs and are never found in any capacity inferior to that of a Zemeendar.

1st. The descendants of the Chundallas Race are few in number and are found in various parts of the Province.

2nd. The Rughunsee tribe, inhabits the State of Burrounda East of Callinger and enjoys property and respectability.

3rd. The Bundelas tribe who always appear in the capacity of Chiefs, and never cultivate the soil.

4th. The Power tribe, who were originally expelled from Malwa have small possessions tributary to Jansi at the foot of the hills south of Narwar.

5th. The Bundelahs originally expelled from Sahabad possess a small tract of territory tributary to Jansi, above the hills south of Narwar.

6th. The Goojers who now possess the State of Sumpter.

7th. The Maharatta Pundits of Jaloun and Jansi who are Pandits merely in name.

8th. The Chobies late of Callinger now possessing lands near Terrowah. Of the inferior tribes the following are the most common, the Lode, Koormee, Goand, Kole, Gunghar, Aheer and Chumar. The Native Chieftains seem to find these more tractable as Zemeendars, and accordingly they are to be found in every capacity from the Zemeendar, to the lowest tiller of the soil, but there is another caste of tribe which inhabits Bunfurri a small portion of the Pergunnah of Chundla

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so named from its inhabitants, which deserves to be noticed separately. They are called Bunaafer, and are said to be the descendants of Alla and Oodul the two Champions of the Chundail race whose exploits furnish so much matter for Hindoo romance and which are often chanted in verses taken from the Rasa by their reputed descendants, these people were formerly desperate thieves, and used to go armed to their daily occupation, but they have latterly become more tractable.

The Bundelahs have generally been allowed to be a brave race of men and there is something rudely haughty about them at the present day. They are certainly attached to the soil they inherit, and "Boomiadee" the term they generally use to express exertions, either in defence of, or to recover their lost lands, might not unaptly be rendered patriotism, but if so it is of a rude kind and attended with few virtues.

Native States may be presented as follows :—

NATIVE STATES OF BUNDELCUND PROPER

1. *extent and population*

The State of Teary comprises all that remains (to the family) of the original conquests of the Bundelahs. It is bounded on the North by the Pergunnah of Mow Rannypore belonging to Jhansi, on the West by the Jamnie River which separates it from Chanderi, on the south by the Pergunnah of Marowni belonging to Scindiah and on the East by the Dessaun River which separates it from Danghai, it contains 2,160 square miles, 640 towns and villages and a population of 192,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The tract is generally speaking a barren soil, a rocky strata which pervades the whole extent lies so near the surface that cultivation is rarely found except in the vicinity of large reservoirs of water, which have been artificially formed, at great expense by the former Rajahs of this Dynasty. I calculate the area of cultivation at ¼ of the whole extent.

[3. *urban centres*]

Oorcha on the West bank of the Betwa River is the ancient metropolis of this State; it is situated on a low spot of ground where the river divides itself into several streams. The residence of the Rajah in latter times has been transferred to Teary, but Oorcha still retains vestiges of gradeur which amply repay the visit of a Traveller in Bundelcund.

Teary

Teary, the present metropolis and residence of the Rajah is a large well built and flourishing town, situated on the high road from Agra via Jhansi to the Dakhan.

Band

Band, the Rajah's place of retirement is one of the most interesting spots that can well be imagined. The small fort containing little more than the Rajah's house is situated at the extremity and on the declivity of a small range of hills, and commands the view of an extensive artificial lake which irrigates the country for many miles round.

other large towns

The other large towns come under the class of market towns and are as follows Kergapore, Mohungurh, Taroli, Chirgong Kunniadands, Tureecher, Pullehra, Putteare Astoun, Bomori and Buragong, of which the last only is deserving of notice on account of its manufacture of matchlocks which are famous in this part of the country.

name of the chief

The name of the Chief of Teary is Rajah Dhurm Pal who is a lineal descendant of the family who gave their name to the country, in addition to his title of Rajah which by courtesy is usually converted into Maharajah, he has the Mahommedan title of Mahundur which was conferred on one of his ancestors and he is considered to rank highest of all the Chiefs of Bundelcund.

Teary was admitted to the benefit of British protection in 1814.

II. The State of Jhansi

This State was a conquest of Mulhar Row Holcar from the Bundelahs, and entrusted to the government of Soubahdar Nurroo Sunker who afterwards farmed it, from him it passed to Sew Ram Bhow, and at his death to Rao Ram Chunder the present Chief, who is a minor under the guardianship of Gopal Bhow.

1. *extent and population*

It is the most extensive of any in Bundelcund except the British possessions containing 2,922 square miles, 956 towns and villages with a population of 286,000 inhabitants, it consists of the lands immediately dependant on Jhansi, on Mow-Rannypore and on Duboi and Talgong together with several dispersed villages intermixed with other States all of which are particularized in the Map. The Pergunnah of Mote may also be said to belong to this State because the question regarding it is so entangled by pecuniary considerations as to render its enfranchisement a matter of difficulty.

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2. *area of cultivation*

The nature and capacity of the soil of that part which is immediately dependant on Jhansi, resembles that if the State of Teary and the area of cultivation would not be found to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of the extent, but the lands of Deboi, Talgong, Mote, and of all the insulated villages as well as some parts of Mow-Rannypore are more fertile and the areas of cultivation of those tracts therefore may be reckoned at $\frac{3}{8}$ of the whole extent.

[3. *urban centres*]

Jhansi, the Chief town and residence of the Soubahdar, is very populous and well built, and perhaps the most flourishing of any in Bundelcund. It is surrounded by a Shehrpunnah or wall of stone which connects at each extremity with a stone Fort situated at the S. W. angle of the town. There is a carpet manufactory at Jhansi and it is perhaps the best mart for the fine cloth which is manufactured at Chanderi, and also for the Dekhan trade.

Mow-Rannypore

Mow Rannypore is next in size and importance to Jhansi; it is a rich and populous town and like Jhansi owes its chief importance to trade, particularly that which carried on with the Dekhan.

other large towns

The other large towns come under the class of market towns viz., Talgong, Deboi, Mote, Erich, Pehargong, Bomori, Rannypore, Sonari, Kundrowini, Dinaro, Kurara, Bobeena, Pechore, Myapore, Ahar, and Achroni; of these Kurara alone requires notice, on account of its fort, which is a hill fort, and the strongest in this part of the country next to Narwar.

The Peishwa's claim to this state perished with the campaign of 1818, but the territory still remains in the hands of Rao Ram Chunder under British protection.

III. The State of Dutteah

1. *extent and population*

This State was a grant to Soobkurn, the grandson of Birsing deo, by the Emperor Aurungzebe. At that time Bandere was the metropolis, but Bandere having been conquered by Mulhar Rao Holcar, the Rajah retired to Duttesh; it consists of Dutteah, Seundah Nuddiagong and since the campaign of 1818 the Chourassy of Oochar has been added thereto; besides these extensive Pergunnahs there are several dispersed villages, intermixed with other States which make an aggregate of 850 square miles, 380 towns and villages and a population of 120,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The area of cultivation may be reckoned at 5/8 of the whole extent, from the superoir quality of its soil and also from its surface being less covered with hills.

[3. *urban centres*]

Dutteah

Dutteah is the chief town and residence of the Rajah, it is a large, populous and well built town, situated in the midst of a thick jungle which extends from three to four miles in every direction beyond the area of the town, it is defended by a stone fort on the N. W. angle of the town and surrounded by a Shehrpunnah, or wall of stone, which encloses the fort as well as the town, every part of these fortifications is in good repair, but cannot by any means be reckoned strong, Dutteah was once taken by General Deboigne; it is not a place of tarde, the rivalry and superior address of the State of Jhansi would prevent its becoming a great mart were its situation more favourable than it is but its attention to the cultivation of its lands, and its interior economy compensate in a great measure for deficiency of trade.

Seundah

Seundah on the Sinde River is the next place of importance, the town is not well built, but the fort which is called Cundergurh is the strongest belonging to the Rajah of Dutteah; its situation on the right bank of the Sinde river which is intersected by ravines, renders it difficult to access, and the strength of the fort consists in its multiplied lines to fortification, i.e., its being a fort within a fort, and each surrounded by a ditch, the walls are of stone, lofty and in good repair.

Indurgurh

Indurgurh, the present capital of Oochar is a large walled town, newly repaired, and almost entirely rebuilt by the present Rajah, and as he frequently resides here in preference to Dutteah, the place is progressive in improvement, and may perhaps in time become the capital of the state, it is situated in a fertile plain, and is usually surrounded with cultivation as far as the eye can see.

Nuddiagong

Nuddiagong on the Bhouj River is the chief town of the pergunnah so named; it is ill built and the fort is by no means so strong as Seundah, though situated in midst of ravines, and difficult of access, this pergunnah is insulated and contains 57 square miles and 32 villages, the soil is good, and the lands are usually well cultivated.

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other large towns

The other large towns are Pergano, Bircha, Terait, Beroli, Berowni, Ronijo and Komerech, which come under the class of market towns.

This state was partly dismembered by Scindiah, and on the eve of annihilation when it was saved by being admitted to the benefit of British protection since which period it has been thriving and flourishing. The Rajah whose name is Paree Sing has the title of Rao and is a Bundelah Rajpoot lineally descended from Birsing deo of the Oorcha family.

IV. The State of Sumpter

1. *extent and population*

This state is an assemblage of usurpations from Teary, Dutteah, Jhansi and the Nana of Jaloun; of which five villages that were originally given by Dutteah to the Founder of this family, are the sole exceptions, but time and long possession, have assimilated the tenure into a right, which has now become indisputable, it is bounded on the North by the Pergunnahs of Deboi and Kalau, on the East by Pehargong, Erich and Mote belonging to Jhansi, on the South by part of Mote, and on the West by the Mahl of Oreeno belonging to Scindiah, it contains 175 square miles, 72 towns and villages, and a population of 28,000 inhabitants.

Sumpter

Sumpter is the chief town and residence of the Rajah, it is populous and well built, and the fort is stronger than is usually met with, it has a triple line of fortification, i.e., three forts, fort within fort and deep ditches between each, the works are in excellent repair, and well mounted with cannon, the suburbs of the town however, afford facility of access and the fort would speedily fall under bombardment, it is not a place of trade, its resources are solely derived from its lands.

Omrah

Omrah is the next place of importance, the town is not well built nor half so populous as Sumpter, the fort however is compact, and in good repair but differs from Sumpter in as much as it is commanded by eminences from whence its high walls might be battered with effect.

other towns

The other large towns are Garooka, Sajapore, Emroke, Amgong, Sirso Sankin, Lohari and Samee.

name of the chief

This state remained a long time out of the pale of British protection in consequence of the Chief's conduct on the first settlement of the country, and principally at Chumair a small fort in the neighbourhood of Koonch, the garrison of which was cut to pieces by British troops, as an example; a series of good conduct since that event has, however procured him this benefit, and he now enjoys British protection in common with the other states, he is named Runjeet Singh of the Goojer tribe and his title to Rajah is rather assumed than generally admitted.

2. *area of cultivation*

The area of cultivation (admitted in its regular place) may be estimated at ⅝ of the whole extent. There are but few hills on the surface, and the quality of the soil is generally good, and the lands well cultivated.

V. The Native States of Danghai

The State of Jaloun

The state including its immediate dependencies Goorserai, Kaleea, Talour and Simmereah, and also the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Sirinugur formed a part of the Peishwa's share of the tripartite division of Rajah Chattersal's territory, and previous to the campaign of 1818 Nana Govind Rao held it of the Peishwa as Lord paramound. It is bounded on the North by the Jumna River and the British Thannahs of Budhaik and Calpie, on the East by the Bownie of Calpie to the Betwa River, then by the line of that River to Kotro, and afterwards by a part of the Pergunnah of Mow-Rannypore; on the South by part of the same Pergunnah, and on the West by the State of Sumpter, the Pergunnah of Koonch, and afterwards by the line of Scindiah's boundary to the conflux of the Pohouj River.

1. *extent and population*

Jaloun and Goorserai are connected together but the small Pergunnahs of Kalaea, Talour and Simmereah are detached, This tract contains 1,165 square miles, 435 towns and villages and a population of 174,000 inhabitants; it is almost entirely free from hills and jungle, and like the British possessions is extremely fertile, the area of cultivation may be estimated at ¾ of the whole extent.

2. *area of cultivation*

The Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Sirinugur are separated from Jaloun. They contain 315 square miles, 83 towns and villages and a population of 33,000 inhabitants. This tract is not upon the whole so fertile as Jaloun, it has a greater proportion of hills and in some parts, of light jungle, I therefore estimate the area of cultivation at 5/8 of the whole extent.

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Jaloun

Jaloun being the residence of the Chief must be considered the metropolis of this State, Calpie was formerly the chief town but arrangements have long since placed Calpie under the British Government, and the Nana retired to Jaloun, it is a large and populous town though not so well built as the wealth of its inhabitants would seem to require, it has neither fort, nor sherpannah, it has no manufactory which deserves to be named and is not remarkable as a mart of trade. A mercantile connection of small magnitude between the Mahratta Pundits of the place and those of Jhansi and Mow, enables to draw a part of the Dekhan trade which eventually passes into the British territory either through Calpie, Etawah or Cawnpore but I do not imagine it is of sufficient extent to deserve notice.

Mahoba

Mohoba, though now in ruins deserves the second place in the list of chief towns belonging to Nana Govind Rao, and its large artificial reservoirs of water, its extensive suburbs, covered with the ruins of Hindoo edifices that were once stupendous mark very distinctly the metropolis of that powerful dynasty which ruled these provinces previous to the Mahommedan Invasion. The magnificence of this race is apparent all over the Provinces in numerous artificial tanks, and Hindoo ruins, but perhaps it is no where more conspicuous than in the Fort of Callinger, which is said to have been built, or perhaps restored by the Founder of the Chundail dynasty, Mahoba has neither fort, nor Shehrpunnah but the ruins of old Fort are still visible.

other towns

The other large towns are Kobrai, Barigurh, Sirinugur, Etowrah, Kotro, Goorserai, Kaleea, Talour, Simmereah, Aite, Kundowa, Orai, Choorkee, Kuttound, Gohun, Juggermanpoor, of which Sirinugur is the most worthy of note, because of its coinage, the Sirinugur Rupee is the usual currency of the Province.

VI. The Bownie of Calpe

This State is a detached portion of the Mahratta share and was given in a grant by the Peishwa to the famous Ghazi ooddeen, in whose family it has continued to the present possessor, Ameer ool Moolk who has the title of Nawab.

1. *extent and population*

As the tract is divided its boundaries cannot be accurately described but speaking generally it is bounded on the North and East by the British possessions. On the West by those of Jaloun, and on the South by the State of Behree, it contains 127 square miles, 47 inhabited or 52 nominee villages and a population of 18,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The quality of its soil and the state of cultivation resemble those of Jaloun and the British possessions on which it borders and the area of cultivation may be reckoned at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole extent, it is entirely free from hills and jungle.

Kudowa

Kudowa is its chief town and sometimes the residence of the Nawab; though in general he resides at Calpie, Kudowa has a small fort, newly built which is constructed more as a place of residence for the Nawab, than as a place of strength. There is no other town in this State that deserves notice.

VII. The State of Gt. Behree

The State of Gt. Behree was a dowry given by Rajah Jugget Raj with his natural Daughter on her marriage with Dewan Oocherjoo, it was afterwards confirmed to her son Kooman Singh by Nawab Ali Bahadur and subsequently to her grandson Joogul Persad by the British Government Joogul Persad died without issue, and the mother of the deceased, adopting Dewan Phairn Singh, the nephew of Dewan Kooman Singh, obtained from the British Government of renewal of the sunud in his name.

1. *extent and population*

It is bounded on the North and West by the Bownie of Calpie and on the East and South by the British possessions, it contains 30 square miles, 6 villages and 2,500 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

Its soil and cultivation resembles that of the British possessions and the area of cultivated land is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole extent.

Gt. Behree

Gt. Behree on the Betwah River is the chief town and residence of the Chief who has the title of Dewan; it is defended by a small fort which at present is very much out of repair.

VIII. The State of Sareelah

The State of Sareelah is also a detached portion of the original division assigned to Rajah Jugget Raj and was given by Pehar Singh to his son Man Singh as a provision; from Man Singh it passed to his son Taij Singh. Originally, it was more extensive than at present, and included Jelalpore &c.

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but that Pergunnah was separated, passed into the possession of the British Government; Sareelah however was confirmed by a new sunud to Rajah Taij Singh.

1. *extent and population*

It is bounded on all sides by the British possessions and contains 35 square miles, 11 villages and 4,500 inhabitants and the area of cultivation is about ¾ of the whole extent.

Sareelah

Sareelah is the chief town and residence of the Chief who has the title of Rajah; it is defended by a stone fort which was once respectable but now a heap of ruins and there is nothing deserving a further notice in this state, except the evident marks of poverty which result from expenditure being greater than income, or means.

IX. The State of Jigni

This State, though at first considerably larger than at present, was established in the time of Rajah Chattersal and entrusted to his illegitimate son Pudum Singh, who after the death of his father connected himself with his two brothers Hirdeesah, and Jugget Raj in their attempt to evade the performance of the tripartite treaty; the success of the Mahrattas however, soon obliged the Brothers to fulfil its stipulations and the State of Jigni was reduced to its present extent on that occasion.

From Pudum Singh it has descended in regular succession to his Grandson Pirthee Sing who has the title of Rao originally conferred on Pudum Singh by the Mahommedan Government.

1. *extent and population*

It is bounded on the North East and South by the British territory, and the West by the Dessaun River which separates it from Jhansi; it contains 27 square miles, 7 villages and 2,800 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The ravines of the Dessaun river considerably diminish the area of cultivation, which though the soil is good and fertile cannot be estimated at more than 5/8 of the whole extent.

Jigni

Jigni on the Dessaun river is the Chief town and residence of the Chief; there is no fort in this state nor any thing else deserving of note.

X. The State of Behut

This State originated with Rajah Himdooput of Punnah, having been conferred by him in fedal tenure on Dewan Kooman Singh as a new and for services; the original grant was confirmed by Ali Bahadur when he obtained possession of the Punnah domains, and afterwards by the British Government; it descended from Kooman Singh to his son Ooperbul, and from Ooperbul to his son Buncut Singh.

1. *extent and population*

It is bounded on the North East, and South by the British territory and on the West by the Dessaun River which separates it from Mow-Rannypore, it contains 15 square miles 7 villages and 2,500 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The proportion of cultivation and waste land resembles that of Jigni from the same causes, viz., the ravines of the Dessaun River.

Behut

Behut on the Dessaun River is the chief town and residence of the Chief who has the title of Dewan, there is no fort in this State, nor any thing else deserving of notice.

XI. The State of Alipora

This State originated with Nawab Ali Bahadur Rao Pertab Singh, the Father of Punchum Singh. The present Chief was a soldier of fortune and engaged sometimes in the service of Punnah and sometimes in that of Jeitpore, until both those States sunk under the ascendancy of that of Bandah at which period being deprived of service Pertab Singh commenced a marauding system which Nooren Unjoon Singh regent of Banda endeavoured in vain to suppress and Nawab Ali Bahadur after his conquest of the country suppressed it by bestowing this jagier on Pertab Singh on condition that he refrains from his marauding pursuits.

1. *extent and population*

It is bounded on the North by the British possessions, on the West by the Dessaun River which separates it from Mow Runnypore, on the south by Geroli and some intermixed villages belonging to the British, and on the East by the State of Jeitpore; it contains 85 square miles, 25 towns and villages and a population of 9,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

As a considerable portion of its surface is covered with detached hills which diminish the area of cultivation I compute it ½ of the whole extent.

Alipora

Alipora on the Dessaun river is the chief town and residence of the Chief who has the title of Rao, it is populous and thriving, being well situated bet-

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ween the two great trading towns of Mow-Chatterpore and Mow-Rannypore which have constant intercourse with each other; there is no fort, nor any thing worthy of further note in this state.

XII. The State of Gerol

This State originated with the British Government.

Dewan Gopal Singh, the present Chief like Rao Pertab Singh of Alipora and Rajah Ram of Gowriar, was originally a Soldier of fortune, and held a few villages of the Pergunnah of Kotra above the ghauts in jagier for services to Rajah Urjoon Singh, but on the declension of the Punnah and Bandah affairs he availed of that opportunity to seize upon the whole Pergunnah which he retained amidst the troubles of the times until the period of British ascendancy in Bundelcund, when his usurpation at the instance of Rajah Bukt Bully, occasioned the interference of the British Government. At length the British Government conferred on him the Jagier of Geroli which consists of 18 villages dispersed in various parts of the province.

1. *extent and population*

No definition of either boundary, extent or population of this State can be given, much less can any computation be made of the area of cultivation but all the villages are marked in the Map as belonging to Geroli [The map could not be traced-*ed.*]

Exclusive of this Jagier, Gopal Singh holds several villages belonging to Punnah particularly in the Pergunnah of Baswahs all of which are marked in the map as belonging to him though perhaps his tenure of them is somewhat precarious.

Geroli

Geroli on the Dessaun River is the chief town and residence of the Chief; it has a small square fort which is more adapted for a dwelling place than a place of defence, there is no other fort in the Jagier, nor any thing worthy of further notice.

XIII. The State of Gowriar

This State originated with the British Government.

Rajah Ram, a soldier of fortune, followed the example of Rao Pertab Singh of Alipora and his marauding exploits and pretensions eventually involved him with the British Government.

His system was the same as his Predecessor's whose example he followed and he evinced considerable address including the pursuit and harassing the troops employed against him until at length the British Government conferred upon him the Jageer of Gowriar.

1. *extent and population*

Gowriar is bounded on the East by the Cane River, on the North by the British Thannah of Mattound, on the West by the Pergunnah of Mahoba belonging to the Nana and on the South by the Pergunnah of Serbai belonging to Chircari; it contains 76 square miles, 19 villages and a population of 7,500 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

A considerable portion of this tract was covered with light jungle which Rajah Ram has cleared away and the area of cultivation of his Jagier may now be computed at 5/8 of the whole extent.

Gowriar

Gowriar is his chief town and residence; Kuddi is the next in point of size, but they are merely market towns, there is nothing else, deserving of note in this Jagier.

XIV. The State of Logassi

This State originated with Rajah Hirdeesah, the son of Rajah Chattersal who conferred it on his son Salim Singh in whose family it has remained until the present time. The Chief had the prudence to avoid involving himself with Nawab Ali Bahadur on his invasion of the Province and was in consequence suffered to remain unmolested; the sunnud of this State was afterwards sanctioned by the British Government and owing to family dissensions it has subsequently been confirmed to Dewan Sirdar Singh who is the present Chief.

1. *extent and population*

It is bounded on the East South and West by the territory of the late Soney Saw, and on the North by Jeitpore and a few insulated British villages belonging to the Chokey of Singhone; it contains 29 square miles, 9 villages and a population of 3,500 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The area of cultivation is about 5/8 of the extent.

Logassi

Logassi is the Chief town and residence of the Chief; the fort, built on the summit of a small range of hills overlooks the town which is situated on the declivity and at the foot of the hill; the fort was taken by the British in 1811, but it is now out of repair, and the town deserves no other notice than that it is situated on the high road leading from Calpie to Saugor.

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XV. The State of Jeitpore

Jeitpore was formerly the chief town and State of the Division of Rajah Jugget Raj, the second son of Rajah Chattersal as Punnah in like manner was the chief town and State of the Division of Rajah Hirdeesah, the eldest son; the feuds occasioned by the subdivision of these lands, distracted the province several years, as will be shown under the heads of Chircari, Banda and Bejour the family of Jeitpore was depressed by them but it retained possession of the chief state which has descended lineally from Jugget Raj through its representatives Pehar Singh, Guj Singh, and Kesuree Singh to Parichit the present Rajah who is a minor. The State suffered diminution in the time of Rajah Kesuree Singh in consequence of his opposition to Ali Bahadur, and he lost it altogether for a time in consequence of his opposition to the British but the British Government afterwards reinstated him with some additional territory situated above the ghauts and East of the Cane River which not coming within the range of this survey, is not included in the aggregate statement.

1. *extent and population*

It is bounded on the West by the State of Alipora, on the North and East by the British territory, and on the south by the territory of the late Soney Saw and the state of Logassi, it contains 165 square miles, 52 villages and a population of 16,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The surface being covered with numerous detached hills and in several parts with low brushwood jungle; the area of cultivation cannot be estimated at more than ½ of the whole extent.

Jeitpore

Jeitpore is the chief town and residence of the Rajah, it is populous and tolerably well built, and situated on the West side of a range of hills on which stands the fort which has obtained some celebrity, 1st. by its being the place where Ahmed Khan Bungesh made his last stand, against Rajah Chattersal and his Allies the Mahrattas and 2nd. by its having given a temporary check to British troops in the time of Rajah Kesuree Singh, at present it is out of repair having been partly destroyed by the British.

Lake of Jeitpore

A most extensive artificial lake is formed in a very simple manner, by damming a small stream in a spot judiciously chosen at the extremity of the hills and tuhs throwing the weight of the whole body of water upon the hills which confine the inundation.

Jeitpore has no manufacture nor is it a place of trade, it is situated on the high road between Calpie and Saugor.

XVI. The State of Chircari

This State originated in the division of the territory of Rajah Jugget Raj. Pehar Singh, the Eldest son of Jugget Raj succeeded his father but is said that Keerut Singh, his second son was intended for the succession. Keerut Singh however died before his father and left six sons of whom Gooman Singh and Kooman Singh were selected to share between them the lands which were intended for their father, hence on the death of their grandfather Jugget Raj, these two Chiefs united themselves against their uncle, Pehar Singh of Jeitpore and Birsing Deo of Bejour, and their dissentions terminated by a mutual acknowledgement of the permanent division of the lands of Rajah Jugget Raj into four parts viz. Jeitpore, Banda, Chircari and Bejour.

Chircari was assigned to Kooman Singh who transmitted it to his son Rajah Bijee Bahadur, the present Rajah, it contains the detached Pergunnahs of Chircari, Chundla-Serbai, Esanugur, Meniahdo, and Heerapore whose respective boundaries, extent and population are as follows.

Pergunnahs of Chircari

1. *extent and population and area of cultivation*

The Pergunnah of Chircari is bounded on the North and East and West by the British possessions and on the South and East by the Pergunnah of Mahoba, it contains 160 square miles, 42 villages and a population of 16,000 inhabitants, the southern parts of this tract being intersected with hills and in many parts covered with light jungle. I estimate the area of cultivation at 5/8 of the whole extent.

Chircari

Chircari is the chief town and residence of the Rajah; it is populous, well built and defended by a hill fort which overlooks the town, the ramparts are of stone and in good repair but being commanded by neighbouring hills it cannot be considered a place of great strength. The town is in an improving condition.

Pergunnahs of Chundla & Serbai

1. *extent and population*

These two Pergunnahs are united together and are bounded on the North by the Jagier of Rajah Ram on the West by the Pergunnah of Mahoba and part of the territory of the late Soney Saw, on the south by the Pergunnah of Bechone, belonging to Rajah Bukht Bulli and on the East by the Cane River which separates it from the British Territory, they contain 300 square miles, 115 villages and 34,000 inhabitants.

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—*Bundelcund*

2. *area of cultivation*

The area of cultivation is the same as Chircari owing to the same causes viz., 5/8 of the whole extent.

chief towns

Chundla and Serbai are the chief towns, but they are merely market towns, there is no fort larger than a common square stone fort with loopholes for matchlocks nor any thing else deserving of notice except that a part of this tract is called Bunpurri which I shall hereafter mention under the head of Tribes and that the best Oxen in Bundelcund are bred in the Pergunnah of Chundla.

Pergunnah of Esanugur

1. *extent and population*

This Pergunnah is bounded on the West by the Dessaun River which separates it from Teary, on the North by Geroli and on the East and South by the State of Bejour; it contains 175 square miles, 50 villages and 15,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The area of cultivation owing to the same causes which prevail in Chircari and Chundla as well as the ravines of the Dassaun River cannot be estimated as more than 5/8 of the extent.

chief town

Esanugur near the Dassaun River is the chief town and is the only one deserving of notice; it is built on a small eminence which like that of Jaitpore has been ingeniously made use of to form an artificial lake, it is defended by a small square stone fort.

The Pergunnah of Meriahdo

1. *extent and population*

This Pergunnah, situated above the ghats is bounded on the North by the Pergunnah of Kissengurh belonging to the late Soney Saw, on the East by part of Pannah belonging to Rajah Kishore Singh, on the West by the Pergunnah of Kanowra belonging to Rajah Urjoon Singh and on the South by the Sonar River which separates it from the District of Saugor belonging to the British; it contains 200 square miles, 45 villages and 13,500 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

This Pergunnah is intersected by the Punnah range of hills which throughout their whole extent form a belt of jungle average from 4 to 5 miles in breadth, hence notwithstanding the fertility of those villages near the Sonar River which are free of the hills; the area of cultivation cannot be estimated at more than ½ of the whole extent.

chief town

Meriahdo is the chief town; it is an ordinary market town defended by a small square stone fort, and contains nothing worthy of further notice.

The Pergunnah of Heerapore

1. *extent and population*

This small Pergunnah is situated above the pass of Aminbar and below that of Herdoo, it is bounded on the North, East and South by the Pergunnahs of Mulhara and Buxwahs belonging to Punnah and on the West by Sahgurh belonging to Rajah Urjoon Singh; it contains 45 square miles, 7 villages and 2,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

Situated on the summit of barren hills its area of cultivation cannot be computed at more than ¼ of its extent; but this scarcity of cultivation is amply compensated by the inexhaustible mines of iron with which the surrounding hills abound and which by very simple management, and ordinary means might be rendered infinitely more productive than they are at present, but of these mines I shall speak thereafter under their proper head.

chief town

Heerapore is the chief town; it has a tank and small stone fort, which once held out against British troops but except its iron manufactory and its being situated on the high road to Saugor it contains nothing deserving of further notice.

XVI. The State of Banda

Though Banda is now the chief town of the British possessions in Bundelcund and the seat of the Civil Authorities, it formerly was the metropolis of an important Bundelah State which originated in the division of the territory of Rajah Jugget Raj as described under the head "Chircari" it was originally conferred on Gooman Singh, the grand son of Rajah Jugget Raj and descended from him to his adopted son Mudkor Sah and afterwards to his nephew Rajah Bukht Bulli who is the present representative; the contentions between this State and that of Punnah exhibit a faithful picture of those times of anarchy and confusion, occasioned by the intrigues of designing Ministers and eventually brought on the invasion of the Mahrattas under Ali Bahadur who conquered them both.

Nyashehr near Adjygurh is now the residence of the Rajah, and most of the lands lying above the ghauts, such portion only as was contiguous to the British boundary come within the range of this survey.

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Bundelcund

XVII. The State of Bejour

This State like Jeitpore, Chircari and Banda sprung out of the division of the lands of Rajah Jugget Raj who conferred it in his life time upon his illegitimate son Birsingdeo; after the death of his father Birsingdeo was deprived of his lands by his nephews Gooman Singh and Kooman Singh but on his soliciting aid from the Peishwa and also from the Nawab of Lucknow, the nephews dreading the consequence of foreign interference agreed to restore the lands which they had taken.

Birsingdeo transmitted his possessions to his son Kesuree, and he again to his son Ruttun Singh, the present Chief who has latterly received the tilluck of Rajah from the other Bundelah Chiefs, who formerly refused it to him.

1. *extent and population*

It is bounded on the North and East by the territory of the late Kooar Soney Saw, on the south by Meriahdo, the Punnah possessions, and a part of Sahgurh, and on the West by the Dassaun River which separates it from Teary; it contains 920 square miles, 260 towns and villages and a population of 90,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

iron mines

The area of cultivation is considerably diminished by various detached hills and also by a portion of the Bindachul range which intersects this State. I compute it therefore at about 3/8 of the whole extent but as the portion of the Bindachul hills which intersects Bejour, contains inexhaustible mines of iron with all the materials and facilities for working them and smelting the ore on the spot it ought not to come under the denomination of unprofitable or waste land, because a moderate share of public spirit and the judicious employment of a small capital would render this portion as valuable to the Chief as any other part of his possessions and give employment to the numerous wretched Goands who inhabit those hills in preference to the cultivated plains below.

Bejour

Bejour is the chief town and residence of the Rajah; it is situated at the foot of a range of hills which ramify from the Bindachul range. The fort situated East of the town is out of repair and far from being strong, the town is ill built, not very populous, and scarcely remarkable for any thing except its being a considerable mart for iron which is exported to Mirzapore and the Dekhan.

other towns

The other large towns are Seelone, Suttai, Rugoli, Bugwa, Dullipore and Goolgunge; but they are merely respectable market towns of which Goolgunge is situated on the high road to Saugor.

XVIII. The State of Rajnugur

Under the term "Rajnugur" I comprise the whole of the lands which belonged to the late Kooar Soney Saw and which originally were separated from the Punnah estate by Rajah Hindooput or rather by his successor Unrood Singh as a provision for Sernaid Singh.

1. *extent and population*

The entire state of Rajnugur is bounded on the North by Mahoba and Jeitpore, on the West by Geroli, Easnugur and Bejour, on the South by Meriahdo and on the East by Chundla-Bechone and the line of the Cane River, which separates it from Punnah, it contains 1,240 square miles, 310 towns and villages, and 120,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The area of cultivation of this great extent of country notwithstanding the number of hills which cover its surface, is also very favourable owing to judicious management and I have computed it at 5/8 of the whole extent.

Rajnugur
&
Chatterpore

Though Rajnugur is the capital it is far from being the chief town in this state; it is a respectable market town defended by a neat though a small fort more fitted for the residence of the Chief than for a place of Defence, but Chatterpore is beyond all comparison, the most wealthy best built, and more populous town East of the Dessaun River.

Mow

Mow follows next on the list and these two towns formed the exclusive mart of the Dekhan trade, until the rise of Jhansi and Mow-Rannypore which have in some measure supplanted them.

Rajgurh & other towns

Rajgurh scarcely requires a separate description, the old hill fort is entirely in ruins, and the town far from flourishing. Lowrie, Ektowa, Kissengurh and Dewra are merely market towns, and there is scarcely a fort deserving the name throughout the whole of this State

subdivisions by Kooar Soney Sah

To Kooar Pertab Singh, his eldest son he assigned the Pergunnahs of Rajnugur, Chatterpore, Kissengurh and Dewra with all their dependencies.

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Bundelcund

To Kooar Pirthi Singh he assigned the Pergunnah of Rajgurh and several villages intermixed with his brothers' possessions.

To Kooar (name unknown since dead) he assigned the Pergunnah of Lowrie, Ektowa which has since lapsed to Pertab Singh.

To Kooar Bukht Singh, his fourth son he assigned the Pergunnah of Mow and other villages intermixed with those of Pertab Singh.

The divisions are so blended and intermixed one with the other that their bounderies cannot be described or delineated, and one of them has already lapsed to Pertab Singh.

Possessions of Punnah West of the Cane River

The account of this tract would perhaps be more appropriate under the general head—"Punnah" but as only a small portion of Punnah proper comes within the range of this survey, I subjoin separate account of it in this place.

It originated in a subdivision of the territory of Rajah Hirdeesah, who though succeeded in his title and paternal estate by his eldest son Subha Singh, had two other sons Pirthi Singh and Umr Singh to the former of whom he gave Gurrah Kotah (vide Sahgurh) and to the latter these possessions here termed for the sake of distinction "Punnah West of the Cane River", they were again subdivided on the death of Umr Singh between his two sons Bahadur Singh and Newul Singh, who both dying without issue the lands fell a prey to Soney Sah but have subsequently reverted to the State of Punnah.

1. *extent and population & area of cultivation*

Mulhara, Mahrajgunge and Buxwaho, and Gohra on the Dessaun River are the chief towns of these Pergunnahs, their aggregate extent is 600 square miles, 180 towns and villages and a population of 60,000 inhabitants, the Pergunnah of Buswho is considerably more productive than the others but including that I apprehend the area of cultivation will not exceed ½ of the whole extent; the revenue of Buswho is already mortgaged or pledged to Kooar Pertab Singh in return for a loan of money and in all likelihood the remainder of the revenue is devoured by unprincipled favourites to whom the weak and dissolute Rajah of Punnah generally intrusts the management of his Pergunnahs.

XIX. The State of Sahgurh

This State like the former originated in a division of the lands of Rajah Hirdee Sah as mentioned above.

Gurrah Kotah was given on the demise of Rajah Hirdee Sah to his second son Pirthi Singh from whom it descended to his son Hari Singh, and his grandson Murdun Singh, in whose time the fort of Gurrah Kotah was besieged by the Bhonsla and Rajah Murdun Singh being too weak to repel his assailants called in the aid of Scindiah's troops under Baptiste; the Bhonsla was compelled to raise the seige but as Murdun Singh fell in the interim Baptiste retained possession of the fort. Rajah Urjoon Singh, the son of Murdun Singh shortly after wards retook Gurrah Kotah and expelled the troops of Scindiah but this transaction gave rise to a question between Scindiah and him which, connected with other events arising out of the late war eventually brought on the interference of the British Government. Rajah Urjoon Singh was required to give up the place to Scindiah and on his refusal to do so, he was attacked by a British force and lost his fort and all his possessions in 1818.

In the following year Rajah Urjoon Singh was reinstated by the British Government in all his former possessions except Gurrah Kotah, Hurdynugur and Harut but in lieu of these he received at the same time lands which were a full equivalent for them, and he now resides at Sahgurh.

1. *extent and population*

The State of Sahgurh is a long narrow tract stretching along the North frontier of the District of Saugor and is bounded on the North by the Pergunnah of Meriahdo, by the possessions of Punnah, West of the Cane River, by part of Bejour and by the Pergunnah of Murrowri belonging to Scindiah, on the East it is bounded by part of Punnah proper, on the West by the Pergunnahs of Narat and Maltown and on the South by the frontier line of the District of Saugor. It contains 800 square miles, 265 villages and a population of 80,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

The area of cultivation however forms but a small portion of this extensive tract. The Bindachul hills intersect it from Heerapore to Maltown and the Punnah range from Meriahdo to Punchumnugur and these ranges from a tract of waste rocky land equal to their length multiplied by 5 miles which is their breadth and of which the iron, bamboos, timber and drugs they contain are the only produce; I compute the area of cultivation therefore at ¼ of the whole extent.

Sahgurh

Sahgurh is the chief town and residence of the Rajah; it is situated at the foot of the Bindachul hills and is defended by a small fort which seems more calculated for the dwelling of the Rajah than as a place of defence; it is moreover out of repair, the town is ill built, and far from populous, neither is it a place of trade or a thoroughfare.

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Bundelcund

other towns

Kanowro, Dulchipore Gerar, Sorai and Marowra are the next largest towns, but they are merely market towns. The fort of Marowra in 1817 when belonging to saugor was worthy of notice but it is now destroyed, the town however retains vestiges of prosperity and is perhaps the best belonging to Rajah Urjoon Singh; it was given to him by the British Government.

The foregoing States are all situated in the tract which lies between Scindiah's boundary on the West, the frontier of Saugor on the South, the Cane River on the East and the Jumna on the North.

The following states are situated East of the Cane River and contiguous to the British boundary.

XX. The State of Burrounda

1. *extent and population*

This State is of long standing and is in a great measure separated from the other States of the Province. Rajah Mohun Singh, the present Chief is the lineal descendant of a long line of the Rugbunsee tribe, who perhaps are as old in the province, though never so powerful as the Bundelahs, they were contemporary with the Soorgee tribe whose possessions were conquered by Rajah Chattersal but the State of Burrounda continued to exist under all viccissitudes of power or rule, and is now safe under the protection of the British Government, it is bounded by the British possessions on the North and East, by the Chobies Jagiers on the East and by Kotee-Birsingpore on the south; it contains 275 square miles, 60 villages and 24,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

A great portion of the tract is situated on the summit of the Bindachul range of hills and extends to the foot of the Punnah range, this part is not fertile except in the valley between the two ranges, but it includes the Eastern extremity of the Diamond mines and diamonds are found in some parts of it particularly on the banks of the Cheyla Nuddy; the part situated below the ghats is fully as productive as the British lands on which it borders and I therefore estimate the area of cultivation at 5/8 of the whole extent.

Burrounda

Burrounda is the chief town and residence of the Rajah; but it is in no respect better than the usual market towns and but for the old dismantled fort of Murfa there would be nothing of any description deserving of notice.

The Chobies Jagiers

These Jagiers originated with the British Government and were assigned to the undermentioned Chobies on the taking of Callinger.

Divisions

Chobee Chattersal Nawagong comprising 15 villages
Chobee Newul Kishore Bynsout comprising 7 villages
Chobee Poker Persad Poorwa comprising 6 villages
Chobee Deriao Singh Paldeo comprising 11 villages
Chobee Saligram Pahara comprising 4 villages
Chobee Gya Persad Terraon comprising 7 villages

exclusive of several insulated villages south of Callinger.

1. *extent and population*

This tract is bounded on the North, East and West by the British possessions and on the South by Burrounda, it contains 103 square miles, 45 villages and 18,000 inhabitants.

2. *area of cultivation*

It is situated below the ghauts and in a fertile part of the Province. The area of cultivation therefore is equal to that of the British territory on which it borders viz., $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole extent.

The Jagier of Amwa

This Jagier was conferred by the Rajah of Punnah on Rajdhur, the eldest son of Benee Huzzoory Regent of Punnah, in consideration of services formerly rendered by his father to the Punnah Family.

1. *extent and population & area of cultivation*

It is bounded on the East and South by Jerrowah and Simmereah both in Boghelcund, on the West by Birsingpore and on the North by the Thannah of Callianghurh belonging to the British; it contains 88 square miles, 25 villages and 7,500 inhabitants, but being situated along the summit of the Bindachul range of hills, it is so sterile that its area of cultivation does not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of its extent.

Amwa

Amwa, the chief town and residence of the Chief scarcely resembles an ordinary market town, it is however defended by a small square fort.

Memoranda

All the above Native States come within the range of this survey as does also those parts of Pannah and the territory of Rajah Bukht Bulli which are contiguous to the British boundary but the States which are enumerated below are beyond

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place* –Bundelcund

its range and their extent and population has been computed from comparative data in order to form an approximate aggregate of the extent and population of the whole.

Punnah the territory of Rajah Bukht Bulli, Sohawel, Ocharah-Myerr, Jesso and the Pergunnahs, of Kotee Birsingpore, Simmereah, and Kureia, the total extent of all which I compute at 6,000 square miles and their population at 600,000 inhabitants; hence the grand total of extent and population of all the Native States of Bundelcund may be estimated at 23,817 square miles, and 2,658,600 inhabitants.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

A large tract was ably surveyed by James Franklin to bring out its physical features and resources. The population might suffer from an underestimation, but from the valuable materials presented, it is not difficult to understand the spread of habitation and the way people lived. The following table shows the trend of population.

TABLE No. 5 (S-6) *Variation in population of Bundelcund*, 1820, 1871, 1921, 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820 . . .	2,400,000	—	—
1871 . . .	3,382,014	982,014	40.92
1921 . . .	3,810,720	428,706	12.68
1961 . . .	7,002,692	3,191,972	83.76

35348

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL INDIA
35348
NEW DELHI

2. THE CEDED PROVINCES, 1804

1. *Year*—1804
2. *Place*—The Ceded Provinces

3. *Source*—

(1) *Indian Famine Commission*

Report of the Indian Famine Commission. Part I. Famine Relief. Presented to the both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. London, George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 1880. p. 9-10.

[NL/GP 332-32 (5426) N 811 sel]

(2) Selections from revenue records, North-Western Provinces. Allahabad, 1873. p. 316-17, 321—342—47.

[NL/GP 333-32 (5426) N 811 sel]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

Nothing mentioned.

Geographical indentification

In 1908, the Ceded Provinces included "the present Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand Divisions, with the districts of Allahabad, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Etawah, Maipuri, Etah, the South of Mirzapur, and the Tarai Parganas of the Kumaon division. A year later the Nawab of Farrukhabad ceded his shrunken dominions.

The area of the districts or part of districts incorporated in the former ceded provinces worked out on a rough approximation was 36,899 square miles in 1872 and 36,899 square miles in 1921 and finally 36,811 square miles in 1961.

(b) *Particulars of Population*—

(8) TABLE No. 1 (S-7)—*Summary table of population of the Ceded Provinces, 1804*

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	*2*	*3*
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population persons	10,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Estimate quoted by the Indian Famine Commission, 1880; original sources were not mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

In the North-Western Provinces the tract severally afflicted was the country ceded by the Nawab of Oudh in 1801, and known as the Ceded Province, with a population of about 10 millions of people. It comprised the central part of the present North-Western Provinces. The measures taken by the Government of the time to relieve the distress consisted in making large remissions of the revenue, in giving loans and advances to the landowners and offering a boundary on all grain imported into Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore or Fatehgarh.

[*source* (2) : *population and cultivation*]

1. *Etawah*

I am also inclined to think that a great quantity of the land now alleged to be incapable of cultivation would as population increased, the means of clearing jungle, draining marsh lands, manuring sterile lands, forming aqueducts, and other arts of husbandry hitherto not resorted to from the poverty and paucity of inhabitants—be brought to yield a profit to the landholders and revenue to Government. On the same grounds, I consider that the value of the lands now arable would be considerably enhanced; there would be more lands to labour and better means to improve the soil; more of what is termed the jins Kamil would be cultivated; the ground which is now barely turned up by the plough, would, if more wrought, yield more abundantly.

With respect to the second query proposed by the Board, as to the extent of the population and its proportion to the agricultural powers of the country I have already intimated my general sentiments.

I have set on foot inquiries which might have enabled me to give more particular information both as to the present state of population and whether during accession of British Government it had increased also whether the modes and conveniences of life amongst the lower classes of people has sustained any material and beneficial alteration but I am so likely to be summoned away from this station speedily that I am not able to pursue such inquiries or to wait the result of what I have already commenced.

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—The Ceded Provinces

I have frequently traversed this district in almost all its parts, and from the observations I have made during such excursions, I consider that the population is very small in comparison with the quantity and extent of land; it will have been observed from what before remarked...that I deem the population to be very inferior to the agricultural powers of the district.

2. *Goruckpore*

There is so very great a want of population throughout the greatest part of this district, and so small a portion of the lands in a state of cultivation that no advantage can result to Government by a permanent settlement at the present period.

3. *Cawnpore*

Of the population of the district I have not the most distant idea, but I am led to suppose it is fully adequate to its present cultivation, but not probably to any great increased cultivation.

4. *Allahabad*

In regard to the population of the district, I am totally ignorant. It is constantly varying the ryots at one time deserting the neighbouring countries, at others quitting this Province. I cannot therefore hazard even a conjecture.

5. *Bareilly*

In some pergunnahs the cultivation is very considerable, and yet in those there is still a great extent of waste land, but which from is general appearance and the result of my inquiries, I think might be brought into cultivation at no very distant period. The malgoozars plead their present poverty, also the scarcity of ryots; the latter are however increasing.

6. *Furruckabad*

In reply to paragraph first, I must beg leave to refer you to the statements of the several tehseeldars, which, however, incorrect, will point out that the waste land in this district capable of cultivation is very extensive. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants of this Zillah follow the profession of arms, who will, no doubt in the course of a year or two relinquish that employment in favour of agriculture. Daily instances of this kind are occurring particularly in Mow Shumshabad.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The so-called Ceded Provinces suffered from famine and pestilence repeatedly. There was a severe famine in 1830s whose traces were marked even at the end of the century. It appears that the Famine Commission might have based their estimates on a contemporary record; a population cannot increase by 68.89 per cent between 1804 and 1871. The following table shows the trend.

(9) TABLE No. 2(S-8) *Variation in population of the Ceded Provinces in* 1804, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1804 . .	10,000,000	—	—
1872 . .	16,888,886	6,888,886	68.89
1921 . .	18,706,927	1,818,041	10.76
1961 . .	29,942,321	11,235,394	60.06

D. WESTERN REGION

3. THE PROVINCE OF LUS, 1810-11

1. *Year*--1810-11
2. *Place*--The Province of Lus

3. *Source*--

Pottinge's Henry

Travels in Beloochisthan and Sinde; accompained by a geographical and historical account of those countries with a map. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1816, XXIII, 423 p. map [p. 13, 19-20, 29-31, 298, 300.]

[ISI/915.47 p. 871 & NL/163 F2.]

4. *Materials*--

(a) *Geographical location*--

The province of Lus or Lussa might, perhaps, with great propriety be looked upon as the eastern division of Mukran; but as it is entirely independent, and always spoken of as a distant tract, I have assumed the same grounds for doing so. It is called Lus or Lussa, from the former word meaning in the Judealee Language, a valley or plain; it extedns about ninety miles by fifty, and its boundaries are Jhalawan on the north, the bay of Sonmeany on the south, and ranges of mountains on the east and west, separating it from Sinde and Mukran. Three sides of it are consequently encircled by mountains, and these are only accessible by five Lukhar or Passes, two of which lead into Mukran, two into Sinde, and one to the northward into Jhalawan; the two former are called the Lukhs of Hinglats and Bels, because the road over one of them passes close to the temple of that name, and the other commences within five miles of the latter town; those into Sinde are distinguished by the names Kurachee and Hyderabad affixed to Lukh, from lying on the roads to those places, and the one towards Kalat is styled "Kohun Wat," or the mountain road, owing to its direction through the lofty piles of Jhalawan.

geographical identification

Henry Pottinger presented a Map of Baluchistan & Sinde with parts of Kutch, Seistan, Khorastan, Persia &c. with his *Travels*. The map clearly gives the boundary of Lus. Lus, as out-lined by Pottinger in the map, was superimposed on 'A Linguistic Map of Baluchistan' attached in Census Report of Baluchistan (Census of India. 1931. Vol IV Baluchistan. Part I & II. By Gul Muhammad Khan. Lahore, Civil and Military Gazette, 1934). The Linguistic map contained internal boundary of Baluchistan. Measuring area by square method Lus was found to contain an area of 6,835 square miles in Pottinger's map and an area of 6,779 square miles in 1931 map by superimposing Pottinger's boundary of Lus on the map of 1931. In 1931 Lus of 1812 contained 2,373 sq. miles of Jhalawan Division of Kalat State (Jhalawan Division contained an area of 20,795 sq. miles in 1931) and 4,406 of Las-Bala (total area of Las-Bala in 1931 was 7,132 sq. miles). Thus Lus contained a total area of 6,779 square miles. In 1961, Lus of 1810-11 was a part of Las-Bela and Kelat district. The discrepancy in area of Lus on Pottinger's map at 6,835 square miles and on 1931 map at 6,779 square miles occurs due to imperfection of Pottinger's map.

On the method of construction of map, Pottinger writes, "with respect to the construction of the map a very few words will suffice. The journey which I performed in 1810 furnished me with the grounds of my recent enquiries on Beloochistan, and the circumstance of my having accompanied the envoy to the court of Sinde in 1810, with the basis of those on that province. The routes of Captains Grant and Christie, as well as my own are laid down from original papers, except that the positions, at which they commenced and terminated having been, before or since, ascertained by means of observation, I have adopted their actual latitudes and longitudes. The native routes have been collected and compared with the most scrapulous care. Each province was, in the first instance, exclusively the object of my enquiry, and when I had satisfied myself on it, or was unable to obtain further information, I proceeded to another, and eventually embodied the whole. Of some of them, I have projected six or seven different maps, and the method I finally resorted to prove their correctness was, to explain the points of the compass to natives of particular districts, shew them any stationary town or village, and desire to be informed, where other towns of the same district lay. Whenever two of my informants disagreed, and I have an opportunity of doing so, I confronted them, and if they could not demonstrate on which part the error lay, I suspended my judgement until I could find other people who were acquainted with the disputed point. On some important places I have had the combined testimony of upwards of one hundred natives, the medium of which I have adhered to, and I have shown my map to a man who had been in the habit of travelling in Sinde and the Province of Kutch Gundava, who, after he had the station in Hyderabad, the capital of the former province, explained to him, pointed out every place that was mentioned with astonishing precision."

1. *Year*—1810-11
2. *Place*—The Province of Lus

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(10) Table No. (S-9)1, *Summary table of population of Lus*, 1810-11

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	6,779
2	number of villages	—
3.	population. persons	25,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6.	population per square mile . . .	3,769
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10.	females per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Methods*—

[Estimate by the author, exact method was not stated].

6. *Explanation*—

As our next march was the last we made in the former province, I shall, in a few words, give a summary sketch of its inhabitants, agreeable to the opinion I formed of them. The population of Lus may, according to several statements I received, amount to twentyfive thousand souls, of which nearly one-third are wandering families, who change their place of residence as convenience or inclination prompts : they are all of one tribe, though known by the four different appellations of Noomree, Judgall, Jokhya and Jeth, which latter is the most commonly used term, and literally signifies a husbandman : the habits of these people are indolent in the extreme, and they are fond of smoking Bhung (cannabis sativa) and other intoxicating drugs, and loitering away their time in idle amusements.

[*dress*]

The men have good features, and are about the middle size, strong and athletic. The women are ordinary, and pay no attention to the cleanness in their persons or garments. The dress of the former consists of loose pyrahun, or shirt, a pair of trousers, and a small cap, which often distinguishes those of one district from another. The women wear the same, except that their shirts are much longer, coming down to the anckles; and some of them have a small silk or cotton jacket under it.

[*food*]

The food of the population of Lus is principally rice and other grains, of which they grow large quantities, seasoned with a little dried fish, or ghee; the better classes, both Moosulmans and Hindoos, also sometimes add flesh meat, a luxury which the great bulk of the people can not afford. They have numerous and very large flocks of sheep and goats, beside excellent camels and black cattle; but their horses are scarce, beside being of diminutive size and vicious temper.

[*language*]

The language of Lus is almost similar to that of Sinde ; it is called Judgalee, or Jethgalee, a name evidently derived from that of the tribe. I may close this hasty sketch of the Noomrees by adding, that their appearance and manners struck both Captain Christie and myself, as greatly resembling those of Hindoos : there is an apathy and want of energy indicated by their countenances that I have never observed in any other Mussulman country; and which particularly distinguishes them from their neighbours in Sinde, Mukran, and Beloochistan.

[*towns*]

We walked through the Bazar, on our way home from the Durbar, and found it very clean and neat; the streets are narrow, but from the elevated situation of the town, and its rocky site, they must always be dry, even in the wettest weather, as the rain can not lodge for a moment. Bela is built on the northern bank of Pooralee river; about one-third of the town, in the north-west quarter, is encompassed by a tolerably good mud wall; the remainder is totally unprotected against attack, either by horse or foot; it contains about 2,000 houses, of which two hundred and fifty or three hundred, may belong to Hindoos, who enjoy great security and protection in their mercantile speculations, under the mild and equitable government of the Jam.

The chief town of Lus is Bela. Next to it ranks Lyaree, a small place lying about twenty miles north, north-east of Sonmeany; it is situated on the bank of Poorally river and contain sixteen to eighteen hundred houses. Ootul, of which an account will be found in my diary of *20th January*, is the third place in the country, and there are altogether, not more than twelve fixed villages within the whole province. The people reside in huts, or tents, that are constructed to be removed at pleasure.

Ootul, a well built, clean village, containing four hundred houses : the road was in general very tolerable, the country uncultivated and perfectly flat, and in some spots covered with an impenetrable, Jungul, among which I observed Baboo[trees of an extraordinary large size.

1. *Year*—1815, 1820
2. *Place*—The Province of Lus

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Pottinger's *Travels* is not a product of disinterested geographical exploration. "In the course of the years 1807 and 1808," writes Pottinger, "the long professed hostile schemes of Buonaparte became so conspicuously active and decided with regard to British India, that our Governments, both at home and abroad, judged it indispensably necessary, to take steps to counteract those efforts ... In the month of February 1808, Brigadier General Malcolm was accordingly deputed as envoy to the Persian monarch, by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India; ... The instructions with which General Malcolm was provided by the Bengal Government, pointed out to him, in general terms, the advantages to be anticipated, from making every possible exertion to ascertain the nature and resources of those countries, through which an invading European army might advance towards Hindoostan; and likewise sanctioned his employing, in the capacity of political assistants, or surveyors, any number of officers he should deem requisite, to give full effect to this suggestion." On being acquainted with the proposal of plan of exploring the regions between India and Persia, Captain Charles Christie and Lieutenant Henry Pottinger volunteered to attempt the tour which Pottinger deals within the *Travels*.

Lus of 1810-11 was identified on maps of 1931 and 1961. Lus of 1810-11 contains, as stated earlier, part of Lus-Bela and part of the 1961 Kalat district. The following table shows the movement of population of Lus. Population of Lus was worked out multiplying the relevant area of Las-Bela and Jhalawan separately by the density of Las-Bela and Jhalawan for the years 1901 and 1921. In 1961, population of the relevant portion of Las-Bela was worked out on the same method. But separate figures for the Jhalawan portion of Kalat district in 1961 were not available. The proportion of the population of Jhalawan to the total population of the tract constituting Kalat district of 1961 was worked out for 1951 where separate figures for Jhalawan was available. This portion was used in 1961 to find out the population of Jhalawan as existed upto 1951. Density of Jhalawan was then worked out from this population. The relevant area of Kalat district that formed a part of Lus of 1810-11 was multiplied by this density to obtain the population.

(11) TABLE No. 2 (S-10) *Variation in population of the Province of Lus*, 1810-11, 1901, 1921, 1961

year	population	variation	percentage change
1	2	3	4
1810-11	25,000	—	—
1901	48,133	+23,133	+92.53
1921	40,334	-7,799	-16.20
1961	75,516	35,182	+87.23

It appears that population almost doubled in ninety years between 1811 and 1901. The decline between 1901 and 1921 occurred due to a decline of population in Jhalwan portion of Lus. The population showed an upswing since 1921. The population of 1901 was perhaps higher than suggested in the figure due to imperfect census.

The river vally of Lus was highly cultivated and therefore densely populated. Urban population was quite large, though, there were only two towns, Bela and Lyaree. Bela contained 2,000 houses and Layree 1,600 to 1,800 houses. The average size of houses in Bela as late as 1931 was 4.8. Assuming that the average size of a house was same in 1810-11, the population was 9,600 in Bela and 8,160 in Layree (on the basis of 1,700 houses). Let us compare Bela alone first.

(12) TABLE No. 3 (S-11) *Population of Bela town*, 1811-1941

year	population
1	2
1811	9,600
1901	4,183
1911	3,066
1921	2,712
1931	3,340
1941	3,905

Apparently population was reduced by more than half between 1811 and 1901. A house is not defined in 1810-11. Even if the average size of a house was lower, the decline in population is obvious.

We find a constant decline from 1901 to 1921, there was a recovery in 1931 and 1941, but even the 1941 figure failed to reach the level of 1901. A prosperous condition of Lus was indicated by Pottinger, commerce was quite high. The economic factors behind the decline are worth to look into,

1. *Year*—1810-11
2. *Place*—The Province of Lus

The urban population in 1931 was only 0.53 per cent of the total population of Lus-Bela. The urban population of Lus in 1812 was 17,760 on the basis of 4.8 persons per house. It means that 70 per cent of total population lived in two towns. Lus had only 12 settled villages in 1812. As such, concentration of population in urban tracts was natural. Wandering tribes formed a great portion of the population. While this picture appears to be broadly indicative of the real situation, there are other possibilities : there may be an over-estimation of houses, the size of average house may be some what smaller; there may be an underestimation of total population consisting of settled population and wandering population; it might have been difficult to assess the migratory movement.

In spite of these limitations, it appears to be correct that while total population increased with an increase in the number of settled villages, urban population dwindled. Migratory movement played a key role in population history of this region, but no quantitative assessment of this movement is possible.

E. SOUTHERN REGION

4. CODUGU OR KOORG, 1815—17

1. *Year*—1815—17
2. *Place*—Codugu or Koorg

3. *Source*—

Memoir of the Codugu Survey. Commonly written Koorg. Part I & II. By Lieutenant Connor, Surveyor, Bangalore : Central Jail Press, 1870, p. 1-25.

[NL/GP 915.453 C 788 me]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

situation

Codugu proper is situated on the summit, though occupying but a small portion of that range of mountains which formed the boundary of ancient Kerala. Muddukayray, the rapital of this mountainous principality, lies 63⅔ miles almost due west of Seringapatam (it being only 51″ north of that place). It is situated in the midst of the hills..

particulars

Codugu is bounded on the north, partly by the talook of Buntwalla in Canara, and is separated from it by the Nettrawutti and Coomardarry rivers which for the extent of 34 miles constitute its frontier. On the eastern part of this northern boundary by the district of Bullum or Munzeerabad and is there partly defined by the Hemmawutty river. On the east by the talooks of Koneer, Arculgode and Bettadipoor of Mysore. The Cauvary for a considerable distance (near 20 miles) marking the division. On the S.E. by the Talook of Heggadevencotta; and on the south by the district of Wynaad, the line of demarcation passing over the summit of the Brumagerray hills. On the west it is bounded partly by the district of Tellicherry in the Province of North Malabar—the range of western ghauts separating the two countries for the space of nearly 65 miles, quitting them however, the line of division takes a direction towards the sea, when having approached the town of Coombla, it receds for a short distance, after which turning towards the north it forms a junction with the Nettrawutte river, at the north-western extremity of the country being bounded for the last 80 miles by the talook of Beakull belonging to North Canara.

remarks on the boundary

A momentary glance at the map of Codugu will show the great irregularity of its figure; and the comparative smallness of its contents in proportion to the extent of its boundary it is encompassed on the west, south. and part of the north, by the British possessions which etxend along its limits for 229½ miles (13 of which are occupied by Wynaad and the remainder by Canara and Mulliallum). The territory of Mysore runs along the eastern frontier for 139 miles thus making the whole perimeter equal to 368½ miles, an extent of boundary greatly disproportionate to its area. The upper country with the exception of Yailsewra talook is generally defined by natural limits. The ghauts on the south west, and the stupendous ridge of the Brumagerray mountains on the south, present the most distinct boundaries; quitting this chain, the eastern frontier is marked by an immense forest, except where the Cauvery forms the line of seperation; approaching the northward, this woody belt gives place to the open slopes of Yailsewra, whose limits are defined by a factitious boundary.

The Districts below the ghauts divided by so great a barrier from the country on their summit, naturally form a portion of Malabar and Canara which they nearly interest, and to which indeed they formerly belonged; it will be seen that their limits with the exception of the northern line are quite artificial, the boundary being in scarcely any place defined by objects forming a natural barrier.

extent and area

Codugu is of a very irregular outline; could its form be reducible to any determinate figure, it would be to that of a triangle having its apex at the extreme western point. Its length from north to south is 61 miles and from east to west 68½ miles—those dimensions however continue but for a very short space.

geographical identification

Coorg contained an area of nearly 1590 sq. miles from 1881 to 1961. In 1817, it also contained the taluk of Puttur now in South Canara district. The total area of Coorg plus that of Puttur was 2,347 (1,587+760) sq. miles in 1961 against 2,165 sq. miles in 1817. Further details into changes in jurisdiction has not been looked into.

1. *Year*—1815—17
2. *Place*—Codugu or Koorg

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(13) TABLE No. 1 (S-12)—*Summary table of population of Codugu*, 1817

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	2,165
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	40,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	18.48
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Method*—

[The surveyors estimated the population on the basis of relative density for every tract surveyed taken into consideration the resources.]

6. *Explanation*—

division and their boundaries

The general principle upon which the country of Codugu is divided, differs but in few particulars, some of the terms excepted, from the other mountainous countries occupying the summits of the western ghauts, and those situated below this range of hills. The talook of Yailsowra and the small district of Nunjárajputtun form an exception to this observation, resembling both in superficies and productions the open country of Mysore, their divisions are arranged after the manner common to those of that country.

The accompanying map, exhibits every particular regarding the internal divisions of Codugu, it will not here therefore be requisite to state their relative position with regard to each other, as a slight inspection of the sketch here offered, will convey every desirable information on this subject, and the table given in page 5 will be found to solve every question, that could arise as to their superficial extent; a few brief observations however may perhaps illustrate both [the map has not been presented-ed.]

[*taluks*]

Codugu, was divided into five talooks under the late Rajah. Yailsowra on the north, Kiggutt naad on the south, the centre space which may more particularly be called Codugu, being under the immediate control of the Dewan Cutcherrie at Muddukayray. The districts below the ghauts are partitioned into two talooks that of Sooleeay and Poottoor.

These large divisions formed for the purpose of civil administration have at different periods been modified or altered as caprice or convenience may have dictated, the smaller component parts which form them, are the ancient partitions of the country.

A talook consists of any indefinite number of naads, this being the next smallest territorial division, it is again subdivided into gramas, and those into magunies, which are still further separated into Wurgas, this last name denoting the fields or estate of the husbandman or occupant.

The term naad pronounced sometimes narrh, is general throughout the more southern parts of this range of ghauts, and much used in Malabar, but scarcely known towards the northward of Codugu; this denomination means districts generally, but sometimes country (as Wynaad &c.) the divisions of the talooks of the lower country are arranged exactly after a similar manner with those just mentioned, their denominations however having some difference, the term magunnie being substituted for that of naad, which it resembles in every other particular.

The lesser divisions of Yailsowra are denominated hobelys, this is similar but generally smaller than the magunnie and naad; Nunjarajputtun has no intermediate subdivision, it consisting merely of naad and its gramas.

The divisions of Poottoor it may be perceived, are rather intricate, this arises from the circumstance of their having undergone some alterations subsequent to the transfer, the small magunnies noted as forming the four large ones which compose the talook are some of the ancient divisions which though now recognized by the people, are not used in the administration of the country.

The magunnie of Soobramuhni eixsts in a very detached shape this originates in the villages forming, at one period being held in Inam by the celebrated Pagoda of that name.

In the districts below the ghauts, it will be observed that an insulated portion of the Company's territory is included within the Codugu boundary, this consists of some estates which though within the limits of the country transferred by the Company in 1804, were specially stated as forming no part of that which had been ceded; particular reasons doubtless must have influenced this arrangement, no information however has been acquir-

1. *Year*—1815—17
2. *Place*—Codugu or Koorg

ed, as to the exact motives that caused the disposition thus made; there are a few other places, sometimes only fields, coming within the Codugu limits, no inconvenience however has been found to result from this intermixture of country.

The boundaries of the interior subdivisions are mostly arbitrary and fictitious, in many instances however it will be seen that they occasionally follow the course of the large streams and ridges, but as a general remark, they have but little reference to natural limits.

No system of territorial partition could be simpler or more complete, in presenting a regular series of subordination requiring nothing to perfect it, there is however, a great irregularity in the areas of the different divisions, but we are not in possession of the motives that guided the partition of the country into those several parts, it is difficult to say, nor perhaps is it materially necessary to know, what cause may be assigned for this disproportion in the superficial extent of the various divisions.

principal places, cusbas, market towns & c.

In Codugu proper there can scarcely be said to be any large towns, the population is extremely scattered, the inhabitants living on the borders of the cultivated valleys, and universally in insulated dwellings distant from each other in proportion as the situation of their fields will conveniently admit of; and separated on an average little less than half or quarter of a mile as under, the larger divisions have not in most instances a principal village, each naad however in every case has a cutcherrie the residence of the Shanaboge (or native Revenue Officer) where the business of it is transacted.

Coadlypett

The chief places in Yailsowra are Coadlypett and Sunnywarsuntay, the former of those is the capital, it is situated in the northern part, and in the hobly to which it gives its name, in this town is a cutcherrie, the residence of the Chief Officers of the district, it contains about 60 houses, and is a market place of some eminence, the fair held here on every Sunday being numeriosly attended; it is also the seat of some little trade, the rice of the interior being here exchanged for the dry grains and cloths of Mysore &c., this traffic is principally in the hands of a few Sivabuctar merchants.

Sunnywarsuntay

Sunnywarsuntay as the name implies, is the place where Saturday's market is held, it is in Bulla hobely, and situated immediately in the large road which crosses this narrow neck of land, it consists of but a few huts and a cutcherie for the purpose of collecting the sayer duties, which from the local circumstances of the road are very considerable; the market is a place of great resort, its central situation rendering it particularly well adapted for the purposes of traffic.

Ramapoora or Ramasamy cunnawey

The next place of consideration is Ramapoora or as its more generally called Ramasamy cunnawey, this is situated on the bank of the Cauvery in the southern part of Nunjarajputtun naad—there is no town here, it consisting of a few wretched scattered huts not deserving that appellation; this is the station of the cutcherie of the District, and is a market place of considerable importance, the fair occurs on a Wednesday, and generally attracts a large concourse of people; bordering the confines of both countries, and on a principal road it engrosses all the trade of the adjoining parts, this being the principal place from which the rice of the neighbouring districts is exported.

Soamwarpett

Soamwarpett is the next town that claims attention; a market is held here on Monday, it is well supplied and numerously frequented, the place itself however though dignified by the appellation of petta is of but little consequence consisting of only about 30 indifferent houses.

Muddukayray

Muddukayray, the capital of this mountainous principality, is situated in the midst of the hills and somewhat in a central position, it seems to have been chosen from its comparative difficulty of access; and this feeling appears common to most Indian Highland Chiefs, as they are found invariably to fix on (as if to render security more secure) the deepest recesses of their Alpine retreats for a place of residence; Muddukayray we are informed was fixed on as the seat of Government by Doda Veerappa, one of the early princes of Codugu; lying on the top of an elevated table it is nearly the highest inhabited land in the principality, its local position is extremely picturesque and beautiful, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, it is situated in the small basin at their foot, and sheltered in some measure by them from the violence of the winds, to which its elevated site would expose it.

The town of Mudukayray is small and insignificant, it consists of a petta lying a short distance east of the fort, running in a long, and rather straggling line, which scrarcely allows it the merit of regularity, some scattered houses, lie immediately close to the fort, the whole however, in both places, not amounting to more than 300; most of them of a wretched appearance, and few with the extrior of comfort, or cleanliness. The seat of no trade, or manufacture it owes its importance entirely to being the residence of the chief, and indeed, is principally inhabited by those belonging immediately to his

1. *Year*—1815—17
2. *Place*—Codugu or Koorg

personal establishment. A market is held here every Friday, it is abundantly supplied, and attracts a very large concourse of people, most of whom however belong to the country.

Veerajenderpett

Veerajenderpett is the largest, and it may be said the only town in Codugu, it is situated in the southern parts 16 miles S.E. of Muddukayray, and immediately on the communication between the Western coast and Mysore; though a place of the greatest consequence in the country, it is of recent birth having been founded by the late Rajah about 25 years since. Its first population consisted of those, whom he had in his predatory excursions swept away from Mysore; but principally of the inhabitants of Periapatam, who fled here for protection when that place was destroyed by the Sultan to prevent its falling into the hands of the British.

Veerajenderpett is a large straggling town containing about 500 houses, upwards of 200 of which belong to christians; they are however, almost all of a mean appearance, and although the whole permanent trade of the country is centered here, there are but few symptoms of either affluence, or growing prosperity; having no manufactures, its chief support must be in traffic, for this, its situation is particularly advantageous, fitting it in a great measure for being, a staple between Mysore and the Western coast, at present however it has not attained this desirable prerogative; it is notwithstanding a mart of some consequence, and the fair which takes place here, every Friday, is the largest of the periodical markets held in the country; all the produce of the southern parts is brought here for sale, also that of the districts in its vicinity, it being the principal place from which they are exported, the neighbouring inhabitants of Mysore resort here in great number. Rice is the chief article which they take away with them.

Bagamundala

Bagamundala is the principal place of Thawunaad, it is situated at the junction of the Cauvery and Kunnikay streams but owes its celebrity more to the Pagoda there then its size or trade, it consisting only of a few scattered houses.

Kigguttnaad

There is no town of any description of Kiggutt naad through which even the smaller villages are but thinly scattered. The cutcherie which is considered the chief place is in Ungigayray naad; the principal authorities of the district live at it.

Palaces

Besides Muddukayray there are three other Arrahmuhni, or palaces, the most remarkable is Naku naad, it was built by the late chief, and is now occupied by some branches of his family; the next is Gurrawully in Gudday naad where reside the descendants of the second brother; and lastly Hahlayray in the naad of that name. This was the residence of the present chief before his accession to power; the three palaces just mentioned are not remarkable either for extent or elegance; the first is the largest, it is fortified after the native fashion by a strong wall with small round bastions at the angles; the circumference of this fortification is exceedingly limited, it is however surrounded by a very deep ditch, and high embankment, leaving a small open space between the inner walls, and this outer work; the approaches to it are guarded by various barriers, thus, making the whole comparatively strong; the other two have but little remarkable about them, they are after the plan of all other native houses, but well built upon a very large scale, and encompassed by breastworks, and the road leading to them secured by barriers. The lands in the immediate vicinity of those palaces are estates severally belonging to them.

remarkable places below the ghauts

There are no other places worthy of notice above the ghauts, and below them there are but few of any consequence, indeed, none in Sooleay. Bullaree, the capital of the magunnie of that name may deserve mention, as being a place of some small trade, the cutcherie here is the seat of the principal authorities of the district. Bedderholay, Neirrenuggurra, and Kullukah situated on the great road proceeding to Mangalore are each small towns consisting of, from 15 to 20 houses and in them centre the little traffic carried on in those parts.

Poottoor

Poottoor though the chief place of the talook has no petta, and is only remarkable for a large Pagoda, and being that where the principal cutcherie is stationed; Uddoor the capital magunnie of that name is situated exactly under similar circumstances.

The enumeration that has just been given, contains all those places that deserve any particular mention, it will not be necesary to state any further here the different places where cutcherries are situated.

Forts, Droogs &c.

The rugged aspect of the country fully answers all those purposes for which regular fortifications are designed, strong in its numerous fastnesses, it is almost everywhere fortified by nature, each hill, offers a new post, and thick woods present, a place at once for concealment and defence, thus guarded, it requires but little part to increase the obstacles which naturally oppose themeslves, this has been done to an extent, that speaks forcibly the attachment of those mountaineers to their native wilds.

1. *Year*—1815—17
2. *Place*—Codugu or Koorg

Fort of Muddukayray

Though for a long time the chief place in Codugu there was no fortification till the reign of the Sultan who erected the present one.

villages and towns

There can scarcely be said to be any towns in Codugu.

Unlike the open country, the villages of Codugu (with the exception of Yailsowra and Nunjarajputtun) consists of detached habitations extending along the narrow valleys that wind at the foot of the high grounds, and an indefinite number of those cultivated glens have the collective designation of grama, which may be translated canton or township to which it has a considerable resemblance; this is divided into several minute portions termed mouzas, muzeras &c., which are considered dependencies of it; the lands belonging to the grama, are marked by a well defined boundary. In Yailsowra and Nunjarajputtun the villages are arranged on a different system, being in those districts in a more collected form, their arable grounds lying immediately contiguous to them.

[*observation on population*]

A knowledge of the country however minute, will not admit of any inferences being drawn as to the number, however it may as to the density of its population. Indeed the dispersed state of the inhabitants ought to produce a diffidence in even conjecturing as to their numbers; no direct information could possibly be acquired on this point, but the subject is sufficiently interesting to justify a few remarks.

Though there are discernable, no monuments to attest the existence at any remote period of a very enlarged population, there are reasons for concluding it must have been much more extensive than at present. The country retains evident marks of having been at one time portioned out into numerous minute divisions, though now no longer known or scarcely remembered, as such extensive lines or breast works at once displaying the character and perseverance of the people, and perhaps the disposition of the ruler, carried with incredible labour over the steepest hills, is a further illustration of this remark, and indicates a belief that these mountains must have been populated by an industrious and numerous race, and their fertility producing an easy subsistence, a circumstance so favourable to increase, together with their aversion to migrate, will strengthen the idea, that the numbers of this remarkable tribe have undergone considerable diminution.

cause of decline

Much of this is to be attributed to their wars with Tippoo, who persued with relentless rigour the extermination of a race he found it so difficult to subdue; nothing could apologize for or even palliate his atrocities on this occasion, unless indeed, the mandates of that faith which he took such violent means to inculcate, might afford a warrant for such proceeding. That the efforts of the sultan in extirpating them were prosecuted in the spirit of implacable hostility, is evident from the circumstance that the chief of Codugo could at one time bring into the field, twelve thousand men but on the renewal of hostilities under lord Cornwallis in 1972 he was only capable of raising four thousand; the other resources of his country being proportionally deteriorated. A long continuance of peace has however recovered it in some measures from the effects of the desolation spread by the armies of Hyder and his son, and the population will doubtless be replaced by more tranquil years; it is at present far from exuberant.

[*ethnic division*]

There is no means of judging what proportion the Codugus bear to the other part of the inhabitants, but there seems reason for believing that they may form a third of the population. The extent of country denominated Codugu proper is the only portion occupied by the aborigines, comparatively few of the other castes are to be found in this space. The Northern and Western part of this tract may be considered as tolerably inhabited particularly the most mountainous portion. It continues to merit this character till passing the parallel of Veerajenderpett, thence it decreases in density, and in the whole of Kiggut Naad is meagre and scanty, indeed to a degree quite inadequate to the cultivation of the arable lands in that district. A large extent along the Eastern boundary is wholly unoccupied.

Yailsowra is well inhabited, principally by the Sivabuctre tribe of whom there are a small number in the vicinity of Soamwarpett. Nunjarajputtun is occupied by the different Hindoo castes common in Mysore, and has a favourable density of population.

This remark will not extend to the talook of [Sic.] and Sooleeay, indeed the inhabitants are so thinly strewed over these districts as to give it the appearance of being half-depopulated; to a bad climate, indifferent soil and the ravages of Sultan may be ascribed this deserted appearance.

1. *Year*—1815—17
2. *Place*—Codugu or Koorg

The district of Pootoor adjoining to the latter and stretching to the Western boundary, exhibit a much more prosperous aspect and present the most compact and dense population of any other part of the country. Brahmins however form a large portion in those parts of Punjee, Bullaree and Sooleeay, the remainder of the population is composed of sub-divisions of the more impure castes, slaves or praedial servants forming the most portion.

[*general density and total population*]

On the whole this principality is very thinly inhabited, the nature of the country is not perhaps favourable to any exuberance in point of amount, its present numbers however, are below even a medium standard when compared with the capabilities of the soil and extent of territorry and space, which could with ordinary industry, be brought into cultivation.

From all the indirect data that have been collected as to the amount of inhabitants of this principality, I should be induced to fix it at about forty thousand souls, this would give a little more than eighteen to the square mile; a population that can not be considered but as extremely thin and meagre.

[*characteristics of population*]

Codugu proper is inhabited by a race distinguished in numerous striking particulars from the neighbours, but though presenting in many instances a remarkable contrast with those occupying the plain, the character attached to them is doutless. The Codugu for such is the appellation by which this tribe is distinguished present an anamoly in the history of the mountaineers inhabiting the western ghauts. It may be fairly presumed that they are an ancient race. The marked peculiarities of its population in some of their institutions, appearance, customs and language, all conspire to stamp with a venerable air this hilly tract and its inhabitants and while the picture they present naturally leads us to assign them an era of great antiquity. Their early history must be so much the province of hypothesis that it is neither desirable nor necessary to attempt it.

Judging from some similarity of language, it may be conjectured that these mountaineers were a colony from Mulliallum and their affinity in some points to the inhabitants of that country gives strength to the supposition that their descent may be deduced from a source with some probability of truth. The singular policy of their Government which evinces an anxiety to keep them separate, added to their slight intercourse with the neighbouring countries and their entire devotion to agriculture must prevent them from mingling with the general community and promises to retain long unmixed by foreign shaded, the habits and peculiarities that distinguish them.

It is not easy to say what exact place the Codugus should occupy amongst Hindu castes. They have generally been received as division of the Nair sect. Some resemblance in character has doubtless led to this supposition, which however is quite erroneous, as they have no pretention to rank with the higher classes of the Soodra Tribe. They are represented with more appearance of probability.

[*communities*]

Though known under one general denomination, the Codugus are divided into several communities, but there are only two principal classes, which however in no measure separate them into professions or ranks, all enjoying equal consideration and advantages, the divisions are the Army Codugu and Codugus, the proportion of the former is small, perhaps not more than one fourth; they hold the first rank, their purity is sufficiently established by their forbearance from animal food; in the practice of this precept, they emulate the abstinence of the brahmin. The graduations of the society are marked by few distinctions, none enjoying any large share of credit, but the chief, those arising from property are not numerous, from the rank or power still less, the condition of the subject is in all cases the same. In every essential point that constitutes character, all are on a level; but for a short time subject to foreign control, society retains the stamp of Hindu institutions, but slightly tinged by Mohomedan usages. Indeed the character of these Mountaineers is quite that of Hindu and though the shades of it are diversified by natural cases, it is a difference more accidental than sepcific, with that of their neighbours of course, it will be expected to present some dissimilarity in those points that must be influenced by the Govt. and other circumstances of which they are exposed.

7. *GAPS*—

[discussed in *explanation* in estimating population].

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The 'principality' of Codugu was surveyed by Lt. Connor during 1815—17. The surveyor prepared a map and a descriptive memoir. It was stated in the introduction in 1870, "The following Memoir, it is hoped, will serve to illustrate in some measure, the leading particulars connected with the Map of Codugu and may perhaps, be found to answer most of the questions that would suggest themselves, as to the situation, physical construction, surface, extent, etc. of this little principality. In the miscellaneous observations that are annex-

1. *Year*—1815-17
2. *Place*—Codugu or Koorg

ed, an attempt is made to convey some idea of its Government, population, resources, etc." Connor was instructed to proceed to Codugu for the purpose of survey after 31st October, 1815. The survey was completed on the 31st October, 1817 or precisely in two years.

The population was estimated by the surveyor with a good deal of care. He first tried to ascertain density of population of smaller units. The country was on a decline. The taluk of Puttur (in the district of South Canara in 1961) was incorporated in the principality. We have added the population of Puttur in 1872, 1921 and 1961 on the basis of proportion of the population of Puttur taluk to the population of Coorg district in 1961.

It appears that population increased from 40,000 to 228,904 in 1872. It is absurd. The population estimates may be reconstructed on the basis of materials of the survey. The followng table shows the trend.

(14) TABLE No. (2 S—13) *Variation in population of Codu in* 1817, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1817 . .	40,000	—	—
1872 . .	228.904	+188,904	+472.26
1921 . .	222,819	—6,085	—2.66
1961 . .	503,565	+280,746	+126.00

5. MADRAS, 1803-04, 1810

1. *Year*—193-04, 1810
2. *Place*—Madras

3. *Source*—

(1) *East India Company*

— Selection of papers from the records at the East India House ... London. E. Cox and Son, 1820, Vol. 2. p. 1-2, 153.

[WBSL/XXIV-72]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindustan and the adjacent countries. Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1820, p. 418-420.

[ISI/915. 4 H 222(2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (2)]

The rest of this extensive region [territories south of the Krishna river except Decean, Mysore, Trivancore and Cochin etc.] is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Governor and Council at Madras, and for the administration of justice and collection of revenue, has been subdivided into the following districts, viz.,

NORTHERN CIRCARS

1. Ganjam.
2. Vizagapatam.
3. Rajamundry.
4. Masulipatam.
5. Guntoor, including Palnaud, with part of the Carnatic.

THE CARNATIC

6. Nellore and Ongole, including part of the Western Poollams or Zemindaries.
7. Northern division of Arcot, including Sativaid, Pulicat, Coongoody in the Barramahal, part of Balaghaut, and of the Western Pollams.
8. Chingleput or the Jaghire.
9. Southern division of Arcot, including Cuddalore.
10. Trichinapoly.
11. Tanjore.

MYSORE AND CARNATIC

12. Dindigul, including the Manapara Pollams, Ramnad, and Shevagunga, forming part of the Southern Carnatic.

SOUTHERN CARNATIC.

13. Tinnevelly.

MYSORE CONQUESTS.

14. Bellary.
15. Cuddapah.
16. Seringapatam.
17. Salem and Barramahal.
18. Coimbatoor.
19. Canara.
20. Malabar.
21. Madras.

The limits of these districts are almost in every instance coextensive with the local jurisdiction of the zillah courts of justice, and the aggregate square contents of the whole may be roughly estimated at 166,000 square miles. Besides the zillah courts for the administration of justice there are four courts of circuit, viz. the centre division, the northern division, the southern division, and the western division.

geographical identification

It is extremely difficult to idnetify the tract under Fort St. George in 1803. Walter Hamilton mentioned an area of 166,000 square miles under Fort St. George in 1820. A Parliamentary report of 1823 recorded in area of 141,923.5' square miles (*Report on the Population estimates of India*, 1820-1930, p. 114). The census of 1871 mentioned the area of the territory under the administration of the Governor of Madras as 138,856 square miles. The British territory of Madras contained an area of 152,956 square miles in 1921. In 1951 the area was 127,790 square miles. The state went through a drastic reorganisation between 1951 and 1961. As it is not possible to identify the boundary of border districts in 1803 due to absence of pro-

1. *Year*—1803-04, 1810
2. *Place*—Madras

per survey and maps, we may tentatively accept the area mentioned in the parliamentary return of 1823 for the year 1823 as valid for the year 1803.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(15) TABLE No. 1 (S-14) *Summary table of population of Madras*, 1803, 1810

sl. no.	item	particulars 1803	particulars 1810
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—
3	population : persons	12,737,148	12,000,000
	males	—	—
	females	—	—
4	number of families	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—

[*source* (1)]

(16) TABLE No. 2 *Population of Madras*, 1803

sl. no.	names	population
1	2	3
1	Jaggur	271,372
2	Nellore	250,000
3	Guntoor	135,877
4	Western Zemindary	200,000
5	1st divn. Masulipatam	229,794
6	2nd divn. Masulipatam	256,899
7	3rd divn. Masulipatam	343,911
8	1st divn. Vizagapatam	120,420
9	2nd divn. Vizagapatam	450,000
10	3rd divn. Vizagapatam	128,052
11	Ceded Districts	1,228,113
12	Southern division Arcot	587,174
13	Northern division	232,555
14	Trichinopoly	507,552
15	Tanjore	664,148
16	Salem	358,249
17	Southern Zemindary	404,458
18	Tinnevelly, Malabar Ramnad & c, & c	6,368,574
	total	12,737,148

*presented under table No. 2.

5. *Method*—

[*source* (1)]

Shortly after the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1813, it was deemed expedient to institute an Inquiry into the Administration of Justice and Police under the system which had been established throughout the Company's Territories in India, with a view to the introduction into that system of such modifications and improvements as might appear desirable.

For this and other purposes, the Court of Directors appointed a Special Committee of their own body; and that Committee resolved not to avail itself of such information as might be collected from the Company's Records, but to call upon certain gentlemen who had filled Judicial Stations in India, and who were then in England, to state the result of their individual observation and experience upon the subject. A series of Queries were accordingly circulated among those gentlemen.

[*query on population*]

Query 10

Are you acquainted with the general scale of population within the sphere of one Zillah of judicial court.

Reply [*by A. Falconar*]

I estimate the average scale of population with the area of one Zillah to be from 250,000 to 300,000 of souls. I subjoin a memorandum*, not quite correct perhaps, of the reputed population of most of the districts subject to the territory of Madras.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (2)]

Ten years ago the total population of the provinces was computed to exceed 12,000,000 of inhabitants, an estimate probably then greatly within the mark, and certainly at present, after such a period, of uninterrupted peace, much more so, notwithstanding the occasional prevalence of epidemic distempers. In the computation above referred to, the inhabitants subject to the Rajas of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin are not included.

7. *Gaps*—

[*source* (1)]

These estimates were made about the year 1803 and 1804; the population is supposed to have considerably increased since. Several provinces are wanting, and the census in some supposed to be defective.

1. *Year*—1803-04, 1810
2. *Place*—Madras

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It was frankly admitted by the author that his estimate was nothing but an approximation. Walter Hamilton confirmed the same level of population for 1810. In 1823 the Parliamentary return recorded a population of 13,508,535, on the whole, it appears that, population was stationary in the first two decades of the 19th century. The conditions prevailing at that time tend to support the proposition of a stationary population. A scrutiny of the district returns or results of early census operations revealed that there was a gross underestimation. Estimates for some districts were presented in the Report on the population estimates, Vol. III, 1811-1820. Part B, India.

From a study of the variation of population on the constant area of 141,000 square miles, it appears that population increased by 154 per cent between 1803 and 1871 against 30 per cent between 1871 and 1921 and 60 per cent between 1921 and 1961. As already stated, the population of 1803 is likely to be a gross underestimation. The following table shows the trend.

(17) TABLE No. 3 (S-15) *Variation in population of Madras in* 1803, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1803 .	12,737,148	—	—
1871 .	32,359,500	19,622,352	154.06
1921 .	42,018,000	9,658,500	29.85
1961 .	71,487,000	29,469,000	70.13

6. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS OR HYDERABAD, 1815, 1820

1. *Year*—1815, 1820
2. *Place*—The Nizam's Dominions or Hyderabad.

3. *Source*—

(1) *Hamilton, Walter*

The East India Gazetteer ... London, John Murray, 1815. p. 424.

[BSL/915.49/H222]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent territories. Vol. I, II, London. 1820. Vol. I XXXVII, Vol. II. p. 122-142.

[ISI/915.4 H222(2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (1)]

The Nizam's dominions occupy the centre of the Deccan, comprehending the greater part of Berar, the whole of Hyderabad, Nandere, and Beeder, and part of Aurungabad and Bejapoor. Towards the Nagpoor territories their limits are marked by the course of the Wurda River, and on the side of the British by the Krishna and Toomuddra. In length it may be estimated at 420 miles, by 220 average breadth.

[*source* (2)]

A large province of the Deccan, which communicates its name to the Nizam's dominions collectively, ... In length it may be estimated at 280 miles, by 110 the average breadth. This territory composed a considerable portion of ancient Telingana, which in the institutes of Acber is called a district of Berar, but was, probably, only in part possessed by that emperor. Besides the original provinces of Hyderabad, Beeder and Nandere, the Nizam, since his political connexion with the British government, has received the accession of various fertile and extensive districts in Aurungabad, Beejapoor, and Berar, which have carried his frontier north to the Tuptee and Wurda rivers, and south to the Toombuddra and Krishna. The aggregate comprehends an area of about 95,000 square miles.

geographical identification

The area of the Nizam's dominions was mentioned as 95,000 square miles. The area of Hyderabad, however, was more or less constant at slightly above 80,000 sq. miles from 1880's. A map of India showing the sequence of territoral acquisitions prepared by the Surveyor General's Office in 1891 and published in Baden Powell's *Land System in British India* shows the tract of Hyderabad excluding Berar completely. The portion of Berar which was in possession of Nizam was ceded to the British by 1853-60. As described by Hamilton, the northern border of the Nizam's possession extended to the river Tapti only through Berar. As it appears in the said map Berar consisted an area of 17,718 square miles in 1891 with six districts—Wun, Basim, Buldana, Amraoti, Akola and Ilichpur. The area of Berar was constant from 1871 to 1951. The Nizam's dominions in 1815 or 1820 consisted of the princely state of Hyderebad and six above mentioned districts of Berar. The total area at 95,000 square miles estimated by Walter Hamilton seems to be reasonably accurate as it is revealed that the area given in subsequent census reports was marginally above 95,000 square miles. There was a sea change in territorial jurisdiction after 1951.

The area which has been merged in different districts and states from the former Hyderabad (excluding, of course, the tract of Berar of 1820's which contained in four districts of Yeotmal, Buldhana, Akola and Amraoti in Maharastra) was clearly shown in the Table AI and AII in the General Population Table (Census of India 1961. Vol. I. Part IIA (i), p. 94-100 and 187, 193, 197, 198, 200). The relevant data representing former Hyderabad are reproduced in the following table.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(18) TABLE No. 1 (S—16) *Summary table of population of the Nizam's Dominions or Hyderabad,* 1815, 1820

sl. no.	item	particulars	
		1815	1820
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles . .	95,000	96,000
2	number of vaillages . .	—	—
3	population : persons .	8,000,000	10,000,000
	males . .	—	—
	females .	—	—
4	number of families . .	—	—
5	number of houses . .	—	—
6	population per square mile	84.21	104.17
7	average size of a village .	—	—
8	average size of a family .	—	—
9	average size of a house .	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—

1. *Year*—1815, 1820
2. *Place*—The Nizam's Dominions or Hyderabad

(19) TABLE No. 2 (S-17) *Territory representing the former princely state of Hyderabad in* 1961—*contd.*

	state/districts	area in sq. miles	population	remarks	
	Andhra Pradesh			except	
1	Mahbubnagar	7132.2	14,47,132	Yellandu taluk	754.9
	Hyderabad	2997.1	18,21,711	Madhira	771.8
	Medak	3675.3	11,09,761	Bhoorgarupadu taluk	569.0
	Nizamabad	3112.8	835,243	Palvancha taluk	1295.4
	Karimnagar	4588.8	14,28,168	Khamam taluk	591.4
	Warangal	4955.8	13,29,836	(except 2 villages which were subsequently retransferred Warangal and Nalgonda dists.)	
	Nalgonda	2041.1	585,370	(merged Mahabubnagar. Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda dists.)	
2	Adilabad	6256.3	831,600	except Islapur circle of both taluks Kinwat taluk Rajur taluk (merged Adilabad dist.)	 193.3 608.6 776.3
3	Alampur taluk	435.2 517.8	198,347	of Raichur dist. (merged in Mahabubnagar dist. as separate taluks Alampur taluk Gadwal taluk	 435.2 517.8
4	Kodangal taluk	460.8	235,336	of Gulbarga dist. (merged in Mahabubnagar dist. as separate taluk Kodangal.	
5	Tandur Taluk	371.2		of Gulbarga dist. (merged in Hyderabad dist. as separate taluk Tandur).	
6	Zahirabad taluk	388.2	279,494	except Nirra circle (Zaharsangam, Kohir and Zahirabad circle) of Bidar dist.	
7	Nyalkal circle	116.3		of Bidar circle of Biadar Dist. (merged in Medak dist. as separate taluk Zahirabad).	
8	Narayankhed taluk	377.6		of Bidar dist. (merged in Medak dist. as separate taluk Narayankhed, Sawargar vill. transferred to Nizamabad dist.)	
9	Jukkal circle* Bichkonda circle	230.8	62,454	of Nanded dist. (merged in newly formed Madnur I.S.T. of Nizamabad dist.)	
10	Mudhol taluk	402.8	108,997	except Dharmabad circle (Mudhol Bhainsa and Kuber circle) of Nanded dist. (merged in Adilabad dist. as separate taluk Mudhol taluk)	
11	Yellandu taluk Madhira taluk Bhoorgampadu taluk Palvancha taluk Khammam taluk	754.9 771.8 569.0 1295.4 579.0	10,63,987	except 2 vill., which were subsequently retransferred to Warangal of Warangal distt. (merged in newly formed Khammam dist.).	
	Maharashtra :				
12	Aurangabad	6454.9	11,79,404	same dist.	
	Parbhani	4846.7	10,10,864		
	Bhir	4216.9	826,046		
	Osmanabad	3732.5	8,07,452		
13	Ahmadpur taluk	609.3	1,62,073	of Bidar district; merged as separate taluks in Osmanabad district : Ahmadpur Nilanga and Udgir.	
	Nilanga taluk	535.7	1,42,496		
	Udgir taluk	632.3	1,68,192		
14	Nanded			except Bichkonda and Jukkul* circles of Dighir taluk and Mudhol taluk except Dharmabad circle (Mudhol, Bhainsa and Kuber circle). (Nanded district).	

* Jukkal now in Maharastra State.

1. *Year*—1815, 1820.
2. *Place*—The Nizam's Dominions or Hyderabad.

(19) TABLE No. 2 (S-17) *Territory representing the former princely state of Hyderabad in 1961*—concld.

	state/districts	area in sq. miles	population	remarks
15	Islampur circle of Boath taluk .	193.3	25,669	of Adilabad district (merged to form a separate
	and Kinwat taluk . .	608.6	80,944	taluk in Nanded district : Kinwat).
16	Rajura taluk	776.3	75,357	of Adilabad district (merged as separate taluk in Chanda district : Rajura).
17	Gulbarga	6,271.2	12,13,608	including 3 villages 11.9 sq. m. transferred from Humnabad taluk of Bidar district (except Kodangal and Tandur taluks)
				(i) Gulbarga District
18	Raichur	5,435.5	9,53,640	except Alampur and Gadwal taluks.
				(ii) Raichur district.
19	Bidar	2,077.8	5,51,048	except Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks, Nyalkal circle of Bidar taluk; Zahirabad taluk except Nirna circle (Jharasangam and Zahirabad circles) Narayankhed taluk and 3 villages of Humnabad taluk.
				(iii) Bidar district
Berar :				
20	Yeotmal	5,219.0	10,98,470	
21	Buldhana	3,766.0	10,59,608	
22	Akola	4,091.0	11,89,354	
	Amraoti	4,691.0	12,32,780	
	total .	96,188.2	23,114,531	

5. *Method*—

[*Estimate by Walter Hamilton, basis not stated.*]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

The surface of this province is hilly, but not mountainous, and is an elevated table land; the consequence of which is a greater degree of cold, than its latitude would indicate. At Hyderabad, and the provinces to the north of it, the thermometer during three months of the year is often so low as 45°, 40°, and 35° of Fahrenheit. To protect themselves against this degree of cold, the lower classes use a coarse woollen blanket made in the country, and the higher classes shawls and quilted silks. A few of the noblemen and chief Military clothe themselves in broad cloth as a fashion or luxury, but the mode is not general. The Nizam's cavalry clothe themselves according to their own taste. The regular infantry, amounting to from 12 to 15,000, are dressed in British red cloth, and are equipped with accountrements made either at Madras or Masulipatam.

A great part of the Nizam's dominions is occupied by Jaghiredars, who are of two descriptions, viz. the Hindoo Jaghiredars and Zemindars, such as the Rajah of Sholapoor, whose ancestors possessed their estates almost from the first sovereigns of the Deccan, and over whom the Nizam exercises a very uncertain and undefined authority. The other description of Jaghiredars are the military officers in the service of the Nizam, in number from 40 to 50. Almost the whole country, with the exception of land set apart for religious purposes, the crown lands and small parts, held by old Hindoo Zemindars, is under the management of some description of Jaghiredar. Since the introduction of red cloth among the Nizam's troops, the principal Jaghiredars have adopted the same mode of clothing for their forces, amounting to seven or 8000 men.

This province is fertile, and, on the whole, tolerably well watered; but, from the nature of the government, it has never attained any great prosperity; the cultivators being wretchedly poor, and much oppressed by their Mohamedan superiors, who are subject to little restraint from their nominal sovereign. For the same cause they are almost deprived of the benefits of commerce, the average import of European goods into the Nizam's extensive dominions, prior to 1809, not exceeding 250,001, sterling per annum. The principal trade carried on between the Nizam's territories and the British, is the supply of cotton sent from Berar to the Northern Circars; and also to the markets at

1. *Year*—1815, 1820.

2. *Place*—The Nizam's Dominions or Hyderabad

Vellore, Arnee, and the vicinity. The traders return with cargoes of salt and salt fish, some clothes manufactured in the Northern Circars, and some Arnee muslins.

The principal towns in this province are Hyderabad, Golcondah, Warangol, Meduck and Nilcundah. The country taken generally is but thinly inhabited, and indifferently cultivated, and cannot compete with any of the Company's most flourishing districts. This being one of the few remaining Mogul governments, a greater proportion of Mohamedans are to be found among the upper and middling classes of the inhabitants, than in any of the contiguous regions; but the great mass of the lower classes are still Hindoos, in the proportion probably of above 10 to one. Compared with other districts the population of which has been ascertained, the number of inhabitants of the Hyderabad province may be estimated not to exceed two and a half millions.

While Telingana existed as an independent Hindoo sovereignty, it comprehended most of the tract lying between the Krishna and Godavery rivers, the capital of which was Warangol.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

According to Walter Hamilton (1820), the territory never acquired great prosperity, the cultivators were miserably poor and oppressed and a large tract in the south of Hyderabad city was depopulated and desolate.

The tract suffered from 9 spells of drought between 1801 and 1871. Under famine of 1804, thousands died of starvation in Aurangabad. There was a migration to other parts. Other districts like Hyderabad and Bidar also suffered. In Parbhani 'not a blade of grass was seen, thousand of people perished and much live-stock died, while the emigration into the Telingana districts from here alone was about 10,000 persons'. In 1813, their was a scarcity in some parts followed by a famine due to excessive rains 'in the districts of Gulbarga, Lingsugur, Birh, Shorapur, Indur and Parbhani. In 1825, there was much distress again due to excessive rains. In 1833, a large tract suffered from a famine including the districts of Gulbarga, Lingsugur, Mahbubnagar (Nagar Karnul), Indur, Hyderabad and Shorapur. In Gulbarga whole villages were depopulated and thousand perished, while 30,000 persons are said to have emigrated. To add to the districts of Shorapur, cholera in epidemic form broke out moving thousands'. There was another wide-spread famine in 1846. The next famine of 1854 covered Gulbarga, Shorapur, Raichur, Mahbubnagar (Nagar Karnul), Indur and Hyderabad. In 1862, rains were insufficient and in 1966 there was a scarcity. These facts were recorded in the census report of 1891 (Census of India 1891. Vol. XXIII. Report on the Census operations of His Highness Nizam's Dominions. p. 22). It appears that there were many retarding forces in operation in the 19th century. Actually, population of Hyderabad State declined in the census period between 1891 and 1901, and, also between 1911 and 1921 following the general all-India trend. The following table shows that population increased by 25 per cent in 5 years between 1815 and 1820. This was not a real growth, but an upward revision of the estimate by Hamilton. An average annual growth of 0.6 per cent between 1881 and 1921 and of 1.22 per cent between 1921 and 1961 seems to be plausible. The following table shows the trend:—

(20) TABLE No. 3 (S-18) *Variation in population of the Nizam's Dominions or Hyderabad, 1815, 1820, 1881, 1921 and 1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1815 . .	8,000,000	—	—
1820 . .	10,000,000	+2,000,000	+25.00
1881 . .	12,518,267	+2,518,267	+25.18
1921 . .	15,547,086	+3,028,819	+24.20
1961 . .	23,114,531	+7,567,445	+48.67

It may be mentioned that population data for 1961 corresponding to tracts of former Hyderabad transferred to different states as per identification table were collected from the census table A-II of 1961.

III. DISTRICTS

B. CENTRAL REGION

1. MORADABAD DISTRICT, 1808

1. *Year*—1808

2. *Place*—Moradabad District.

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer... 2nd ed. London, William H. Allen & Co. 1828. V.2. p. 245-247.

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

A district in the province of Delhi formed of the western portions of Rohilcund. To the north it is separated from the province of Serinagar or Garwal by a range of mountains through which rushes the Ganges at Hurdwar; on the south it has the districts of Bareily and Alighur; to the east, it has the Kumaon mountains and the district of Bareilly; and to the west it is separated by the Ganges from the districts of North and South Saharanpur.

The total surface according to Colebrooke's map may be estimated at 6,800,000 begas.

geographical identification

The area of Moradabad of 1808 was worked out as follows :

(21) TABLE No. 1 (S-19) *Area of the component parts of the Moradabad District* 1808 *based on districts of the census period*

sl. no.	district	area in sq. miles forming Moradabad 1808	remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Moradabad	2,293	
2	Bijnor	1,790	
3	Budaun	756	5 parganas (Asadpur, Rajpura, Bejauli Satra, Islamanagar)
4	Nainital	190	Kashipur pargana
5	Bareilly	127	2 parganas (Sarauli North & South)
6	Rampur State	200	—
	total	5,356.	

The total land surface as estimated on Colebrooke's map as 6.8 million bighas was 3,600 sq. miles. This is an underestimation in all probability. The following table (No. 3) shows the corresponding tracts in 1872, 1921 and 1961.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(22) TABLE No. 2 (S-20) *Summary table of population of the Moradabad District*, 1808

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	3,600
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	1,421,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	394.72
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

(23) TABLE No. 3 (S-21) *Corresponding tracts of the Moradabad District*, 1808 *with area in* 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

tracts	1872 area (in sq. miles)	1921 area (in sq. miles)	1961 area (in sq. miles)
1	2	3	4
Moradabad	2,271	2,285	2,289
Bijnor	1,902	1,874	1,866
Budaun	—	—	—
Bisauli	343	360	360
Ganaur	310	361	351
Nainital	—	—	—
Kashipur	186	189	189
Rampur	200	200	200
Bareilly	—	—	—
Sarauli North	69	69	69
Sarauli South	60	60	69

(24) TABLE No. 4 [*Population of the Moradabad District*, 1808]

sl. no.	segments	population
1		
1	six principal cities from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants each (average 30,000).	180,000
2	ten large towns at 7,000	70,000
3	ten smaller at 4,000	40,000
4	9,430 villages at 120 each	1,131,000
	total	1,421,000

1. *Year*—1808

2. *Place*—Moradabad District

5. *Method*—

[*Estimate by Mr. Lloyd.*]

6. *Explanation*—

In 1808 Moradabad, exclusive of the woods and forests contiguous to the hills, was estimated to contain 5,727,381 large begas, distributed in the following proportions, viz.

(25) TABLE NO. 5 *Land Utilisation in Moradabad District*, 1808

utilisation	begas
1	2
Land under cultivation	1,710,443
Lands uncultivated, but fit for tillage, & c.	2,003,437
Lands not fit for tillage	*727,860*
Lands started to be held rent free	1,195,641
total	5,727,331

The above computation, however, having been made from native documents, falls short of the truth about 700,000 begas. The total surface, according to Col. Colebrooke's map, may be estimated at 6,800,000 begas. Even the tract under the hills is capable of cultivation, and various spots are in fact cultivated; the quality also stated as unfit for tillage is of great utility as pasture.

The pergunnahs of Cossipoor, Rooderpoor, Thakoordwara, Reher, Nujibabad, Seercote, Afzulghur, and Surkurrah, as also the northern parts of Nuggeenah, contain extensive tracts of rich land which are not cultivated. One obstacle to their complete improvement is the insalubrity of the climate, owing to the vicinity of the hills; another is the absence of population. The soil is naturally moist, and in most parts the tilled lands, if it be required, can be irrigated; dry weather therefore in these tracts does not injure the crops, but the reverse, as it permits the fields to be ploughed and sown to greater advantage. If a greater quantity of this sort of land were cultivated, the supply of grain would be greater during times of general scarcity occasioned by drought. Of the remaining pergunnahs those bordering on the Ganges are productive, but liable to inundation.

The most valuable articles of agricultural produce are sugar and cotton. The planting of the sugar-cane has progressively increased since 1803, and the demand for it is unusually great, both in the Doab and across the Jamuna, the culture of the plant being well understood in Rohilcund. The quality of the sugar, especially about Kerutpoor and Nuggeena, nearly equals that of the Havannah. In 1808 the price here of chence or fine sugar, was only eight rupees per maund. Wheat is another considerable article, and its exportation constant; but the main food of the peasantry is derived from joar, bajera, and some smaller crops.

It was transferred to the British government in 1801, but not formed into a separate jurisdiction until 1804, since which period the progressive increase of the reyenue has been more general and considerable than in aay of the ceded districts, except Bareilly. The amount of jumma or land assessment to the revenue in 1813 and 1814 was 25,46,599 rupees, and the large proportion of land which still remains to be brought into cultivation, promises a large augmentation of the future revenue; which would probably be further increased by a revision of the tenures on which the rent-free lands (one-fifth of the whole) are held, a large proportion having originated in frauds on the public revenue, when the intended cession to the British was generally known.

Prior to 1809 this district was overrun by formidable bands of gang-robbers, the leaders of which were entitled more to the name of rebels than robbers, their strength and means of resistance keeping the ordinary police establishments wholly at bay. Many of the gangs had subsisted in the country long prior to the cession of Rohilcund by the Nabob of Oude, and the command regularly descended as a matter of property to the next legitimate heir. At this period one mounted gang was so effective as to be able to cut its way through a detachment of regular troops commanded by European officers, which had been sent to apprehend them. These depredators from long practice possessed a perfect knowledge of the intricate jungles, and of the numerous fords of the Ganges, which enabled them to cross and return without molestation, and the inhabitants were so intimidated by the ferocity of their revenge that they could not be brought to act against them. One gang could muster 400 men, mostly Jauts, and it is well known with what alacrity a force of this description, or any force intent on plunder, could formerly be augmented in Hindostan. By the great exertions of the British magistrates, and more especially of Mr. Oswald, these bands, with their leaders, had prior to 1814 been nearly extirpated.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

There was some objective basis in the estimate formed in 1808. The author, however, did not take the available data on land into consideration. The total surface area as estimated on Colebrooke's map seems to be an underestimation. Anyhow, the growth rate at 71.28 per cent between 1808 and

1. *Year*—1808

2. *Place*—Moradabad District

1872 seems to be excessive in view of a growth of only 3.07 per cent in the next forty years. Some of the administrative jurisdictions of 1872 did not exist in 1921 or in 1961. Population has been worked out by a proportion method relating to the immediate large jurisdiction. The following table shows the trend :—

(26) TABLE No. 6 (S-22) *Variation in Population of the Moradabad District in* 1808, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1808 . .	1,421,000	—	—
1872 . .	2,433,921	+1,012,921	+71.28
1921 . .	2,508,592	+74,671	+3.07
1961 . .	4,018,643	+1,510,051	+60.20

2. SAHARANPUR DISTRICT, 1807

1. *Year*—1807

2. *Place*—Saharanpur District.

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter.

The East India Gazetteer ...Vol. 2 London, John Murray, 1815, p. 487-88.

[ISI/954.4 H 222 (2)]

Materials—

(a) *Geographical location*—

In 1803, Saharanpur, along with all the other Maharatta Conquests in the Doab by the British Government, which in 1804 separated it into two divisions, the northern and the southern, the last named the district of Meerut.

geographical identification

Changes in the jurisdiction was worked out from the census reports and settlement literature to arrive at the following results :—

(27) TABLE No. 1 (S-23) *Equivalent tract of Saharanpur District of* 1807 *in* 1872, 1921, 1961

district	area in sq. miles		
	1872	1921	1961
1	2	3	4
Saharanpur	2,217	2,133	2,132
Muzaffarnagar	1,659	1,657	1,683
Meerut (80%)	1,888	1,838	1,858
Total	5,764	5,628	5,673

The area worked out from the density figure was 5,900 in 1807.

(28) TABLE No. 2 (S-24) *Summary table of population of Saharanpur District,* 1807

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	5,900
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	703,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	119.15
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

In 1815 the first, or Saharanpur district, contained 1,879,998 pucka begas of land in cultivation. assessed at 25,79,817 rupees, which was realized. presenting a government rent of one rupee six annas per bega. The waste lands were then said to amount to 2,444,317 begas, and those cultivable but neglected, to 2,124,705 begas. In this instance the standard of mensuration is the pucka, or large bega, equal to three cutcha, or small begas. In 1807 the population of the district was estimated at 703,000 persons, or 119 to the square mile.

7. *Gaps*--

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of Saharanpur was worked out on the basis of territorial divisions presented under geographical identification from census literature. The trend between 1804 and 1872 is apparently absurd. It is not possible to make a proper scrutiny of the estimate for 1804 until some details are available. The following table shows the trend:—

(29) TABLE No. 3 (S-25) *Variation in population of Saharanpur District,* 1807, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1807 . .	703,000	—	—
1872 . .	2,595,079	+1,892,079	+269.14
1921 . .	2,930,995	+335,916	+12.94
1961 . .	5,230,767	+2,299,772	+78.46

C. EASTERN REGION

3. DISTRICTS OF BENGAL, BIHAR AND BENARES, 1801-02

1. *Year*—1801-02.

2. *Place*—Districts of Bengal, Bihar and Benares

3. *Source*—

New system of Revenue and of Judicial administration (Bengal) 1801; Interrogatories addressed to Judges, Collectors, etc. with replies thereto (*In* Great Britain. House of Commons. Papers etc. East India Company, third part, Session—24 November, 1812—22 July, 1813. Vol. IX).

[*NL/Parl. papers*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

Please see *Report on the Population Estimates of India.* Vol. III, 1811—1820. Part-A, Eastern Region, p. 8 and p. 19—22.

geographical identification

The Lower Provinces of Bengal as existed in 1822 was identified by superimposing "A Map of India and Adjacent Countries" attached to Walter Hamilton's *Hindostan,* 1820. The result was produced in the *Report on the Population Estimates of India,* Vol. III, 1811—1820, Part-A, Eastern Region (p. 14-15). In 1801-1802, the geographical tract was almost identical. Total area of Bengal Provinces was 156,343 square miles, and, including Benares, 162,000 square miles. The component parts and their areas are as follows :—

	(sq. miles)
Bengal	94,473
Cuttack	8,056
Bihar	53,814
Total .	156,343

Total area of the Bengal Provinces excluding Orissa but including Benares was mentioned by Walter Hamilton as 162,000 square miles. Cuttack as above did not form a part of the Bengal Provinces in 1801-02. W.W. Hunter mentioned that Benares territory in the early 19th century contained an area around 10,000 square miles, Walter Hamilton mentioned it to be 12,000 square miles. Omitting Cuttack and adding Benares, the area comes near to 162,000 square miles.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(30) TABLE No. 1 (S-26) *Summary table of population of the districts of Bengal, Bihar and Banares,* 1801-02

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	32,420,130
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

(31) TABLE No. 2 (S-27) *Population of the districts of Bengal, Bihar and Banaras,* 1801-02—*contd.*

Division/District	population
1	2
Calcutta Division	
Jessore	1,500,000
Midnapore	1,500,000
Beerbhoom	700,000
Hooghly	1,000,000
Nuddea	800,000
Burdwan	1,780,000
24 Parganas	1,625,000
Sub-Total .	8,905,000
Dacca Division	
Tipperah	750,000
Sylhet	500,000
Mymensingh	600,000
Chittagong	1,200,000
Jelalpur	1,200,000
Dacca	200,000
Sub-Total .	4,450,000

1. *Year*—1801-02.

2. *Place*—Districts of Bengal, Bihar and Benares

(31) TABLE NO. 2 (S-27) *Population of the districts of Bengal, Bihar and Benares*, 1801-02

Division/District		population
Moorshedabad Division		
Rajshahy		1,500,000
Bhagalpore		575,000
Dinagepore		1,000,000
Purnea		1,400,000
Moorshedabad		650,000
Rangpore		400,000
Krishnaghur		764,430
	Sub-Total	6,289,430
Patna Division		
Sarun		1,204,000
Shahabad		2,000,000
Ramghur		500,000
Tirhoot		2,000,000
	Sub-Total	5,704,000
Benares Division		
Juanpore		3,171,700
Mirzapore		900,000
Benares		3,000,000
	Sub-Total	7,071,700
	Grand Total	32,420,130

5. *Method*—

[*Calcutta Division*: 1 *Jessore*]

There are about one million five hundred thousand people in this district; three-fourths Hindoos and one-fourth Mohamedans.

[*S. Middleton : Judge and Magistrate*]

The villages in this district are 12,000 in number, and the average population of each village is generally computed at 100 persons; by which means a population obtained of 12 lacs in the whole district; of this number, I reckon in every sixteen persons, nine Mohamedans and seven Hindoos. I am aware that in many districts the Hindoos exceeds the Mohamedans in number; but the reverse is the fact in Jessore.

[*J Parker Acting Collector*]

[2. *Midnapore*]

I have ascertained the immense population of the district, by an actual enumeration of a great part of it; it amounts to at least one million and a half. I have been enabled to compare it with one taken about 13 or 14 years ago in a few pergunnahs.

[*H. Straching, Judge and Magistrate*]

The magistrate has ascertained, by an actual enumeration, that the number of inhabitants in this district, include Hidjelly, amounts to near a million and a half; and he is of opinion that about one eighth of them are Mohamedans.

[*J. H. Ernst, Collector*]

[3. *Beerbhoom*]

I imagine that the proportion is about twenty to one in favour of Hindoos in this district and that the number of inhabitants, of all descriptions, may be computed at six hundred thousands.

[*D. Compbell : Judge and Magistrate*]

The number of the inhabitants of this district, reckoning men, women and children is estimated at 700,000. The proportion of the Mohamedans bear to the Hindoos, is supposed to be about one to thirty.

[*W. Cowell: Collector*]

[4. *Hooghly*]

From different sources of information and various calculations that have been made, I think the district of Hooghly contains about a million of inhabitants, and the proportion which the Hindoos bear to the Mohamedans, may, I suppose, be taken at three of the former to one of the later.

[*T. Brooke : Judge and Magistrate*]

[5. *Nuddea*]

The number of inhabitants of all descriptions in this district, I estimate at above 800,000 as before reported by me, under date the 26th July 1800, and the proportion of Hindoos to Mohamedans to be about 5 to 1.

[*C. Oldfield: Judge and Magistrate*]

[6. *Burdwan*]

I have no data to guide me in this answer to the Interrogatory, but the number of villages, and the number of houses in each village; and supposing each house, on an average, to contain four persons, which I consider a low average, the number of inhabitants would amount to one million seven hundred and eighty thousand, and I think the number may be computed at two millions; of this number I suppose 1-16th to be the proportion of the Mohamedans.

[*E. Thompson: Judge and Magistrate*]

In a district so extensive as Burdwan, more time than I have had is necessary for forming an accurate estimate of the population, on dates obtained by individual enquiry. After referring, however, to all the official documents on the subject within

1. *Year*—1801-02

2. *Place*—Districts of Bengal, Bihar and Benares

my reach, and receiving such information as I have been able to procure, I compute the number of the inhabitants of Burdwan to be 40 lacs, and the proportion of Mussulman and Hindoos, to be three of the former to thirteen of the later.

[*W. Parker* : *Collector*]

[7. *24-Parganas*]

We reckon the Hindoo inhabitants of the 24-Parganas and the adjacent districts, subject to our jurisdiction, to be in the proportion of 12 to 4 to the Mohamedans and the number of inhabitants of all descriptions taken on the actual enumeration of a number of the talooks in the 24-Parganas, may be estimated at one million six hundred and twenty-five thousand; to these, if we add the inhabitants of Calcutta, estimated at six hundred thousand; the population of the 24-Parganas; the town of Calcutta, and the adjacent districts within twenty miles, will amount to two millions two hundred and twenty-five thousand.

[*Cha. F. Martyn, W. C. Blaquiere, A. Macklar, E. Thorton* : *Magistrate*]

[*Dacca Division* : 1. *Tipperah*]

Of the inhabitants of this Zillah, I presume about two-third are Mussulman; the population is very great, nor do I think I should exaggerate, if I compute the number of souls at about six or seven lacks, from what I have observed, and what the people in general say.

[*John Elliot* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

The number of inhabitants of this district is estimated at 750,000 and the Mohamedans bear a proportion to the Hindoos as four to three.

[*John Ryley* : *Collector*]

[2. *Sylhet*]

I consider the proportion of Hindoos to Mussulman as two to three, and the whole population of the district five lacs. This statement has been taken as a calculation of the inhabitants, and therefore I imagine it must be correct.

[*C. Robertson* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

An estimate of the population of this district, as well as the proportion which it is supposed the Mohamedans bear to the Hindoos, will be found in the Appendix No. 6.

From the Appendix No. 6

Estimate of the population of the Sylhet District, ascertained by Hustabood

no. of houses	men	women	children	total
1,03,637	1,88,245	1,64,381	1,40,319	4,98,945
Population of the Cusbah or Town of Sylhet alone				
31,220	28,717	25,527	21,538	75,382

Sylhet 30th Nov. 1801 E.E. (signed) J.A. Collector

N.B.—The proportion which it is supposed the Mohamedans bear to the Hindoos, in the above population is two to three, viz., two-fifths, which as far as I can judge, exceed the proportion generally on other zillahs.

[*John Ahmuty* : *Collector*]

[3. *Mymensing*]

The number of Hindoos or Mohamedans I believe may be calculated at about five to three in favour of the former, but this is drawn greatly from conjecture, formed from the attendants of every description who come to the cutchery. The information to be obtained from the natives, respecting the number of the inhabitants, is so vague, that I have found myself totally unable to form an opinion from it. I have therefore drawn out the following table from accounts in the collector's and my own office, and which I think may be considered tolerably correct, particularly as the number of the warries ryots is nearly the same in that, as by calculating by what I have observed putwarries accounts taken before me, that the revenue collected from ryots possessing 200 houses, exclusive of the mafussil collections, is about 500 per annum, at which calculation, as this district pays about seven lacs fifty thousand rupees per annum, to Government, allowing five persons in each house, including men, women and children, make the number of souls about lakh, exclusive of the Zamindars and others included in the following table, which make the number in the whole 1,928,531.

The number of possessors of lackrage lands amounts to	8,600
Those who pay their revenue to the collector or his tehseeldars	4,777
Dependent talookdars, as per quinquennial register, who pay their revenue to the Zamindars	1,084
	14,461
As the families and dependants of the above one in many cases very numerous, they may be fairly multiplied by 10 to include their women etc.	10
	1,44,610

1. *Year*—1801-02.

2. *Place*—Districts of Bengal, Bihar and Benares

The number of putwarries, as per list delivered into the Court, amounts to 9,563. Some of these keep the accounts of four and five hundred ryots, and downwards as low as 15 and 20, but the average I believe to be from 70 to 80 ryots to each putwarry, but as there are generally two putwarries to the same ryots, one to keep the accounts for house rent and bete-land, or that which immediately surrounds the houses; the other for the cultivated lands at a distance, not included within the fences around the habitations; it will be, I believe tolerably correct to allow to each putwarry about thirty-five ryots. Upon this calculation 9,563 putwarries keep the account of 334,705 ryots; these multiplied by five, to include the men, women and children, amount to 16,73,525.

The number of putwarries as stated above .	9,563
From these deduct small talookdars, who act as putwarries themselves, as stated in the accounts, but who being holders or proprietors of land, are included in the first set with the Zemindars, & c.	935
Balance	8,628
The number of putwarries multiplied by 7 to include the whole of their families	7
	60,396
Barakondosses in the employ of the Zemindars, and not intended to be included in their families, faquiers, mullahs of certain descriptions, and other persons who are not included in the putwarries accounts, and many of whom are not natives of the district, but who at present reside within it, but respecting whom I can obtain no account to form a calculation	50,000
	19,28,531

In making the above calculation, I have stated every description of persons as low as it appears to me I could with any degree of correctness, yet the produce is so immense, that I myself astonished at it, but an unacquainted with any other mode of computing the inhabitants that is more likely to be correct.

[*John Stracy* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

The number of inhabitants of this district may be estimated at 600,000; and the proportion of Mohamedans, I suppose, is equal, perhaps exceeds, that of Hindoos.

[*Francis Le Gros* : *Collector*]

[4. *Chittagong*]

The Hindoo inhabitants being a proportion to the Mohamedan as six to ten, and the inhabitants of all descriptions may be in number about twelve lacs.

[*L. Moloney* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

The estimated number of inhabitants in this district is twelve hundred thousand, and the proportion that the Mohamedans bear to the Hindoos is 5 to 3.

[*R. Ker* : *Collector*]

[5. *Jelalpur*]

From conversation with best informed natives, whose experience in the affairs of this district is unimpeachable, I am given to understand, that the portion of Hindoos may be estimated at 10/16 to 6/16 Mohamedan inhabitants.

From the same authority, I am taught to suppose the population of the district may be estimated at more than 1,200,000 souls of all descriptions.

Nor do I think the calculation exaggerated, when it is considered, that according to the books of the collector, there are,

Huzzooru Talukdars	12,577
Dependent Talooks, by estimate . .	3,000
Total .	15,577
Whole Mouzahs	5,000
Kismat or division of Mouzahs . .	17,000
	22,000

Now, allowing what is rather within the mark, an average of 200 inhabitants to each Mouzah, and 20 the average of each Kismut, it will produce a population of 1,340,000 souls. No accurate account can be expected from the landholders themselves as they are jealous of the views and intentions of Government. In the above statement, I have not taken into account the inhabitants of rent free mahals.

[*J. Paterson* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

[6. *Dacca*]

For the purpose of ascertaining the population of their respective jurisdictions, I have applied to the magistrates of the city of Dacca, Zillah Backergunge, and Zillah Dacca, Jelalpore (all which jurisdictions are comprised in this collectorship) but from the former gentleman only, Mr. Melville have I yet received an answer, the other Magistrates however are, I understand, endeavouring to ascertain the population of their jurisdictions; and I also am using every means in my power to ascertain the population of the whole district. But although I can not state what the population of the whole district is at present, it may not be altogether useless to state what it was in 1972; which,

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from an estimate made by Mr. Douglas, the then collector, in that year, I find to be as follows : viz.

men	307,144
women	310,608
male children	175,752
female children	145,208
	938,712

The city magistrate estimates the number of inhabitants, within the limits of his jurisdiction, at 200,000; of which he supposes the Mussalmans are in the proportion of 14½ to 13 Hindoos.

[*H. H. Massie* : *Acting Collector*]

[*Moorshedabad Division* : 1. *Rajshahy*]

The proportion that the Hindoos bear to the Mahomedan inhabitants in the district subject to be two to one and the number of inhabitants of the district about fifteen lacks.

[*C. Graeme, Jun* : *Acting Judge and Magistrate*]

Answer to interrogatory No. 13 :—

The estimated number of inhabitants in this district is 1,500,000; previous to the separations which took place, it was reckoned 1,997,763

Males :		
Adults	817,763	
Boys	289,992	1,107,683
Women :	[289,920]	
Grown	683,950	
Children	206,130	890,080

The separations are estimated at ten lacs, and the annexations at five, leaving in round numbers, as above stated, 1,500,000. The Collector is of opinion that the proportion which the Mussulmans bear to the Hindoos, is as 3 to 5.

[*Andrews Gardener* : *Collector*]

[2. *Bhagolpore*]

The proportion of Hindoos in the district to the Mussulman inhabitants, are supposed to be about 7 to 9. It is difficult to say what number of inhabitants there may be of all descriptions, wihout making a more correct enquiry than has hitherto been done; but from some accounts in this office of the number of houses in each tannah, made in my predecessor's time, it appears that the whole number are 132,068, which, allowing about five persons for each house, will give 660,340 persons; to which may be added; about 10,000 for the hill inhabitants, not included in that account, which will make the whole of the inhabitants of this district amount to about 760,340.

[*T. Wintle* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

The inhabitants of this district, calculated from an account of the number of houses taken by the Magistrate, amount to between 550,000 to 600,000.

[*Jos. Sherburne* : *Collector*]

[3. *Dinagepore*]

In those districts, where a Mahomedan Senbah or Zemindar resides, the number of Mahomedans often equals, and sometimes surpasses; those of the Hindoos, but in this, as in other similar district hitherto subject to the superintendance of a Hindoo rajah or Zemindar, the proportion of Mussulmen to the Hindoos, are not, I conceive, more than one to eight; with respect to the population of this district, I think I am within bounds in estimating the number of inhabitants at a million.

[*Ynyer Burges* : *Acting Magistrate*]

There are about three-fifth of a Million of inhabitants in this district and about four Hindoos to one Mahommedan.

[*G. Smith* : *Collector*]

[4. *Purnea*]

From the best information I have been able to collect, I understand that the Mahomedan inhabitants are in the proportion of about seven-tenths to the Hindoos. The population may be reckoned at one million four hundred thousand souls, agreeably to an estimate made by the collector in March last, on an actual investigation of three villages, multiplied by the whole number of villages in the district.

[*T. Thornhill* : *Acting Judge and Magistrate*]

There are no materials by which to form accurate estimates; the consideration of the subject, too, must naturally embrace various specultaions; and I have not yet been a sufficient length of time in my present office, to make such investigations, as I could wish, to direct me on the subject; I have therefore resorted to a calculation made by a former collector, Mr. S. Meatly, and submitted to the Board of Revenue, in his address to their Secretary, of the 20th July, 1789. I find the number of villages, at that period, was 5,800; which calculating 183 inhabitants to each village and allowing an extra number for Purnea and other large towns, made the population amount to 1,200,000 souls. The number of villages, at this period, is 7,056;

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which, calculated in the above mode, (and it appears to me a moderate estimate) yields a population of

	1,291,248
Add for Purnea and other large towns .	158,752
	1,450,000

This calculation is in some measure confirmed by the result of comparison of the total amount of jumma of the district and the above population at that period, with the jumma of the present time, which gives a population of 1,479,200. The Mohommedans, it is supposed, bear a proportion of about seven-tenths to the Hindoos.

[*W. E. Rees : Acting Collector*]

[5. *Moorshedabad*]

I imagine, there are rather more than two Hindoos to a Mussulman, and I calculated the total number of inhabitants of the district to be about 650,000, but I cannot venture to vouch for the accuracy of this statement; I am inclined to think it below the reality, as the Girbundie papers of the different tannah jurisdictions exhibit the names of 2,911 villages; many of them are very small; yet this estimate will only give, on the above number of villages, about 223, inhabitants for each. In the estimate above given, I have been in a great measure guided by the result of an inquiry made by Sir J. E. Harington many years ago, in which he calculated the population at about 1,020,000 including the city; since which period, a considerable portion of what then formed the district has been annexed to Nudea &c.

[*J. Becher : Judge*]

According to an estimate which was formed by Sir John Harington in the year 1790, the number of inhabitants of this district, including men, women and children, amounted to 1,020,572, but I have reason to think, that the population has decreased since that period, owing to the mortalities which prevailed for two or three successive years in the city of Moorshedabad. The general supposition is, that of the inhabitants of this district, about two-thirds are Hindoos and one-third Mahommedans.

[*Thomas Hayes : Collector*]

[6. *Rungpore*]

From every information that I have been able to procure, it should appear that the number of Hindoo bear nearly an equal proportion to the Mahomedan inhabitants in the district subject to my authority, and though I am not in possession of data sufficient to afford any accurate estimate of the total number of inhabitants of all descriptions; yet I am inclined to think it cannot amount to less than a million, which is allowing something less than 100 inhabitants to the square miles.

[*James Wordsworth : Judge and Magistrate*]

The inhabitants of this district are computed at four lacs. The Mahommedans exceed the Hindoos. in what proportion can not be ascertained.

[*Alexander Wright : Collector*]

[7. *Kishnaghur*]

In this district there are 5,749 villages, which, from the most accurate information I have been able to acquire contain about 127,405 houses, and allowing in each house a family of six persons, the population will amount to 764,430, of which number 286,661 are Mahommedans.

[*A. Seton : Collector*]

[*Patna Division : 1 Sarun*]

There are very few Mussulmans in this district, and only two Zemindars of any considerable extent, held by persons at that Bersuasion; so that I should imagine the Hindoos bear the proportion of at least five hundred to one to the Mahomedans. The inhabitants of the two sircars, forming this district, are supposed to do amount to about twelve hundred thousand.

[*Chas, Boddam : Judge and Magistrate*]

From records in my office, the estimated number of inhabitants in this district amounts to nearly, 1,204,000; of which, I suppose, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$th are Mahommedans.

[*J. R. Elephinstone : Collector*]

[2. *Shahabad*]

Estimate the Hindoo inhabitants, at ninety-eight in the hundred, and the number of inhabitants of all descriptions, at one million and a half.

[*Geo Webb : Acting Judge and Magistrate*]

I have no accurate data where on to estimate the number of inhabitants; but suppose the population to amountt to two millions at least. The proportion of Mahommedans to Hindoos I conceive to one-twentieth.

[*J. Deane : Collector*

[3. *Ramghar*]

Ans. to Interrogatory No. 25 :

The proportion of Hindoos, to Mahomedans is very considerable in this district; in so much, that, by my calculation, there are 30 Hindoos to one

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Mahomedan. I suppose the number of inhabitants in this district to amount to about 500,000 souls.

[*W. T. Smith : Judge and Magistrate*]

[4. *Tirhoot*]

It is out of my power to state precisely the number of inhabitants there are in this district; but from enquiry, I understand there are about 2,000,000. The Hindoos bear a proportion to the Mahommedans as four to one.

[*G. P. Ricketts : Acting Collector*]

[*Benares Division* : 1. *Juanpore*]

To enable my computing the inhabitants as near as possible, I have divided the city of Juanpore and the larger forms separately, and have estimated the probable number in each; I have taken the towns of each pergunnah of the next degree and of the lowest village, and adding what I compute the number, I have taken the average of both for the remaining towns and villages, which, added with the number in the city and principal town of each pergunnah, make three million one hundred and seventy one thousand and seven hundred persons. The proportion of the Hindoos to the Mussalman inhabitants, I reckon nearly as eight to one.

[*A. Wittand Jael : Magistrate*]

[2. *Mirzapore*]

I have no sufficient grounds for estimating the population of the district, nor the proportion of the Hindoo to Mahomedan inhabitants; but I apprehend that the Hindoos are at least ten times numerous in cities than Mahomedans, and twenty times so in the country; that the part of this district, which is not mountainous, seems well but hilly portion of it is in general thinly inhabited. If I might offer a conjecture where the grounds of an estimate were only wanted, I should state the population of the whole district as amounting to nine hundred thousand souls. The number of inhabitants in the form of mirzapore, as incurred from the number of houses comprised in the different wards, is not less than 50,000; there are many smaller towns in this district, containing from five to ten thousand inhabitants; and populous villages containing from five hundred to a thousand persons, numerous.

[3. *Benares*]

Upwards of three millions; and the proportion the Mahomedans bear to the Hindoos is, I should suppose, as two to ten.

[*J. Routledge : Collector*]

6. *Explanation*—

[*Calcutta Division* : 1. *Jessore*]

From every information I can derive from the inhabitants, as well as local experience, the country is in a general state of improvement, with regard to its population, cultivation and commerce, the permanent works and edifices for religious, domestic, or other purposes, are not numerous, but the Hindoo edifices are gradually increasing.

The roads are bad, in general; and no bridges of note, or public works, in this district. The road from Calcutta to Dacca, as far as possible, is kept in repair by the convicts, at Government's expense, and is very good.

[*S. Middledon : Judge and Magistrate*]

The cultivation of this district is supposed to have been improved and extended in the proportion of at least one-sixteenth since the formation of the Decennial Settlement. The uncultivated land in the district is estimated to bear a proportion of two-sixteenths to the cultivated; this estimate comprehending the ground annually kept fallow, with a view to a better produce in the ensuing year. The jungle and waste land permanently uncultivated (exclusively of a part of the Sunderbunds situated in the district) is estimated at one-sixteenth of the whole lands.

The only roads at present in this district are to an extent of about twenty miles in different directions in the immediate vicinity of the station; but an increase of the number of them would unquestionably be of great benefit to the country. A road from Jessore to Kessubpore, situated ten coss distant, on the river Hurhurreed, and another of six cos, from Kessubpore to Tala, a great mart of trade situated on the river Kubthuck, are represented to be much wanted on equal benefit, I understand, would be around from Talato looksagur, in zillah Nuddea, and from Jessore to Calcutta and Kishenagur. The construction of these roads by hired labourers would doubtless be attended with much expense; the obvious substitute for hired labourers are the convicts; but whether those of this zillah are sufficiently numerous to accomplish the work, or could conveniently be employed to undertake it, I have no official opportunities of knowing.

The most valuable articles of produce in this district are salt, indigo, tobacco, ganjah, mulberry, red wood pawn, betlenut, and long pepper; of these articles, salt is exclusively reserved by Government, and mulberry cultivated only by persons concerned in the provision of the silk investment; the cultivation of indigo has alone particularly increased

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of late years, and the reason of that increase is too obvious to require explanation; some of the above articles mentioned may perhaps have lately been cultivated to a greater extent than formerly, but not so much so as to deserve particular notice.

[*J. Parkar* : *Acting Collector*]

[2. *Midnapore*]

I have no doubt Midnapore is rapidly improving in population and cultivation. With respect to commerce, except the internal trade in articles consumed by the inhabitants of the district, which of course increases with the population, I am inclined to think it nearly stationary, but certainly not declining; I must here however mention, that the Company's investment has, during the war, dwindled away to almost nothing; and that numbers of weavers who depended for subsistence on the advances of the commercial agents, and who are less able than other descriptions of artisans to change their occupation, are reduced to very great distress.

I have not heard of any buildings worth mention erected by the natives, either for religious or domestic purposes; neither are there any works carried on for manufactures. I am not able to discover, that in Midnapore any extensive commercial concern, requiring costly or substantial buildings or machines, was ever carried on, unless by European Contrivances for abridging labour are here unknown. I do not perceive the least spirit of enterprise among either merchants or farmers.

The private houses of Zemindars and other men of note consist either of forts in ruins, or of wretched huts generally worse than the stable of an European gentleman: If the erection of building is to be reckoned a sign of prosperity, it is my opinion that the district does not at all improve in this instance; but it is to the climate and the manners of the people, rather than to any impression of the insecurity of property that I attribute their perseverance in constructing for their own accommodation nothing but the slightest and most miserable huts. They scarcely ever think of saving money, or of procuring themselves better food, clothing or habitations, than they have been accustomed to; yet labour is, I think, not ill rewarded. A ryot can with ease cultivate 16 biggahs of rice, and supposing half the produce to go for rent, the remainder will afford food for four or five persons; and this is only one crop, the labour required to produce which cannot occupy half the year.

The coolies or common labourers frequently earn a rupee or two rupees, which enables them to be idle for several days.

The country is improved by increased population and cultivation. There are in number more ryots, but they are just what their fathers were; and hardly an instance can be found of a poor labourer becoming rich by dint of industry and parsimony.

Cultivation is increased by increasing population, for the ryots must work to live; it is very little extended by plans for the improvement of agriculture, or by revenue regulations. Waste and jungle land, if low and fit for rice, may be brought into tillage in one season, and the poorest ryot can undertake it; but a man of subsistence seldom employs stock in farming, under the expectancy of a distant return.

The class of mere labourers who work for hire is not numerous. Every ryot is a farmer, who tills the land for which he pays rent. Talookdars hold in their own hands little or no part of their own estates to cultivate by means of servants. The poorest ryots are tenants, and by the custom of the country, they are considered as a sort of proprietors entitled to a perpetual lease. They are attended in the strongest manner to the soil, never migrate but from necessity; and I think they ought to be recognized as enjoying a right (they and their prosperity) to their tenures.

A famine in this country is, of all calamities to which the earth is liable, the most dreadful : it ought to be considered as perpetually impending, for that it has not occurred during several years is not to be ascribed to any measures of ours. The country is perhaps as populous as it was previous to the great famine in the year 1770; and if another scarcity, equal to that, should take place now, I do not suppose it would be less heavy.

The condition of the ryots is, on the whole, I think, better, because their lives and limbs are safe from the Zemindars and collectors of revenue. On the other hand, the dread of dacoits, the expense of prosecution, and the spirit of prosecuting, the slowness of our legal proceedings, and the doubtfulness of the event of law suits, on account of perjury and other causes, all there are evils of the present day...where the cultivator of the earth lives under a dread of becoming the prey of extortioners, he can not be considered secure of enjoying the fruit of his labour... The public revenues, which are in reality the rent of land, are throughout the East collected by a system of extortion, violence, and barbarity of every kind.

Everybody marries. An unmarried man of 25 or an unmarried girl of 15, are hardly to be found. As soon as girls become matriageable, generally before, husbands are without difficulty provided for them. Marriage is a thing which happens of

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course, a necessary part of life. The people live a regular, sober, domestic life, and seldom leave their houses, not being liable to be called upon for the performance of any military service or public labour or servitude, so common in most countries. Very few marriages are unproductive. The women, becoming prematurely debilitated and decrepit, do not, perhaps, bear so many children as those who marry at a riper age; but barrenness is extremely rare. Polygamy, prostitution, religious austerity, and the circumstance of young widows seldom marrying a second time, are only obstacle I am at present able to recollect to the increase of population; and all these, though in themselves evils of considerable magnitude, being productive of individual sufferings and inconvenience, I do not consider, in their general effect upon the population of the country, as very important. Among the causes of increase, are to be reckoned the extreme facility of bearing children. Here no infants perish of cold, of diseases proceeding from dirt and bad accommodation, nor, except in famines, of unwholesome food. The smallpox sometimes carries off multitudes of children. Inoculation, though it had been known for ages, is by the means universally practised.

The political security afforded to this district from the ravages of the Mahrattas is the greatest blessing the natives could enjoy. Under the native government, the population had reached its utmost height, or very near it. Thirty years ago, nearly half the people were swept away by the greatest famine recorded in history. Ever since that period, except in 1790, when a partial famine happened, the numbers have been gradually increasing. I do not know that the increase has been more rapid during the last ten years than during the 20 preceding although most of the abuses of the native governments; and many new abuses of our government, prevailed throughout the greater part of the last mentioned period. Supposing the country to enjoy peace, I can not easily conceive internal mismanagement so excessive as to stop the increase of population.

[*H. Straching : Judge and Magistrate*]

Its [Midnapore's] cultivation has not been improved or extended since the first year of the Decennial Settlement, owing to a dearth which took place in 1799, and is supposed to have carried off one-sixth of the inhabitants; but it has been gradually recovering from the effects of this calamity. The most intelligent of the natives whom I have consulted on the subject, are of opinion that near 3-4ths of the lands which waste in consequence, have been since brought into cultivation; and that cultivation is still rather increasing than otherwise. It appears to me, that, in a country where the means of subsistence are plentiful, and procured with little labour, and where the wants of the inhabitants are very few and simple, the population must increase, and that the extension of cultivation must keep pace with the increase of population. The improving state of this district for the last nine years has, by no means, I conceive, been greater than is fully accounted for by the respite it has enjoyed from those calamities during that period; and I cannot, therefore, attribute it to the increased security and protection that the ryots are supposed to have derived from the permanent settlement. On the contrary, the settlement in this district, considered in all its circumstances and its train of consequences, appears to me to have had an obvious tendency to arrest the natural progress of cultivation and improvement.

They [the landlords] were no longer able to encourage a spirit of enterprise and industry, by clearing jungle, digging tanks, and making advances to their ryots; and the rigorous punctuality with which Government have, since the Permanent Settlement, enforced payment of the public revenue, without allowing the land holders any compensation for losses sustained by drought or inundation, which was always granted in former times, has naturally influenced the conduct of land holders and farmers to their ryots. Before estates were made liable to be sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue, the land holders appear, on the whole, to have treated their ryots better than they have done since. Though there was, certainly, a good deal of violence and oppression in former times, yet instances often occurred of kindness, and benevolence. In short, though there was little encouragement to efforts of industry, from the uncertainty of reaping the fruits of it, yet the land holders found it their interest, and were prompted by regard to their own character and reputation, to protect the great body of the ryots, whose circumstances could afford little temptation to the violation of their property, in the peaceable enjoyment of as much as was necessary for the support of themselves and their families. But as soon as they saw that they were becoming the victims of the new Regulations, they lost all consideration for their ryots, and in the eagerness to save themselves, made no scruple to levy all they could exact from them. Another great obstacle to the extension of cultivation, has been the insecurity of leases.

About two-thirds of this district consist of jungle, the greater part of which is inaccessible, and supposed to be unfit for cultivation. The lands in the open country, which are inserted in the Hustle boed papers of this district, prepared by the late Sudder Canongoe and his officers in 1194 and 1195, and which are said to include all the land in the district except jungles, are stated to consist of

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begahs 17,79,643.16 of which three-fourths are supposed to be cultivated and of the remainder about one-third, or rather more than a lac of begahs is estimated to be capable of cultivation.

In a commercial point of view, there are no roads, I think, in this district, which would be particularly beneficial to the country; the little trade that exists being chiefly carried on by water during the rains; and at other times, the roads, in their present state, serving well enough for the carts and bullocks, by which goods are transported from one place to another.

The only valuable articles of produce in this district, are indigo, betelnut and sugarcane, but the plantation of the first two articles do not consist of more than a few hundred begahs. The value of the sugarcane does not exceed 50,000 and the cultivation of it does not appear to have increased of late years.

[*J. H. Ernst* : *Collector*]

[3. *Birbhoom*]

I am of opinion, that the conviction of their landed property being perfectly secured, has a favourable operation on the minds of the inhabitants in general, and that it induces them to use every possible means towards the improvement of their cultivation; admitting this to be the case, it etsablishes a natural cause for augmented population in the district. The want of navigable rivers in this district is a very considerable obstacle to the extension of its commerce. The decay of the old and once opulent family of the Mahommedan Rajahs of Beerbhoom, now reduced to poverty by their own folly and extravagance, has been the means of discouraging merchants from resorting to this district, who formerly found a ready sale for many articles. To the decay of that splendor may in some degree be attributed the ruinous state of buildings and workers for religious and other purposes. The houses of the inhabitants in general, however, appear to be comfortable, the district affording abundance of the rude materials with which they are constructed.

The convicts have made an excellent road of 25 feet wide from this station to Soorool, a distance of 22 miles and have begun another road towards Moorshedabad, in which they have made some progress, and which, when finished, as far as the district extends in that direction, will be found of very considerable advantage to the inhabitants, merchandize being transported by land during the greatest part of the season, on account of there being no navigable rivers. The only bridges in this district are constructed of palmira trees; they are found to last tolerably well, and cost but a more triffle to Government, as they are cutdown and brought to the roads by the convicts. The only expense attending the roads lately begun by the convicts in this district, is in the necessary implements for working, and the pay often burkandanzes occasionally hired to assist in guarding the convicts when they work at any distance from the station.

[*D. Campbell* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

The cultivation, since the first year of the Decennial Settlement, I am informed, has been considerably extended and improved, but in what degree I can not at present say. The proportion of uncultivated land in this district to the cultivated, is supposed to be about one begah to eight.

Excepting a part of the new road to Chunar, which is kept in good repair by Government, I know of no regular road through this district. The magistrate of Beerbhoom has been employing the convicts in making a road from Soory towards Cutwah, as far as Soorool, which is finished. The parts of this district through which it would appear essentially requisite to make roads, for the purpose of facilitating the imports and exports of the district, (which are much impeded from the want of roads) are from Soory to Cutwah, and through that part of the district lying between Soory and Morshedabad. The expense of labourer for making these roads would not be less than 100 rupees per mile.

Paddy and sugar are the most valuable articles in this district. The cultivation of the later has considerably increased, in consequence of the investment provided on account of Government.

Although commerce has experienced a temporary check, the increase of the cultivation and population of the district is so self-evident, that it needs not a detail of proof. Religious buildings and other public works are not erected so frequently as in former times; for the wealth which used to be amassed only by the few, is now widely diffused; and buildings for domestic purposes, erected of substantial materials, appear now in every town, and almost in every village. Some religious buildings, however, have of late been erected on the banks of the Ganges, with costly magnificence.

The repairs of the roads in this district are wholly done by the convicts; the high road to Burdwan is in excellent order, but it would be of considerable advantage if three or four small brick bridges were built; the road to Ghyatty Ghaut has been so encroached on by the river, that it will be expedient for Government to depute an engineer officer to mark out a new road, otherwise the land communication between Hooghly and Calcutta is

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likely to be put a stop; brick drains instead of the wood ones, now on the different roads around Hooghly, would be a measure of great utility.

[*T. Brooke : Judge and Magistrate*]

[5. *Nuddea*]

The population and cultivation of this district, I am clearly of opinion is much increased of late years, both from [popular] demonstration and the reports of others; as in every part of the district I have been in the traces of waste land brought into cultivation are very apparent, which could not take place without a proportionate increase of population, and in some places large tracts covered with long grass, and which were an harbour for wild beasts, are now in a complete state of cultivation.

The only roads, bridges or other public works, in this district, are, a road 24 feet wide, now making from hence to Calcutta, on which three small bridges have been built, and another road leading to Jessor, of the same breadth. Of the first road, 14 miles were made last year, but during the late rains, owing to the unheard of rise of the rivers, and consequent general inundation, which rose two feet, and in some places three feet above parts of the road (although it was originally raised one foot above the usual level of the water in the rains), I have been under the necessity of repairing a number of breaches, and of raising nearly the whole of the road again; but I am happy to be able to add, that not withstanding the great pressure of water upon the bridges, they have all stood very well and the repairs to the roads also are completed to within two miles of the extent of it. Of the road to Jessore, which I commenced upon in November last, four miles are likewise completed. These roads are making at the expense of Government and with the convicts.

[*C. Oldfield : Judge and Magistrate*]

[6. *Burdwan*]

It [Burdwan] is in a state of very considerable improvement; and that this is shown in an evident increase of cultivation, in a number of new raised villages, whereby an increase of population may be inferred, an increased and daily increasing number of brick buildings, both for religious and domestic purposes. The commerce has also been both facilitated and extended, by the opening of the three grand roads leading to Hooghly, Culna and Cutwa, which have lately been put into a good state of repair by the labour of convicts; and nothing can more forward the commerce of this district, which has not the advantage of land navigation, or more conduct to the general convenience of the inhabitants, than good roads.

The three grand and most useful roads leading to Hooghly, Culna and Cutwa, which may properly be termed the ports of the district, have been completely remade; a fourth, leading to Beerbhoom, is in a considerable state of forwardness; and I propose, in the course of a few days, to commence another to join the military road leading to Midnapore.

Some improvement has also been made in bridges. The new one constructed by his lordship's orders across the Banka Nulle, from its extent, and the superior manner in which it has been executed, is really a magnificent work, the admiration of the inhabitants, and of every person who sees it.

The cultivation of the district [Burdwan] is supposed to have been very considerably extended, not less than in a degree of one eighth, since the conclusion of the Decennial settlement. I suppose the uncultivated land in the district, at present, to bear a proportion of one-eighth to the cultivated land.

Under the order of the Magistrate, various useful roads have been constructed by the convicts; and as they are still employed in this desirable manner, a gradual increase in the number and extent of the roads may be expected.

Sugar cane, indigo, pawn, cotton tobacco and mulberry are the most valuable articles of produce in this district. Betelnut is also produced in a small quantity. In the progressive improvement and extension of the general cultivation of the district, the culture of the above articles, which commonly yield a considerable profit to the cultivator, has also of late years been increased; but not, it is supposed, in any extraordinary degree.

[*W. Parker : Collector*]

The 24-Parganas and adjacent districts are in a state of improvement with respect to population, cultivation, commerce, etc. [The] opinion is found on the quantity of waste ground and jungle that appears to have been brought into cultivation and the number of ghauts, religious temples and other buildings that have lately been constructed by the inhabitants.

There are 124 roads in the 24-Pargunnahs and districts adjacent to Calcutta. The principal ones are repaired at the expense of Government, and in the dry season are kept in tolerable good order. During the rains, however, with the exception of the Barrackpore, Balliagaut and Allipore roads,

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they are in many parts almost impassable. The inferior roads are repaired by the Zemindars and other inhabitants.

Most of the bridges are greatly out of repair, and a number of new ones are requisite. The bunds also appear to require considerable repairs.

[*Cha. F. Martyn, W. C. Blaquiere, A Mackler, E. Thornton* : *Magistrates*]

[*Dacca Division* : 1. *Tipperah*]

The population and cultivation in this district has increased; and reasons for judging so arise from there being some estates in this district where the assessment has been reduced below their former rates, from the ryots quitting such lands to cultivate large extent of waste country, at a lower assessment, which the Pottah system now so well secures to them, that they do it with the utmost confidence; and it is the universal observation through out the district, that the rates of assessment are much reduced, from the general independence of the ryots, who being now secured in their property, and liable to no extortion whatever, as heretofore the case, have become rich; while the proprietors of the lands evince the utmost poverty, and cannot in the present day obtain the smallest credit; and it is now no uncommon thing to see them begging charity from their former dependents; but with respect to the commerce of the country, I have before observed, that it has fallen off; and this I judge from the general observation and communication before noticed.

Great improvements are making in the roads of this zillah by the Zemindars and other persons: some indiviuals have made pucka bridges, and many more are about to make others, all at their own private expense.

[*John Elliot* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

The cultivation of this district has been extended and improved since the first year of the Decennial Settlement, in the proportion of one to four; and the uncultivated land to bear a proportion of about one-eighth to the cultivated land.

The roads in this district are generally in an indifferent state of repair, particularly one from this station through the Centre of the district to Noacolly, the residence of the salt agent of Bhulwah and Chittagong. This road being kept in repair would prove highly beneficial to the district, by the communication that would in consequence became more general, and which would be greatly facilitated, particularly at the periodical season of the rains, by a canal being cut from Commillah to Bangmana, a distance of not more than four coss. The road from this station to Chittagong, and which is necessarily the route of the troops on their march from Dacca to that place, is very materially injured, and in some places rendered almost impassable, but cuts made across it by the ryots for the purpose of cultivation. If brick bridges were constructed over these cuts, the road would remain passable, and the ryots might either open or shut up the arch of the bridges, as occasion might require; it would be necessary to construct about sixty bridges of the above description, from this Station to the river Fenny, which is the boundary of this district and Chittagong, upon an estimate, the aggregate expense of the bridges would amount to about S.R.S. 24,000.

Cotton rice betlenut, salt are the principal produce of the district. The cultivation of the former has, of late years considerably increased in this district, as also the manufacture of the latter article. The cause of the increase in the cultivation of the former is to be attributed to the encouragement given by the European Settlers in this district to the manufacture of cloths, and the cause of the increase in the latter article is to be attributed to Government having taken into their own hands the exclusive management of the salt lands.

[*John Ryley* : *Collector*]

[2. *Sylhet*]

This district is certainly improving in cultivation and commerce; the former I have learnt *cander* of some of the land holders, and the latter from the merchants, who find a greater quantity of the stable commodities at distant markets than formerly. I cannot take upon myself to speak with certainty as to the population, but I am inclined to believe, it has increased. Notwithstanding most of the staple commodities of this district, can only be worthy the notice of petty merchants, several Armenians resort to this place for the ostersible purpose of trading, which consists chiefly in the purchase of young children, whom they sell at Dacca or Calcutta; if my private information, is correct, one merchant commonly called Berrah Marcut, lately bought ten boys and girls for 200 rupees, and sold them at Daun for 100 rupees each. The regulations consistent with the custom of the country, admit of slaves for domestic purposes; nor do I know that the trade is carried on for ultimate exportation. In regard to public buildings for religious purposes, in lieu of having increased there are several Mahomedan Mosques situated in the town of Sylhet, that are going to decay for want of common repairs; on the other hand, several small Hindu temples have been built in different parts of the country. Some of the merchants about the town of Sylhet seem to be changing their dwellings for pucka houses, and

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those who cannot go to the expense, content themselves with small brick walls round their habitations in lieu of which or common fences, which certainly indicate in the several degrees, prosperity and ease.

The only public roads and bridges in this destrict are about Sylhet, and kept in repair by the convicts.

[*C. Robberts : Judge and Magistrate*]

The cultivation of it [Sylhet] has been much extended since the first year of the Decennial Settlement; but whilst the jungle and waste lands are cleaned and brought into cultivation on one side, the arable and already cultivated lands on the other, have been in many instances neglected, owing to the immense number of petty talooks into which this district is divided, and to the population not being equal to its extent and cultivation. Ryots therefore must abandone one land to cultivate another; and the advantages which such undertakings offer, and the facility with which the jungles (being mostly of cograh reed) may be cleaned, operate as strong inducements with them.

The produce of this district, owing to the lowness of the grounds, and the swampy nature of the country, is principally paddy; but the most valuable articles among the produce of the land are cotton and sugar-cane; the former is cultivated upon the hills, and the latter on the elevated grounds in the different pergunnahs. The cultivation of cotton, however, has of late dimished, in consequence of the refractory and predatory conduct of the Rookies, a race of savage mountaineer, who inhabit the interior parts of the Tipperah and Cachar hills, and who make frequent incursion, to the great annoyance of the cultivators. As the Sylhet hills are attached to the same range, they can suddenly appear and cut off those whom they find upon them, unless the cultivators go in large bodies; and then retreat to their in accessible haunts, where it is impossible to pursue them. The cultivation of cotton, therefore, is now chiefly confined to the hills situated more immediately within the district. The cultivation of sugarcane has been of late greatly extended, owing to the increased demand for sugar.

[*John Ahmuty : Collector*]

[3. *Mymensing*]

The district in general is in a state of improvement that its cultivation and inland commerce has considerably, and is daily increasing; its buildings or other works for religious, domestic, or other purposes, are increased in numbers. and are improved in the manner and style of building; one considerable branch of the commerce of the district being in Muslins and fine cloths, has of course felt the effect of the war in Europe as well as other places. I am necessitated to ground this opinion, however, from information collected from different individuals in conversation, as my own personal observations, in consequence of not having had an opportunity to quit this station since my arrival, only extends a few miles around, which in cultivation or population is by no means deficient, but rather abundant, although ten years since it was a complete waste and a haunt for dekoits, who infested the whole of this river the Bherhampooter, for upwards to 100 miles from Bhermy to Gwalperah, and now there is nothing of the kind occurs.

There are no roads, bridges or other public works within the district, excepting those which made since my arrival; the roads are about five miles in length, and the pucka arches are in number ten, which I have made with the prisoners.

[*John Stracey : Judge and Magisirate*]

Its [Mymensing's] cultivation has been improved and extended since the first year of the Decennial Settlement, to a degree of about 2-16ths. The proportion of uncultivated land to the cultivated may be about 4-16ths, or one fourth.

I know of but one public road in this district; and this has been made by the convicts, under the direction of magistrate, round the town of Nussirabad, a compass of perhaps four miles. This district in general being so low, it would be very expensive to make roads through it. The numerous rivers affording at all times an uninterrupted inter-course, and no carriage be used for transporting goods by land. In a letter under date the 5th November, 1800, in reply to a circular from Board of Revenue, I ventured to summarise the expediency of cutting two roads through jungle from near the city of Dacca, one at Bhawal, the other near Mehepoor, which is at that period of the year much frequented by foot passengers. This road, 50 feet wide should be made by clearing away the jungle, might be done at the rate of 100 rupees per mile. And as the jungle in the first of these places extends to about 15 coss or 30 miles, the expense at this rate, would amount of consequence to Rs. 3,000. The other being only four coss in extent, would at the same estimate cost 800 rupees; but being much nearer to the Sudder, might perhaps be performed by the Convicts.

The great staple article produced in this district is rice of a coarse kind; mustard-seed is like wise cultivated to a considerable extent; and these two articles include the general production, and have of late years increased in cultivation, owing to the markets being of late more fully attended than formerly; and this I can only ascribe to the good system of police, which prevails and affords protection to the dealers.

[*Francis Le Gros : Collector*]

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[4. *Chittagong*]

This district is in a state of improvement, with respect to its population, cultivation and commerce. I am led to think the population greater than formerly, from a knowledge that many persons have of late years emigrated into and settled in this district from other parts of the Dacca province, and from the Arracan country. The appearence of the country tells me that cultivation improves; and the number of Vessell built and building at this port makes me conclude that the exports are greater than formerly and commerce in a state of improvement. The buildings and other works are very few.

The road leading from Islamabad to the Tenny is the principal, and may be considered the only road in the district, the few roads immediately about the town of Islamabad the excepted. The Bridges on this road are all broke down, and cannot be repaired without considerable expense; in other respects the road is remarkably good as far as Meerkaseerie. The bridges of this road have been once repaired at the expense of Government since the Decennial settlement; and no troops can pass to or from this district in the rains until they shall be again repaired.

[*L. Molony : Judge and Magistrate*]

At the formation of the permanent settlement, there were 3,116 doons of cultivated land comprized in the Noabad Mahal; and by the recent measurement, an increase of 3,000 doons has been obtained. From the several measurements and surveys of this province, it appears that the cultivated land amounts to 58,056 doons, and the waste lands susceptible of improvement to 3,542 doons.

There are no parts in this province, the making of roads through which, would be particularly beneficial to the country, because the general communication between the town Islamabad and the interior, is by water.

The increase of cotton has been considerable of late years, which is to be ascribed to the high price it brings at the markets of Dewaee Calee, Dacca and Narain Gunge. Hemp has increased annually in proportion to the demand; the increasing number of vessels, and manufacture of canvass at this part, encourage the cultivation. Beetlenut has increased in quantity; the natives find this a lucrative article of trade, and now appropriate part of their lands to plantations of the tree. There is a prospect of this district supplying the markets of pegue and Arracan with this article.

The most valuable productions of this district are rice, salt, beetle-nuts, cotton sunn and sugar-cane.

[*R. Ker : Collector*]

[5. *Jelalpur*]

When I look back to the effect of the famine of 1787, I cannot but conclude that the district is in a state of improvement, with respect to cultivation and population. With respect to commerce, the war had a fatal effect upon it, and the misconstruction of the Regulations for collecting the town duties and government customs, seems to prevent its rising again from its state of depression.

With regard to building or other works, religious or domestic, there is no perceptible improvement, or otherwise. There are however large tracts of this Zillah which till show the effects of the above mentioned famine. Bowal, Cossimpore and Taleebabad, from the vast depopulation occasioned by the scourge, are over run with jungle and annoyed by elephants and other wild beasts, that they have become almost deserts; and without the erection of kiddahs, I do not see a prospect of rendering the cultivation safe or secure, particularly in Bowal.

Extensive plains of the most fertile soil are thrown up in other places; but a law is necessary to define the nature of claims to new formed soil, and to regulate the assessment of the revenues thereof.

This will ensure many individuals from ruin, put a stop to armed affrays, and preserve the revenue of the state from diminution; for the proprietor or possessor of a new raised cher is not at present assessed in proportion to its increase; every addition to it is so much clear gain; hence they are, a continued bone of contention. The proprietor of lands carried away by the rivers, on the other hand, is generally ruined, and the revenue of such land stands as a balance in the books of the collector.

The greatest part of this district, in the rainy season exhibits an immense lake, in which the villages, raised on artificial embankments, appear like scattered islands. It is likewise intersected in many places by rapid and formidable rivers, constantly varying the face of the country, either by sudden or gradual changes of their course.

To make a road from Hajy Gunge to Dacca would require in the plains between the rivers, cause ways of the height of six or eight cubits, and in some places twelve or fifteen cubits, with proportional breadth and solidity to resist the action of the large waves, which in this intended surface a moderate wind is able to raise.

The Ganges has lately changed the course of its main stream, which has broken a passage above

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Jaffer Gunge through Gut-shotta into the Dulasery. At a place near Mustool it meets with the Jermoi, which from being a small Nulla in the time of Major Rennell, is new become a principal branch of the Brama-pootra.

A road might be made from Tunghy to Mymensingh and another by repairing the bridges from Dacca to the fort of Hajy Gunge on the Luckeah. From Cuddum Russool on the eastern bank of the Lulkeah, a road might be formed to the banks of the Meghna, with two rivers to cross, but at present there is no road in this Zillah, and almost all journeys are performed in boats.

[*J. Paterson : Judge and Magistrate*]

[6. *Dacca*]

In the northern parts of the district, cultivation has not been extended since the first year of Decennial settlement; but in the southern parts it is said to have been extended in the proportion of two sixteenths. It would appear that the cultivated land does not bear the same proportion to me uncultivated land all over the district.

With an exception to one or two roads in the vicinity of the city, there are none in this district, nor do I think them essentially necessary, there being waste-carriage to and from almost every place in the district, and roads could not be made and kept in repair but at a most enormous expense, having to the low situation of these parts, the violence of the periodical rains, and the almost entire inundation of the country during the greater part of the year.

[*H. H. Massie : Acting Collector*]

[*Moorshedabad Division* : 1. *Rajshahy*]

As far as I have been able to observe of this district, during a residence of four years and a half in it, I am decidedly of opinion, that it has in that period improved considerably in point of cultivation. With respect to its buildings also, I am told there has been great improvement, owing to there being now a number of petty zemindars where they used formerly to be only one; and a great number of them, in order to gain a degree of respect, as well as to secure the papers relating to their estates from fine, have created pucka building. I do not hear of any buildings, other than small *durgas, erected for religious purposes.* Population, it would appear, from the best information I can obtain, has much increased; and from the numerous newly erected habitations on ground which was lately waste, there is at least strong reason to credit the correctness of the information. Merchants residing in this district say, that commerce has much decreased, owing to their most profitable trades in salt and opium being taken out of their hands. The assertion, I am induced to think, is very incorrect, as there are now more photudars inhabit this district than in any former time, from which circumstances it is to be inferred, that commerce has increased of late years.

There is but one road at present in this district, extending about nine miles which is kept in repair by the prisoners, but there are no bridges on it. I had it in contemplation to make a road between the town of Nattore and Baulea this year; but the only road we have, being so much destroyed during the last rains, and requiring so much repair precludes the possibility of beginning it this season. Excepting the above road, there is no other public work in this district.

[*C. Graeme, Jun : Acting Judge and Magistrate*]

The cultivation of the district has certainly been greatly improved and extended since that period [Decennial Settlement]. The degree of improvement since the first year of the Decennial Settlement, may be reckoned at two lacs of rupees. The proportion which the uncultivated land now bears to the cultivated, is conceived to be one-thirds to two-thirds.

The most valuable articles of produce in Rajshahy are mulberry and paddy; and the cultivation of them had increased in proportion to the extended state of agriculture, already noticed in this Report.

[*Andrews Gardener : Collector*]

[2. *Bhagalpore*]

The district is undoubtedly in a state of improvement in regard to its population and cultivation since they have settled in the district; and cultivarable Company's jurisdiction; before which period it was very thinly inhabited, owing to the dread of those mountaineers, who were a scourge to the country, which equally checked cultivation; but since they have settled in the district; and cultivation has extended. The establishment of the invalid jagheedars has also added considerably to the population and cultivation of the district, and some considerable portions of waste lands have been cleared from jungle by the last mentioned persons. The commerce of the districts has also much increased, from merchants being no longer in dread of being robbed by the mountaineers; in consequence of which this district has become one of the greatest thoroughfares in India, and merchandise passes through it from Lacknow, Benares, Patna, Moorshedabad, Calcutta &c. Part of which

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religious and domestic purposes appear however must naturally be consumed here. Buildings for to be on the decline, compared with the edificies built in former days yet to be Sun; which is naturally accounted for by the power of the Spobahs of Bengal, who formerly held their court Rajemahal and Monghir, being abolished, and the court being removed to Moorshedabad, and the opulent persons attached there to be dispersed; few persons of consequence remained in this district. There are no opulent Hindoos or Mussulmen now residing in this district, consequently the erection of Hindoo and Mussulmen temples have also declined.

[*T. Wintle : Judge and Magistrate*]

I observe a striking increase, both of inhabitants and cultivation, since the year 1773; the uncultivated lands; from the district being so mountainous, must needs be very disproportionate to the cultivated lands, and in that degree, that I must decline to hazard even a conjecture.

The roads in this district, from the judicious management and distribution of the labour of the fellows by Mr. Fombelle, are good, and will bear for improved as the nature of the country and climate will admit. A substantial public road through the district from West to East, would certainly be very beneficial, but would be attended with such an expense in making and keeping it in repair, that I dare not suggest an undertaking.

The most valuable articles of gross produce of this district, is sugar; and that of Rajemahl being of a superior quality, has of late years been much in demand for exportation. The only manufacture of consequence is that of Champanagar, but it has fallen into disrepute in foreign markets, from the use of a constituent; which in bleaching destroyed its texture, which is part of animal (the tussar silk) and part of vegetable substance. I must, however, remark on an article of national importance. It is a species of hemp or flux, found by experiments of Mr. Glas, to exceed in strength the hemp of Europe, in the ratio of nearly two to one, is the produce of a creeper, common on the hills and may be cultivated to any extent.

[*Jos. Sherburne : Collector*]

[3. *Dinagepore*]

This district is in a state of improvement, as to its population, cultivation and commerce. The grounds of my so thinking are founded upon the circumstance of the extensive division of landed property, which from being now in the hands of so many, excites the industry, preservance, and speculation, so necessary and conducive to the prosperity and well doing of those who have an interest in the soil. Buildings and other works, whether religious or domestic, may, as the landholers increase in opulence, again possibly flourish; but at present the resources of none, I believe, are at all adequate, whatever may be their wishes, to admit of their repairing buildings of the above description, much less to extend or erect new ones.

The public roads in this district are tolerably good, and from being repaired when the periodical rains have subsided, are kept in as good a state of preservation as possible in a low country like this, subject to frequent, and often injurious inundation. Public works and bridges there are but few; of the latter there are but two in the town of the Rajegunge, now in a ruinous and crumbling State, owing to the resources which were formerly provided by the rajah, having ceased since the sale of his Zemindary and subsequent demise; and the numerous successors by purchase to his estate are not inclined to yield a rupee towards the connemience and benefit of the community at large, beyond what their agreements with Government require and authorize.

[*Ynyer Burges : Acting Magistrate*]

The cultivation of the district has certainly been improved. The belief entertained that the Settlement will be, if not perpetual, at least more permanent than before, has induced the land holders to bestow greater trouble and expense upon the improvement of their estates; for the public demand being fixed, to improve their estates, if to improve their own circumstances. Then the sale of portions of zemindaries, has produced the natural and ordinary effect of breaking large estates into small ones.

If by un-cultivated land is meant land of every description not at present cultivated, I take its proportion to the cultivated land to be that of 3 to 2 : if the question is confined to land that is susceptible of cultivation, but not at present cultivated, its proportion to the cultivated land may be that of 2 to 3; and at the time mentioned in the interrogatory, it many have been nearly equal to the land in cultivation.

The roads near the town are kept in good order by the prisoners; I know of no other roads which one rainy season would not utterly destroy. A road from this place to Nalagola would be beneficial the expense would not exceed a few thousand

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rupees; but the roads are the province of the Magistrate, and Mr. Burges having been exceedingly attentive to them, will doubtless be able to furnish the fullest information.

Rice and sugarcane : Their cultivation has increased of later years, and the cause of that increase I have setforth in my answer to query the 7th : What is their laid related to cultivation in general; nor do I learn that of these or of any other articles, the proportion to the general produce is at all different from what it was.

[*G. Smith : Collector*]

[4. *Purnea*]

The population of the district has considerably increased of late years, and consequently its cultivation and commerce. I ground this opinion from information derived from intelligent and respectable natives, who have long been inhabitants of the place.

Generally speaking, the cultivation has increased since the formation of the Decennial Settlement; but still the uncultivated land, as far as I am at present advised appears to bear a proportion of at least one-third to the whole land in cultivation. This deficiency, however, is not to be attributed alone to the want of population, but also to the native bareness of the soil in many places.

The roads in general in this district are good; but require bridges in particular situations. The road between this place, and the military station at Kissengunj, I conceive, would be much improved, by throwing up cause ways in several places across small nullahs and jeels, which being filled with water during the periodical rains, the road becomes almost impassable, for either boats or any other conveyance, and indeed the communication is often entirely cut off. This being the high road, not only from Kissengunge, but also from some of the principal and most productive pergunnahs in the district, viz. Soeyapore, Sirapoor, Badore and Tagepoor, the inconvenience to internal commerce is very great. This improvement, therefore, may be worthy the consideration of Government. The whole distance, on which it would be necessary to raise cause ways is, I believe, about eight or ten miles, and bridges will be necessary in some parts; but the works, I conceive, with the assistance of the prisoner might not cost above Rs. 6,000.

The most valuable articles of produce in this district are paddy, mustard-seed, and indigo. I am led to believe, that the cultivation, generally, in this district, has increased of late years, but particularly of the last mentioned article. The general improvement must be attributed to the salutary effects of the regulations of Government, and the particular increase to the exertions of gentlemen in the indigo line; to the encouragement held out by them to the ryots, and to the confidence established by the equity of their dealings.

[*W.E. Rees : Acting Collector*]

[5. *Morshedabad*]

I conceive the population must be some what on the decline, owing to the sickly seasons that have been experienced here for some years past; cultivation must in some degree have suffered *from same cause, though the district may certainly* still be said to be in a good state of cultivation; commerce has certainly fallen off in a great degree since the Company's investment has been so much retrenched, and the population, cultivation and revenues must, I conceive, eventually suffer; buildings of any note or magnitude are now seldom seen newly finished or erecting anywhere, and justifies an opinion, that improvements in this respect are fallen off.

The roads were considerably injured by the late inundation; they are now under repair. There are no bridges of any consequence in the district; the largest was built last year, under the sanction of Government, at a place Futti Sancho, and is in good repair. There are no other public works in the district. The roads and bridges are kept in repair at the expense of Government.

[*J. Becher : Judge*]

The cultivation of the district has been considerably improved and extended since the first year of the Decennial Settlement, that I cannot at present state in what specific degree. The whole of the country, from Midnapore to Bullitungee, and thence to the head of the Culnulee, the Gowas and Comrah plains, and the whole country from Satoo to Ferookabad and Begungungee, which formerly consisted an almost impenetrable jungle, are at present in the highest state of cultivation. There is still, however, a considerable extent of jungle between Sootee and Ghiesabad. I have not any exact data on which to form a calculation of the proportion which the uncultivated land in this district bears to the cultivated land, but should conjecture, that about four-fifths of the lands are in a state of cultivation, and the remaining one-*fifth land uncultivated.*

The Sudder of high road towards the Presidency, which has been made by the convicts under the immediate Superintendence of the Zillah Magistrate, is in a very good state of repair, but from

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the circumstances of its being constructed with earth and other perishable materials, requires constant and vigilant attention, especially during the rainy season, to preserve it from decay. I am not allowed of the necessity of constructing roads in any other situations, the bounds and gowpants every purpose of roads in the interior parts of the district.

The only valuable article of produce in this district is still, which of late years has rather decreased in value, owing to a failure in the Company's investment, and in the private demands for it.

[6. *Rungpore*]

The population of the district increased considerably of late years; and that cultivation has been greatly extended within these last six years, owing perhaps in some measure to the division of the large estates, and the greater degree of attention paid by the new proprietors to the improvement of their newly acquired property; but chiefly owing to the large sums of money advanced by European residents for the express purpose of cultivation, and the encouragement which their extensive concerns in indigo hold out to the indigent and industrious ryots. Except in the article of indigo, I know of no considerable increase or extension of any particular branch of commerce; nor of any buildings or other works, for religious, or domestic, or other purposes, except the numerous factories which have been erected by European residents, for the purpose of manufacturing that article. I form my opinion from personal observation, made in the course of various excursions into different parts of the district, during the periods of vacation; as well as from the conversation of the native inhabitants of all descriptions, and of Europeans who have been long resident in the district.

The roads in the vicinity of this place are always kept in the best possible state of repair by the convicts; a party of whom are now employed in the annual repairs of the great western road leading to Dinagepore, and three other parties in making the three principal roads recommended in my address to Government of the 16th June, 1800, through the medium of the Secretary to the Judicial Departments which are in a state of great forwardness, and when completed will prove of the greatest benefit to the public, by facilitating the communication from all quarters to this station. The only bridges built of mascury in this district, are those on the great western road leading to Dinagepore, which were built last year by the orders of Government; and three in the town of Rungpore, which require some repairs, and others on the roads in the vicinty of this place, which have been erected at different periods by and at the expense of the European residents at this station, and at whose expense they are also kept in a perfect state of repairs, I beg leave however to state, that many more bridges will be requisite on the three principal roads above noticed, in order to render the communication perfect during the rainy season. The exact number I am unable to ascertain at present, but as soon as the necessary survey are made, I shall do myself the honour of informing Government, and of transmitting an estimate of the expense likely to be incurred in erecting them, for the approval and orders of Government on the occasion.

[*James Wordsworth* : *Judge and Magistrate*]

With respect to the cultivation, it varies in some degree, aggreable to the season, but has certainly increased since the first year of the Decennial Settlement. The proportion of cultivated land is seven-eighth and the uncultivated land one eighths.

Where the country is not subjected to inundations, the old cause ways have been kept to tolerable repair; but in low situations they are in a very bad state; so much so, that in many places, there are scarcely any vestiges of a road. There is one road to Dinagepore, which, from the last heavy rains, is a little out of repair: besides which, there are two or three roads leading to the different indigo factories, made also by the prisoners, under the superintendance of the gentleman to whom the factories belong in a very good state of repair. The roads which I would recommend to be made, as essentially requisite, are in the first instance, one from Cooch Behar to Rungpore, by way of Mogulhaut. The distance is 50 miles. The sum required to make the road by 250 prisoners and 100 coolies would be sicca rupees 625. The second road is to the military station of Deby Dobah, distant 52 miles, 30 of which is, from the high situation of the country, very good; the remainder may be completed at the same allowance per mile, amounting to sicca rupees 275. The third road is from the town of Rungepore to Govind Gunge, distant 50 miles, which, during the rains, is impassable, from the old cause ways having been entirely neglected, the expense of which would be sicca rupees 682.8. The fourth road is to Chilmary, a place of great resort distant 52 miles, the expense of which would be sicca rupees 650. These calculations do not include bridges; instead of which I would recommend, that bridges of boats should be constructed over large creeks and nullahs. The expense of labour, for making the roads above mentioned, amounts to sicca rupees 2,262.8, to which a triffling allowance must be made for bamboos and baskets for conveying the earth, and mats, bamboos and twine, for temporary jails,

1. *Year*—1801-02
2. *Place—Districts of Bengal, Bihar and Benares*

Sugarcane and tobacco being the most lucrative to the cultivators, are the most valuable products of the district, and have greatly increased since the prohibition of opium, which was before the most valuable.

[*Alexander Wright* : *Collector*]

[7. *Kishnaghur*]

The cultivation of the district since the first year of the Decennial Settlement, has on an average, increased two annas in the rupee, and it is generally supposed that the proportion the uncultivated lands bears to that which is cultivated, is as follows :

Jungle	105,000	begahs
Ground, lying	1,259,500	Do.
falow	1,959,500	Do.
in cultivation		

The soil of this district being remarkably light, the land is only capable of cultivation three successive years, after which it must lie fallow for an equal period; therefore only one half of an estate can be in cultivation at one time.

With exception to the roads for a short distance round this station, those through the district are undeserving that name, being nothing but foot paths, saldom to be found in the same situation two successive years, owing to the ryots ploughing them up at the season of cultivation, from which practice of passengers of every denomination suffer the great inconvenience. The magistrate is now engaged in making a road from Presidency to Berhempur and Dacca with the convicts. I am of opinion that my employing the convicts, roads of twenty five feet wide may be constructed, at the average rate of one hundred and thirty rupees each mile.

The most valuable articles of produce in this district are toot (or Mulberry), hemp, flax, tobacco, sugar-cane, oush (a plant from which a red dye is extracted), and Peppil (a sort of spice). It does not appear that the cultivation of these has for some years increased, which, I am of opinion, proceeds from the expense attending it being considerable, and this district being peculiarly liable to inundation, from the numerous rivers and nullahs with which it is intersected.

[*A. Seton* : *Collector*]

[*Patna Division* : 1. *Sarun*]

Sircar Sarun has for a long period of time been in the highest state of cultivation. There is scracely any waste land or jungles in it, and the inhabitants are under the necessity of sending their cattle into other parts to graze, there not being sufficient for them in this Sircar. It is still in a very flourishing state, and cultivation has increased, as far as it was capable of improvement.

Sircar Champaran suffered severely during the famine in the Fussily year 1177, when more than half the inhabitants are supposed to have perished; and as the Zemindar of this Sircar were for many years deprived of their lands, which were leased to rapacious farmers, who committed great oppressions, the great part of the inhabitants remaining after the famine, quitted that district, which almost became a desert. Since the Zemindars have been re-established by the decennial settlement, many of the ancient inhabitants have returned, and cultivation has increased in a considerable degree, as I have ascertained both from the Zemindars themselves and from Europeans who have been in that part of the country trading in timbers, by whom I have been informed that many places formerly waste, are now well cultivated.

In regard to buildings for domestic purposes, I can not take upon myself to say whether they are in a state of improvement, or otherwise, as I have not received any information on this subject. Only two buildings have been erected for religious purposes in this district, during the last thirty years, one a Hindoo Temple, built by Rajah Beerkishurir Sing, near his residence at Bettiah in Champarun, and the other a mosque, erected at Chupreh by a Mussulman, both of which have been finished about two years, and the reminder by the Zemindar who was always obliged by their engagements, to keep them in order; and a clause is still inserted in their lease, with government for the same purpose, under the head of Kherch Beildanee.

There is not a single bridge in the whole district, though there are a great number of small nullahs, which are either dry or fordable during the dry season, and there are ferry boats kept on them in the rains.

There have been Sundry edifices for religious purpose, under the charge both of Mussulmans, and Hindoos, for the support of which lands have been granted; but on the death of the original giantee, his heirs have divided the lands among them, as if they had been hereditary estates, and all the buildings which formerly existed are either demolished or in a ruinous condition.

There are not roads in this district (at least not what can properly be termed roads) except one leading from the ghat at cherand to Goodnah, the late residence of the collector of the Government costoms, being about thirteen miles, part of which is annually repaired by the convicts.

[*Chas, Boddam* ; *Judge and Magistrate*]

1. *Year*—1801-02
2. *Place—Districts of Bengal, Bihar and Benares*

The cultivation, in my opinion, has certainly been improved and extended very much since the first year of the Decennial Settlement; I should suppose where 60 bighas in 100 were in cultivation formerly, that 80 of more is now in that state.

The roads in this district (except those in the vicinity of Cheeprah, which are annually kept repaired by the Magistrate) are in a very bad state, being scarcely anything more than paths leading from one village to another. The merchants who trade from the eastward to Benares, Oude and Napaul, would certainly derive great benefit if some roads were made and kept in proper order; namely from Hadgeepoor to the Dewah river, from Chuprah to the frontiers of Napaul, and from Mehesy to Durouly. The roads could be established and kept in repair with a very little trouble and at a triffling expense, without subjecting Government to any charge; as the zenmindars ever have been, and still are, bound by their engagements to repeat and maintain the roads in their respective zemindaries.

The most valuable articles produced in this district, are opium, tobacco, salt petre, barley, wheat, flax, peas, linseed and a small quantity of cotton, the poppy has increased within these last three or four years, owing in a great measure to the activity of the agent.

[*J.R. Elphinstone : Collector*]

[2. *Shahabar*]

The district is in a state of improvement, in every particular I found my opinion on experience; I have no particular facts, the improvement is too notorious to require them.

The roads and bridges are in excellent order and are kept in repair by the collector. The expense is defrayed by a rate of 1 per cent on the sudder jumma, fixed by Mr. Augustus Brooke at the decennial settlement.

[*Geo Webb : Acting Judge and Magistrate*]

Its cultivation has been improved and extended, since the first year of the Decennial Settlement, very considerably. The proportion which the uncultivated land now bears to the cultivated is as one to four, exclusive of the hills which form the southern boundary.

The State of the roads in this district is very good. Roads leading to the several ghauts, on the banks of the Ganges, would be highly beneficial to the country. The expense may be estimated at 1,000 rupees per mile.

The most valuable articles of produce in this district are opium, tobacco, cotton, sugar, indigo and hemp. Their cultivation (excepting sugar) is greatly increased, owing chiefly to increase population, a long place, and the more general employment of large capitals in trade, which were formerly vested in landed securities.

[*J. Deane : Collector*]

[3. *Ramghar*]

I cannot say, that I think, the population of this jurisdiction is in a state of increase, I may be allowed to draw this conclusion from the general complexion of the country, which does not exhibit any increase in its number of villages. The commerce of this district is very triffling, and merely confined to such exchanges of commodities as one required for immediate domestic consumption. The principal article of trade of any consequence, exported from this district is iron; and which is there were any navigable rivers in this district, might, I pressure be turned to an inestimable advantage by Government.

The cultivation of this district is in a state of improvement; and I have lately observed the introduction of grain, particularly barley, not known before in the inhabitants of the hills; of buildings there are very few in this district, and none for the purposes of religion.

There are two roads in this district, the great military road extending through this jurisdiction, from Assunson to Baroon on the banks of the river Sone, 246 miles; it both hitherto been kept in repair at the expense of Government, but has not yet undergone its annual repairing on and is in a bad state. The other public road runs from Shergattey and joins the great military road of Konnah City; it is kept in repair at the expense of Government by the collector of Behar, but has not yet undergone its annual reparations, and is consequuently in bad condition. There are bridges in the great military road, to the amount I suppose of thirty or forty, all of them out of repair and the most of them entirely swept away by the heavy inundations.

[*W.T. Smith : Judge and Magistrate*]

[4. *Tirhoot*]

The cultivation has considerably increased since the first year of the Decennial Settlement. With regard to the proportion the cultivated land bears to the uncultivated, I cannot exactly state the quantity, but, from the information I have gained on this subject, I am led to suppose the former bears a proportion of three begahs to two.

This roads in this district are in a very bad state; the repairing of which, and the making of some new ones, would be highly beneficial to the country.

1. *Year*—1801-02
2. *Place*—District of Bengal, Bihar and Benares

One, in particular, viz, the road from Muzzerfferpore to the city of Patna, would be of great benefit, as it would induce a greater number of merchants to come and purchase the produce of this district, and enable them to transport their merchandize with facility. The making of this road would, not cost less than S.R.'s 16,000 owing to several pucka bridges which it would be necessary to build.

The most valuable productions in this district are, tobacco, pawn, turmerick, ginger, opium saltpetre, indigo and sugarcane. The cultivation of them has been much increased of late years owing to the great consumption and ready sale of these articles.

[*G.P. Ricketts.* : *Acting Collector*]

[*Benares Division* : 1. *Juanpur*]

The population of this district may be considered to be possessively increasing; because of the numerous progeny observable in every family, and from the general healthiness of the climate. It is known however that many individuals emigrate annually, in order to obtain the means of a livelihood, which our own provinces are found not to afford them. This is a subject to general complaint among the native. They allege, that in former Government, the number of troops entertained, and the numerous servants required for state and to conduct the business of the collection, afforded means of employment, by which persons of all descriptions might derive a livelihood.

The roads in this district are in good repair. The Zemindars are at the expense of making them through their respective estate. It was to be desired, as the whole of the country must in some measure derive the benefit of their use, that the expense might be assigned equally upon the rest, as well as through whose lands the roads are conveyed; the remaining public works consists of three stone bridges; a large stone built musjid situated in Jaunpore; and several series built some of brick and others of mud. The expense of keeping these in repairs is mostly neglected. Government has been pleased to order a small sum totaly for the repair of two of the arches of the Jaunpore bridge, which were in danger of failing, but it is to be regretted the necessary expense for repairing the whole well and effectually can not be contributed.

[*A. Wittland Jael* : *Magistrate*]

[2. *Mirzapore*]

The district of Mirzapore appears to me to be in a state of general improvement with respect to all the points specified in this query; the commerce and thriving cultivation of the Zillah are matters to indicate increase of population; migration from the bordering countries; of which the Governments are in an unsettled state and to the population of the district; the increase of buildings is conspicuous; the town of Mirzapore, especially, is so much increasing that upon a representation which I submitted on the part of the inhabitants; Government has pleased to grant a considerable portion of land for the purpose of enlarging the form.

There are no bridges of note in Zillah Mirzapore, nor any public works of magnitude. The roads are in a very bad state throughout the district. The Zemindars are bound by their engagements with Government to repair the roads; but they perform their duty in so careless and insufficient a manner, that the roads are only possible for beasts of burden, and never for carriages, in the best season.

[*A. Jael* : *Magistrate*]

[3. *Benares*]

The cultivation has everywhere been much improved and extended, and particularly in the frontier pergunnahs in the Ghazpoor Zillah, and from the best information I received, I should suppose it has in many parts of the Zillah been increased about two-thirds and in other parts of the province considerably more than one fourth; but at the same time, from an inequality in the original distribution of the assessment there are some small villages that do not field more than a profit of 10 per cent on the Jumma, and others of the same description, whose assets are not, or at least barley, equal to the their jumma; but at the some time there are many large talooks whose assets are thrice the amount of their assessment particularly Renteepore, Sherepore and Ghamer in Pergannah Zemaneah, on the South side of the Ganges. Except in pergannah Chowngarh, and in the hills to the south east of Chunar, which are incapable of being cleared, there is hardly a sufficient quantity of uncultivated land for the grazing of cattle.

The roads are everywhere passable to heckeries (carriages commonly used in the country) from the conclusion until the commencement of the periodical rains and are in general in pretty good repair; and I do not think it would be particularly beneficial to the country at large, to make roads through any part of it; although it would certainly be a great convenience to have the roads leading from the towns and principal villages kept in good repair and which might be done at small expense.

1. *Year*—1801-02
2. *Place*—District of Bengal, Bihar and Benares

Sugarcane, opium, tobacco, betle leaf and indigo and the cultivation of all of them has much increased of late years; and which can only be ascribed to the confidence and security the cultivators derive from the operation of the present regulations.

[*J. Routlege* : *Collector*]

7. *Gaps*—

Inaccuracies of the estimates had been stated by the authorities incorporated under Method.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The materials presented from a set of original documents being the answers to queries to Collectors by the Governor-General were presented in a summary form in the *Report on the Population Estimates of India*, Vol. III, 1811-1820, Part A. Eastern Region, p. 20. The total population as arrived from the orginal documents stands at 32,420,130. The trend of population may be computed as follows :

(32) TABLE No. 3 (S-28) *Variation in population of the districts of Bengal, Bihar and Benares*, 1801-02, 1872, 1921, 1941, 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1801-02 . .	32,420,130	—	—
1872 . .	68,206,630	35,786,500	110.38
1921 . .	88,915,502	20,708,872	30.36
1941 . .	112,533,060	23,617,558	26.56
1961 . .	142,318,784	29,785,724	26.47

The population in 1801-02 was understated as may be evident from the observation in the said *Report* on the Eastern Region.

4. THE DISTRICT OR ZILA OF DINAJPUR, 1807-08

1. *Year*—1807-08.
2. *Place*—The *District or Zila of Dinajpur.*

3. *Source*—

(1) *Buchanan F.*

Geographical, statistical, and historical description of the district or zilla of Dinajpur in the Province or Subah of Bengal, Calcutta, 1833, p. 1-114, 330-343.

[*NL*/163*A* 19]

(2) *Martin, Montgomery*

The History, antiquities, topography and statistics of Eastern India. Vol. III, Delhi, Cosmo Publications, 1976, p. 922-996. (first published in 1838).

[*ISI*/915.4*N* 382(3)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

Extent, General Appearance and Soil

The district or zila of Dinajpur, which forms the extent of the jurisdiction of Judge and Magistrate, and of a Collector is situated in the northern part of Bengal. Its greatest length from its Southern extremity, on the Nagor, is 105 B miles. Its greatest breadth near its southern and between the Korotoya and Nagor, is 82 B miles. It is somewhat of a triangular form, with its most acute angle to the north; its longest side to the N.E. and its shortest to the south.

The western boundary of this district is very well defined. It is separated from that of the Puraniya by the rivers Nagor and Mohanonda, to the junction of the latter with the Punabhoba.

Its boundary on the south with Rajshahi, is not only destitute of any natural marks, which indeed were not easily procurable; but winds about and intersects these districts in a manner that is very inconvenient, both in the administration of justice, and in the support of the police. This, I suppose originally arose from an inclination to accommodate different proprietors of estates, to whom it is inconvenient and expensive to possess lands in two different jurisdictions as they must employ an agent at each.

In the east, this district is separated from Rangpur by a river, which owing to different changes has different names.

The soil, when dry is in general of a very light ash colour, often almost white but becomes dark when moist. In a few places, however, chiefly near the Korotoya, the soil is a very red and stiff clay. Such soil; wherever found, seems to be called Ranggamati, and many places derive their name from this circumstances for in Bengal, this kind of soil is rather unusual. The common ash coloured soil, which occupies more than 99% of the whole district is of two kinds.

The one, in dry weather becomes exceedingly hard and impenetrable and attains very little moisture so that in the heats of spring it is entirely distituted of vegetation. In wet weather again it changes into soft stichy mud. This is called Khyar and Maliyal.

The other ash colour soil contains a much larger proportion of sand, on which account it is said to be mixed (Doangsh). This is much more retentive of moisture than the purer clay, and in the dry season produces more vegetation. Its tenacity also being diminished by the mixture of sand.

The greater part of the stiff land produces, therefore, only one crop of rice, which is sown in the middle of the rainy season; but with the occasional rains, that happen in winter and early part of spring, some portion; often a considerable one is ploughed and then produces two crops or rice.

Much confusion, however prevails in the application of the terms Khyar and Poli. Mr. Hatch, when he made the settlement of the estate of the Dinajpur family assumed this distinction, as the foundation of his estimate. He considered as Khyar all such land as produced only one crop, and as Poli all such as was capable of producing two crops in the year. As, however, some of the former is really much valuable than much of the latter.

Although there is nothing in the whole district, that approaches to the elevation of a mountain, yet, the face of the country is by no means so level as that of Bengal. In general many parts are more entitled to the appellation of hill than the elevation his Magisty's green park. In fact, some parts rise to a considerable height especially a long ridge extending north from the town of Dinajpur almost

1. *Year*—1907-08
2. *Place—The District or Zila of Dinajpur*

to Kanatonogor, and a considerable elevation N.E. from Nalogola on the banks of the Brohmani river, which at least rise 100 ft. perpendicular height above the level of the inundated country.

The highest part of the Doangesh soil affords situations for the houses and gardens of the cultivators, and for the plantation by which they are surrounded. In the gardens are generally some plants of the Ricinus, on the leaves of which the natives raise a species of moth, (Bombay) that spins a very coarse kind of silk. In a few places, fishermen, rear in their gardens a kind of nettle, which yields a sort of hemp.

The diversity of elevation in some parts of the district, especially towards the N.E. where the whole soil is Doangsh, occasions a division into Nina and Dangga or low and high, that has been adopted in the settlement of the revenue. Its origin is not, however, more regularly attended to than the distinction of Khyar and Poli, for all the land near the cultivator's hut, that produces valuable crops is reckoned Nina, and is high rented, although it is in general, the highest part of the country. The lands that are a little elevated and produce two crops of rice are called Nina Dangga, or neither low nor high; and the highest lands that are only cultivated occasionally are called Uthit Potit, that is cultivated and waste.

The stiff-soil (Khyar), forms a large proportion of the parts of this district that are exempt from inundation, and extensive tracts of it, although sufficiently high to prevent floods from injuring crops, are yet so very flat, that they are covered with water for four or five months in the year, and form a mud that is almost impassable. In some places these plains are so extensive, that it has been necessary to dig tanks, so that the earth thrown out might afford room for the dwelling of the cultivators.

These tanks are also extremely useful by supplying the inhabitants with water not only for domestic purposes, but for the irrigation of the fields.

The high lands and raised banks in this stiff land are favourable to most kinds of vegetation, and where the declivity is considerable, are, in general waste.

In this kind of land, nothing is reserved for pasture, and it is much better occupied than any other soil in this district; perhaps 3 per cent of it is very poor and is allowed a fallow between the crops.

Other parts of the district, where the soil is stiff (Khyar), are more uneven, and are in general badly cultivated, but a considerable proportion has been levelled with great pains, for producing rice.

geographical identification

H. Baverley observed in the census report of Bengal in 1872 "Dinajpur was one of the districts surveyed by Dr. Buchanan. At that time (1808) it seems to have included Maldah and Gajole thannahs of the Maldah district, and Khettal, Panchbeebee of Bogra. These thannahs are in fact all named by Buchanan, and if their boundaries have not been altered, there is no difficulty in identifying the limits of the old districts. Comparing Buchanan's areas with our own, however, we have—

	Buchanan	1872
Present district of Dinajpur (17 thannahs)	4,134	4,126
2 thannhs of Maldah	530	409
3 thannahs of Bogra	710	487
total (in sq. miles)	5,374	5,022"

In 1921 more or less the district of 1807-08 was located in a similar way as in 1872. In 1961, Dinajpur was partitioned and the portion located in former East Pakistan contained an area of 2,609 square miles and the portion retained in West Bengal contained an area of 1,329 square miles. The district was named as West Dinajpur by an addition of 733 square miles from Purnea of Bihar. All the three thanas of Bogra were incorporated in East Pakistan. For our purpose, Dinajpur represented the same tract as identified in 1872 located in two different states—Indian Union and Pakistan. The following table shows the position.

(33) TABLE No. 1 (S-29) *Area (in sq. miles) of Dinajpur of* 1809-10, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

tract	1807-08	1872	1921	1961
1	2	3	4	5
1 Dinajpur	5,374	4,126	3,946	2,609
2 thanas of Maldah	—	409	317	409
3 thanas of Bogra	—	487	407	407
4 W. Dinajpur	—	—	—	1,329
total	5,374	5,022	4,670	4,754

(b) **Particulars of population**

(34) TABLE No. 2 (S-30) *Summary, table of population of the District or Zila of Dinajpur,* 1807-08

srl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	5,374
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	3,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	558.24
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(35) TABLE No 3 *General statistical table of the District or Zila of Dinajpur*, 1808—*contd.*

sl. no.	head and total division or thanas	extent in square miles	rivers, tanks, marshes, water courses	soil				waste		woods and bushes,	steep-barren places, roads, burial grounds	manner of occupation			
				inundated in the rainy season	red clay	light coloured clay	free soil	rivers, etc.	inundated			clear land not let on lease but occasionally cultivated		lands let on lease	
												inundated	not inundated	stiff clay	free soil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rajarampur	340	63	20	..	154	103	63	10	15	10	10	20	127	85
2	Birganj	340	32	12	..	116	180	32	6	12	10	6	44	76	154
3	Thakurgram	400	25	5	..	..	370	25	5	..	20	..	50	..	300
4	Ranisongkol	210	10	..	..	..	200	10	..	..	16	..	26	..	158
5	Pirganj	220	13	7	..	..	200	13	7	14	20	..	28	..	138
6	Hemtabad	300	17	20	..	..	263	17	20	..	38	..	38	..	187
7	Kaliyaganj	310	15	40	..	95	160	15	15	10	10	25	20	85	130
8	Bongsihari	240	10	5	..	225	..	10	5	..	15	..	30	180	..
9	Jogodol	250	15	62	..	173	..	15	50	22	19	12	22	110	..
10	Maldah	280	17	70	..	153	40	17	50	35	18	20	35	90	15
11	Purusa	260	12	24	..	224	..	12	18	10	16	6	8	190	..
12	Gonggarampur	320	20	30	..	240	30	20	22	2	12	8	16	220	20
13	Potiram	280	18	17	..	185	60	18	7	..	35	10	17	158	35
14	Potnitola	240	15	..	..	195	30	15	..	5	10	..	8	182	20
15	Badolgachhi	270	17	13	..	130	110	17	7	8	18	6	60	100	54
16	Lalbazar	280	12	12	..	92	164	12	8	34	12	4	18	70	122
17	Chintamon	200	12	6	..	108	74	12	5	15	8	1	34	75	50
18	Howrah	180	10	20	..	90	60	10	14	11	4	6	22	68	45
19	Nawabganj	150	6	10	20	62	52	6	6	16	6	4	18	47	47
20	Ghoraghat	140	5	4	18	71	42	5	2	12	4	2	10	70	35
21	Khyettal	160	8	4	..	128	20	8	4	..	3	..	5	122	18
22	Dinajpur	4	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	totall	5,374	353	381	38	2,441	2,161	353	261	221	305	120	529	1,970	1,615

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(35) TABLE No 3 *General statistical table of the District or Zila of Dinajpur*, 1808—*contd.*

sl. no.	head and total division of thanas	mauzas	market places	higher Hindu Schools	common Hindu schools	Persian schools	Proportion between number of Hindus	Proportion between number of Moslems	value of exports	value of imports
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Rajarampur	851	29	4	..	..	8	8	3,25,500	110,250
2	Birganj	477	35	..	2	..	4	12	85,300	29,300
3	Thakurgram	268	20	..	1	..	4	12	28,450	11,800
4	Ranisongkol	213	16	..	..	..	1	15	15,630	8,100
5	Pirganj	373	11	..	..	..	4	12	7,030	8,200
6	Hemtabad	355	16	..	..	1	9	7	627,620	128,200
7	Kaliyaganj	566	19	2	2	..	8	8	40,830	7,400
8	Bongsihari	853	16	..	..	..	4	12	138,100	9,200
9	Jogodol	628	11	..	2	..	8	8	185,700	21,050
10	Maldah	341	11	1	10	2	10	6	678,100	1,07,850
11	Purusa	577	10	..	..	..	2	14	116,700	24,250
12	Gonggarampur	615	16	1	10	..	6	10	176,900	74,800
13	Potiram	983	19	3	40	3	12	4	472,290	85,800
14	Potnitola	843	20	..	..	..	4	12	222,300	41,050
15	Badolgachhi	922	16	..	..	..	6	10	146,720	51,250
16	Lalbazar	1,055	25	4	12	2	6	10	293,100	53,100
17	Chintamon	568	25	..	..	..	6	10	233,320	1,36,500
18	Howrah	234	20	..	12	..	4	12	247,560	28,850
19	Nawabganj	417	10	..	12	..	6	10	278,180	84,650
20	Ghoraghat	619	11	1	10	1	4	12	256,400	63,800
21	Khyettal	383	4	..	..	..	4	12	8,100	..
22	Dinajpur	16	5	..	6	..	6	10	235,530	200,500
	total	12,162	365	16	119	9	3	7	4,819,360	1,285,900

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(36) TABLE NO. 4 *Abstract of an estimate of the annual expenses of six families of different ranks in Dinajpur*, 1808

head of expense	1st class			2nd class			3rd class			4th class			5th class			6th class		
1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1 lodging	78	0	0	56	0	0	24	0	0	9	10	3	2	4	9½	0	7	0
2 furniture	118	11	10½	40	13	7¾	16	7	3	5	2	9¾	1	3	3¾	0	10	0
3 ornaments	162	0	5¾	62	14	1	12	12	11¾	2	10	4¾	0	4	6¾	0	1	8
4 clothing	210	0	0	72	0	0	37	8	0	17	12	0	3	6	0	2	6	0
5 table	334	13	0	174	0	0	128	2	9	66	0	0	30	0	0	16	10	3
6 servants & equipage	286	13	0	60	0	0	15	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
7 holidays, priests and the like	300	0	0	80	0	0	48	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
8 stationery and instrcution of children	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	1496	6	4	549	11	8¾	281	14	11¾	116	15	5¼	43	10	8	22	10	11

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(37) TABLE No. 5 *An estimate of the population of Dinajpur and the numbers contained in each class of its inhabitants*, 1808

religion/caste/tribe		population
1		2
Mahamedan		2,100,000
Hindus :		
Brahmins		10,000
Sudras		890,000
total		3,000,000

1		2
Bengalee proper		
pure tribes (suddhojati)		70,000
impure tribes (nich)	150,000	
abominable (antyoja)	220,000	370,000
total Bengalee		440,000
non-bengalee*		450,000
total sudras		890,000

*450,000 not included among the Bengalees by Ballal Sen 15,000 tribes of Hindustan (abour 3,000 pure among these are the Sikhs and Oshoyals); 435,000 belong to the tribes of Eastern India, all impure. The table has been recast by the editor.

(38) TABLE No. 6 *Estimate of the manner in which the occupied lands of Dinajpur are employed, and of the value of the produce at the harvest season*, 1808.

manner of occupation	extent in bigahs	value in rupees
1	2	3
cultivated for grain of various kinds	64,00,000	1,70,00,000
occupied by houses and gardens, viz	5,00,000	
houses 1,80,000		
plantations, chiefly of mangoes and bamboos 1,40,000.		
kitchen gardens 1,80,000	..	9,50,000
vegetables for kitchen cultivated in the field	1,50,000	10,00,000
plants for thread or ropes	80,000	2,45,000
plants yielding a saccharine juice (inspirssated)	25,000	4,50,000
plants for smoking or chewing	16,000	1,87,500
plants used for dying (chiefly, indigo weed)	15,000	37,500
plants for feeding silk worms, (leaves)	8,000	90,000
total, exclusive of milk, (about 14,34,350)	71,94,000	1,99,60,000

(39) TABLE No. 7 *An estimate of the extent and value of the various groups of grain cultivated in the District of Dinajpur*, 1808

extent in bigahs	nature of crop	value of the produc in Rs.
1	2	3
42,66,000	winter rice, at $2\frac{9}{16}$ Rs.	1,09,31,625
6,40,000	winter rice and summer rice, at $2\frac{13}{16}$ Rs.	18,00,000
2,56,000	winter rice, 3 Rs.; pulse, $\frac{3}{4}$ R	9,60,000
1.44,000	summer rice, 2 Rs.; pulse, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.	3,96,000
5,76,000	summer rice, 2 Rs. oil-seed, 2 Rs.	23,04,000
72,000	summer rice, 2 Rs., wheat or barley, $1\frac{3}{4}$ Rs.	2,70,000
38,000	summer rice alone, 2 Rs.	76,000
13,000	spring rice, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ R.	19,500
64,000	oil-seeds alone, at 2 Rs.	1,28,000
38,000	oil-seeds, 1 R; wheat or barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ R.; pulse, $\frac{3}{4}$	85,500
78,000	pulse alone	78,000
2,15,000	for seedling rice in stiff soils, producing nothing else,	
64,00,000	total average R. $2\frac{3}{4}$	total 1,70,48,625

1. *Year*—1807-08

2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(40) TABLE No. 8 *Explaining the cultivation of grain in the Dinajpur District*, 1808—*contd.*

kind	labouring season	number of double ploughing	seed time	quantity of seed required for one bigah, in seers	season for transplanting	number of smoothing with the *moyi*	number of weedings with the *bida*	number of weedings with the spud
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
fine winter rice as a single crop on high land.	12th April 12th June	7 or 8	12th April 12th June	15	15th June 14th July	5 or 4	..	2
fine winter rice on high land, followed by summer rice	15th Aug. 15th Mar.	3 or 4 6 or 7	13th June 11th April	15 20	15th Aug. 14th Sept.	2 or 3	.. ..	..
ordinary winter rice transplanted in low ground	12th April 12th June	6 or 7	12th April 12th May	15	13th June 14th July	2 or 3	..	..
coarse winter rice sown broad-cast, on low land of a free soil	12th April 12th May	3 or 4	12th April 12th May	20	..	2	..	..
coarse winter rice sown broad-cast, on low land of stiff soil	12th April 12th May	4 or 5	12th April 12th May	20	..	2	..	..
coarse winter rice sown broad-cast, along with summer rice, on inundated land	13th Jan. 12th April	6 or 7	12th April 13th May	20	..	2 or 3	..	..
summer rice sown broad-cast by itself	13th Jan. 11th April	6 or 7	12th April 12th May	20	..	2 or 3	3 or 4	2 or 3
summer rice transplanted	12th Mar. 12th May	6 or 7	13th May 12th June	15	13th June 14th July	2 or 3	..	..
spring rice	15th Oct 12th Jan.	5 or 6	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	15	13th Jan. 10th Feb.	2 or 3	..	..
wheat	15th Sept. 14th Oct.	3 or 4	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	..	..	2	..	..
barley	15th Sept. 14th Oct.	3 or 4	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	..	..	2	..	..
marua by itself	13th May 12 June	4 or 5	13th May 12th June	..	..	2	..	..
sorisha	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	3 or 4	15th Oct. 15th Nov.	..	..	2	..	..
turi	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	3 or 4	13th Oct. 15th Nov.	..	..	2	..	..
rayi	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	3 or 4	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	..	..	1	..	..
til	13th June, 14th July	6 or 7	13th June 14th July	..	..	2	..	2
thakuri.	13th June, 14th Aug.	4 or 5	13th June, 14th Aug.	..	..	..	..	..
orer	13th May 12th June	3 or 4	13th May, 12th June	..	..	1	..	..
harimug	11th Feb. 11th Mar.	5 or 6	11th Feb. 11th Mar.	..	..	2	..	.
field pease	15th Sept. 14th Oct.	3 or 4	15th Oct(13th Nov.	..	..	1	..	1
chora	15th Oct. h Nov.	3 or 4	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	..	..	1	..	1
khesari	14th Nov. 13th Dec.	1	15th Oct 13th Nov.	..	..	7	..	..
mosur or lentile	15th Sept. 13th Nov.	5 or 6	15th Oct. 13th Nov.	..	..	2	..	1

1. *Year*—1807-08

2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(40) TABLE No. 8 *Explaining the cultivation of grain in the Dinajpur District, 1808—contd.*

kind	harvest season	average produce of one bigah, in seers	average no. of seers sold at harvest for one rupee	number of bigahs cultivated in this manner	total produce produce in Maunds	produce for consumption after deducting seed	total value		
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
fine winter rice as a single crop on high land,	14th Nov. 12th Nov.	200	70	5,76,000	28,80,000	26,64,000	16,457,14	4	7
fine winter rice on high land, followed by summer rice	13th Jan. 14th Aug.	100 W. 220 S.	90W 120 S	5,12,000	12,80,000 28,16,000	10,88,000 25,60,000	5,68,888 9,38,666	14 10	3 8
ordinary winter rice transplanted in low ground	14th Dec. 27th Jan.	240	100	20,90,000	125,40,000	117,56,260	50,16,000	0	0
coarse winter rice sown broad-cast, on low land of a free soil	14th Dec: 12th Jan.	320	110	12,16,000	97,28,000	91,20,000	55,37,454	8	9
coarse winter rice sown broad-cast, on low land of a stiff soil	14th Dec. 12th Jan.	280	120	6,40,000	44,80,000	41,80,000	14,95,333	5	4
coarse winter rice sown broad-cast, along with summer rice on inundated land	15th Aug. 13th Jan.	100 W 180 S	120	1,28,000	3,20,000 5,76,000	3,32,000	2,98,666	10	8
summer rice sown broad-cast by itself	15th Aug. 14th Sept.	240	120	8,00,000	48,00,000	44,00,000	16,00,000	0	0
summer rice transplanted	29th Aug. 29th Sept.	240	110	30,000	1,80,000	1,68,750	65,454	8	9
spring rice	12th April. 12 May.	180	120	13,000	58,500	53,625	19,500	0	0
wheat	12th March 11th April	..	45	..	1,12,000	..	99,555	8	10½
barley	12th March 11th April	..	90	..	68,000	..	45,333	5	4
marua by itself	15th Sept. 14th Oct.	..	120	..	9,000	..	3,000	0	0
sorisha	13th Jan. 10 Feb.	..	56	..	11,20,000	..	8,00,000	0	0
turi	13th Jan. 10th Feb.	..	54	..	6,75,000	..	5,00,000	0	0
rayi	13th Jan. 10th Feg.	..	56	..	16,800	..	12,000	0	0
til	15th Jan. 10th Feb.	..	40	..	6,000	..	6,000	9	0
thakuri	15th Oct.	..	80	..	1,00,000	..	50,000	0	0
orer	13th Nov. 11th Feb.								
harimnug	11th March,	..	48	..	48,000	..	40,000	0	0
field pease	13th May 12th June	..	54	..	43,000	..	31,851	13	7½
chora	12th March, 11th April	70	..	..	10,000	..	5,714	4	6
khesari	12th March, 11th April	..	48	..	5,000	..	4,166	10	8
masur or lentile	12th March 11th April	..	100	..	4,40,000	..	1,76,000	0	0
	12th March, 11th April	70	..	..	16,60,000	..	94,857	2	3
						total .	1,90,54,158	12	3

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(41) TABLE No. 9 *General statistical table relative to Dinajpur containing the produce of ten specimens of rough rice, each measuring 1728 cubical inches, when carefully dried and cleaned by boiling,* 1808

description of the rice	cubical inches of clean rice	weight in ounces avoirdupois					
		total of rough rice	total of clean rice	broken pieces of rice	bran	husks	total of the four last columns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
old winter rice of 2nd quality . .	918	568½	410½	17½	41	107	576
ditto ditto	963	567	428	3½	20½	118	570
ditto ditto	909	563	414	17	21	126	578
new ditto	1008	570½	449	..	24½	121	594½
ditto ditto	972	570½	435	..	23	119	577
ditto ditto	945	579	427	..	26½	117½	571
new summer rice	967½	593	447½	..	20½	109	577
ditto ditto	967½	585	444	..	32	112½	588½
ditto ditto	931½	575	426½	..	25½	121	573
ditto ditto	981	586	444½	..	29½	115	589

(42) TABLE No. 10 *Explaining various circumstances relative to the ancient estates (purgunnahs), in the District of Dinajpur,* 1808—*contd.*

sr. no.	present name of pergunnah	name in Mr. Gladwin's Ayeen Akbery	sircar in which situated	thannas in which situated	mauzas' number	actual size of bigah	division of land and usual rent of each kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					B.C. Ch.		
1	Haveli Panjra	Havilly Panjerah,	Panjra	Birgunj, Rajarampur,	156	83 Sekunderi cubits, Sq. feet—20,500	Poli 1½R. Khyar, 14 Annas
2	Vijoynogor,	Bijanagur	Do.	*Dinajpur, Birgunj,* Bongaihari, Pirgunj, Chintamon, Gonggarampur, Rajarampur	405	80 Sekunderi cubits, Sq. feet—19,041	Poli 1½R, Khyar, 14 Annas
3	Nurpur	..	Do.	Birgunj, Chintamon, Rajarampur,	136	83 Sekunderi cubits, Sq. feet—20,500	Poli 1½R. Khyar, 14 Annas
4	Vihinogor,	Behenagur	Do.	Pirgunj, Rajarampur, Birgunj,	163	..	Probably the same with the two first.
5	Dayora	Dewra	Do.	Pirgunj, Chintamon, Rajarampur, Howrah, Birgunj	312	80 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet—19,041	Average 14 annas
6	Solimabad	Solimanabad	Do.	Birgunj, Rajarampur	41	Probably the same with the preceding.	
7	Salvari	Sidhorbari	Do.	Birgunj, Thakurgram, Ranisongkol, Pirgunj, Hamtabad,	438	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Nina 1R. Avg. 14 as. 9 As. Dangga
8	Dahotto	Deyhut	Tajpur	Thakurgram, Ranisongkol,	62	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Nina, 1 R. Dangga, 12 Annas
9	Borogong	Bergong,	Do.	Do.	36	83 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 20,500	Nina, 1½R. Dangga 9 Annas
10	Mohoso	Mhajoon	Do.	Ranisongkol, Pirgunj, Kaliyagunj, Hemtabad,	166	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Whole 14 Annas
11	Jhaportol	Chupurtall	Do.	Pirgunj, Kaliyaganj, Rajarampur	92	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli 1½R. Khyar 14 Annas
12	Kiamot Jhaportol	..	Do.	Pirgunj	34	Portably the same with the preceding	
13	Mahinagur	Mahynagur	Jennutabad	Kaliyagunj Gonggarampir	33	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Average 14 Annas

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(42) TABLE No. 10 *Explaining various circumstances relative to the ancient estates (purgunnahs) in the District of Dinajpur,* 1808—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					B. C. Ch.		
14	Sujunogor	..	Tajpur	Kaliyagunj, Homtabad, Bongsihari	63	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Whole 10 annas
15	Dhonongjoy	..	Jennutabad	Kaliyagunj, Bongsihari	197	84 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 20,927	Poli Khyar 1½R. average 1 R.
16	Bazitpur	Balzeedpur	Panjra	Birgunj, Kaliyagunj, Bongsihari, Rajarampur	163	Probably the same	
17	Maligang,	Maligang	Jennutabad	Bongsihari, Gonggarampur	168	84 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 20,927	Poli Khyar 1½R. avg. 1R. 12 As.
18	Modonswoti	Mudnowty	Do.	Do.	51	84 Sekiunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 20,927	Poli Khyar 1½R. avg. 1R. 12 As.
19	Sosvir	Sassbur	Panjra	Bongsihari, Potiram, Gonggarampur, Rajarampur	161		
20	Devikoth	Dehykote	Jennutabad	Bongsihari, Gonggarampur	118½	83 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 20,500	Poli Khyar 1R. avg. 1R. 12 As.
21	Ajhor	Ajore	Jennutabad	Jogodol	157	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli Khyar 2R. avg. 1 R. 14 As.
22	Phulvari	Phoolwari	Ghoraghat	Nawabgunj, Chintamon, Howrah	111	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	
23	Kordaho	Kordoha	Barbukabad	Jogodol, Pontitola, Chintamon, Potiram, Gongagrampur	414	81 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli Khyar 1½R. avg. 1R. 14 As.
24	Mohasinghopur	..	..	Badolgachhi, Khyetlal	169 5 12½	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli Khyar 2 Rs. 12 Annas
25	Sakahar	..	Ghoraghat	Nawabgunj	1		
26	Khorayil	Khera	Barbukabad	Potiram, BGonggarampur	82		
27	Shapul	..	Panjra	Rajarampur	1		
28	Batason	..	Ghoraghat	Howrah	13		
29	Rajanogor	..	Jennutabad	Kaliyagunj, Bongsihari, Jogodol, Maldeli, Gonggarampur	605	84 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 20,927	Poli Khyar 2R. avg. 1½R. 12 As.
30	Sontosh	..	Barbukabad	Purusa, Potnitola, Badolgachhi, Lalbazar, Chintamon, Potiram, Gonggarampur	1,501 10 13	87 Sekunderi cutbis Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli Khyar 2R. 12 Annas
31	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	Panjra	Lalbazar, Chintamon, Potiram	172	Probably the same	
32	Gilavari ..	Keedabary	Do.	Lalbazar, Nawabgunj, Chintamon, Potiram, Howrah	456 2	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli Khyar 2R. 11 Annas
33	Apapl	Apole	Do.	Lalbazar, Ghoraghat, Khyetlal, Nawabgunj	305	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Garden, Poli Khyar 3R. 2R. 1R.
34	Sorohoto	Serhutta	Ghoraghat	Nawabgunj	54 6	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli Khyar 2R. 1R.
35	Khatta	Khatta	Panjra	Badolgachhi, Khyetalal	71 10 10		
36	Khoraivari	Gurrybary 9 Khyaabady 9	Ghoraghat	Nawabgunj	30 4	Probably the same with No. 4	
37	Chalun	Haloon	Panjra	Potiram, Gonggarampur, Rajarampur	31		
38	Shikarpur	Shikarpoor	Barbukabad	Jogodol, Maldeh, Purusa	225 7	80 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 19,041	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 3R. 2 R. 2R. 1½R. This is in the Jahangirpur parts.

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(42) TABLE No. 10 *Explaining various circumstances relative to the ancient estates (purgunnahs) in the District of Dinajpur, 1808—contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Barbukabad	B. C. Ch.		
39	Soguna	..	Do.	Lalbazar	270	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli Khyar 3 to 1R. 1R. This is in the Dinajpur parts
40	Khanggor	..	Ghoraghat	Lalbazar, Chintamon	125		
41	Sonkoyir	..	Do.	Lalbazar, Ghoraghat, Nawabgunj	30		
42	Khyetlal	Gautuall	Do.	Badolgachhi, Lalbazar, Khyetlal	40		
43	Bazidpur Ghoraghat	Baiseedoor	Do.	Khyetlal, Ghoraghat	23		
44	Khastaluk	Talook Dessay	Do.	Lalbazar, Khyetlal, Ghoraghat Nawabgunj	184 6 10		
45	Bairi Ghoraghar, Bairi Jalal	Berry Ghoraghat	Ghoraghat	Lalbazar, Khyetlal, Ghoraghat, Nawabgunj	33		
46	Kungjo Ghoraghat, Kungjo, Sukpal, Kungjo	..	Do.	Lalbazar, Ghoraghat, Nawabgunj	172		
47	Kholsi	Khulsi	Ghoraghat	Ghoraghat, Nawabgunj	97 3 10½	In the part belonging to Dinajpur, the Bigah is 87 Sekunderi cubits, Sqauare feet, 22,529. In the part belonging to Bordhonkuthi, the Bigah of clay land is 48 guz, or square feet, 20,344, of land with a free soil 52 guz, or square feet, 23,937	In the part belonging to Dinajpur, the land is divided into Poli-renting at from 3 to 2 Rs. & into Khyar renting from 1R. to 14 As., average 1½R. In Bordhonkuthi the clay-lands are divided into,
48	Vohomonkundo	..	Do.	Nawabgunj	79		
49	Chorkuye	..	Do.	Do.	25		
50	Belghat	Bhaleghautty	Do.	Do.	2		
51	Azimghar	..	Do.	Do.	11		
52	Bamongor	..	Do.	Ghoraghat	23		
53	Serpur	Berpur, Gowreybary	Do.	Do.	25		Rice
54	Yindhora	Nimdhera	Do.	Khyetlal	18		1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 2R. 1R. 3A. 4A.
55	Islampur	..	Do.	Do.	1		Cotton
56	Abdulpur	..	Do.	Purusa, Lalbazar, Khyetlal, Ghoraghat	70		1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 3R. 2½R. 2½R. 2R.
							Mulb
57	Aligang	Allgong	Do.	Lalbazar	8		1st. 2nd. 1R. 1½R.
58	Uchayi	Wutchy	Do.	Khyetlal	11		The land of a free soil are divided into Rice
59	Mulgang	..	..	Khyetalal Ghoraghat	7		1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 2R. 1 R 8A 4A. Sugar & Cotton
60	Chatnogor	..	Do.	Do.	150		1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 3R. 2½R. 2R. 1½R.

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(42) TABLE No. 10 *Explaining various circumstances relative to the ancient estates (purgunnahs), in the District of Dinajpur*, 1808—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					B. C. Ch.		Mulbary
61	Poladosi	..	Ghoraghat				1st. 2nd. 2 R. 2R.
62	Lalvari Khalisa	..	Do.	Howrah	20	87 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 22,529	Poli 1R. Khyar 1R.
63	Maldwar	..	Tajpur	Thakurgram, Ranisongkol, Pirgunj, Hemtabad	92		
64	Kholora	..	Do.	Ranisongkol, Piry gunj, Kaliyagunj, Hemtabad	114	85½ cubits of 20 inches Sq. feet .. 20,181	1st. 2nd. 3r.d 4th. 1R. 12A. 8A. 4A.
65	Toppe Mathurapur	..	Do.	Ranisongkol, Kaligagunj, Hemtabad, Bongsihari	68		
66	Dolaworpur	Delawerpour	Do.	Ranisongkol, Hemtabad, Bongaihari, Pirgunj	159	84 Common 1½ cbts, Sq. feet .. 15,861 74 Do. do. 12,321	Inundated Dry 8 annas 12 annas 4 annas 8 annas
67	Haveli Tajpur	Havelly Tajipoor	Do.	Ranisongkol, Kaliyagunj, Hemtabad, Pirgunj	106	Probably the same with 65	
68	Bhuyihara	..	Do	Pirgunj, Kaliyagunj, Hemtabad	75 14 0	84½ cubits of 20 In, Sq. feet .. 20,181	Nina Dangga R.1.4 9 Annas
69	Surahor Monkoyi	..	Jennutabad	Kaliyagunj, Bongsihari, Jogodol, Gonggarampur,	94 4 0	Calcutta Measure	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 1R. 12A. 8A.
70	Kasimpur	..	Do.	Kaliyagunj, Bongsihari, Jogodol, Maldeh	134	Probably the same	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 8A. 6A. 4A. 2A.
71	Rokonpur	Rokenpoor	Ghoraghat, and Jennutabad	Kaliyagunj, Bongsihari Jogodol, Maldeh, Howrah	162	80 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 19,041	This rent is nominal; the leases which I saw, where the rent is mentioned as 2 As. made the amt. of charges 10 As. average 12 As.
72	Amirabad	..	Jennutabad	Maldeh	34	79 Sekunderi cubits Sq. feet .. 18,526	
73	Shajadpur	..	Barbukabad	Badolgachhi	3		
74	Andolgong	Undelgong	Choraghat	Lalbazar, Khyetlal, Ghoraghat, Nawabgunj	84	84 Common cubits Sq. feet .. 15,861	Highland Lowland 3R. 1½R. 3A. to 12A.
75	Baishazari	..	..	Ranisongkol, Pirgunj, Kaliyagunj, Hemtabad, Bongsihari, Jogodol, Maldeh, Potnitola, Badolagchhi, Potiram, Gonggarampur, Rajarampur	93		
76	Chhyehazri	..	..	Bongsihari, Jogodol,	19	These four Pergunnahs are so scattered that no estimate could be given.	
77	Radhiabollobhpur	..	..	Kaliyagunj, Bongsihari, Jogodol, Maldeh, Potnitola, Gonggarampur	56		
78	Kantonogor	..	..	Kaliyagunj, Bongsihari, Jogodol, Purusa, Potnitola, Badolgachhi, Lalbazar, Khyetlal, Potiram, Gonggarampur	240		

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(42) TABLE No. 10—*Explaining various circumstances relative to the ancient estates (purgunnahs), in the District of Dinajpur,* 1808—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					B. C. Ch.		
79	Kakjol	..	Jennutabad	Maldeh	17		
80	Mosida	Mussdha	Barbukabad	Jogodol, Purusa, Ponitola, Badolgachhi	270		
81	Jahanggrirpur	..	Do.	Potnitola, Badolgachhi, Khyetlal, Potiram	270	10 Secundari cubits Sq. feet .. 19,041	Garden 5 to 20R. Sugar 3 to 2R. Cotton 1½ to 1R. Rice 1R. to 10 Annas.
82	Fothejungpur	..	Do.	Badolgachhi, Lalbazar, Khyetlal	294 15 17		
83	Pustaul	Busstole	Do.	Purusa, Potnitola	299 11 7		
84	Chaura	Chowra	Barbukabad	Purusa	75 15 1	The part belonging to Jahanggirpur at the same rate.	
85	Boorbukpur	Barbukpur	Ghoraghat	Lalbazar	40		
86	Khorida Selvorish	Silberies	Bazuha	Khyetlal	4		
87	Khorida Barbukpur	..	..	Badolgachhi	19 2		
88	Khorida Chhibazee	..	Barbukabad Ba	Khyetlal	4		
89	Soruppur	..	Ghoraghat	Howrah	57	56 guz or yards, Sq. feet .. 26,786	Poli 2R. Khyar 1 R.
90	Ambari	..	Panjra	Lalbazar, Rajarampur, Howrah	72		
91	Sabek Soruppur	..	..	Howrah	12		
92	Bobonpur	Banonpur	Ghoraghat	Ghoraghat	88		
93	Joytaluk	..	Do.	Lalbazar, Khyetlal, Ghoraghat	16		
94	Sultanpur, Ghoraghat	Sultanpur	..	Ghoraghat	32		
95	Ghagra	Gogohra	Tajpur	Kaliyagunj	9		
96	Baror	..	Do.	Thakurgram, Ranisongkol, Hemtabad, Pirgunj	29		
97	Batinda	..	..	Hemtabad	2		
98	Surjyopur	..	..	Thakurgram	17		
				total	12,162 7 4		

NOTE—The total as given here is correct by the manuscript, but it does not correspond with the summation of the items (12, 129, 11, 12). probably some errors in the figures have crept into the copy of Dr. Buchanan's original tables, or the total may be expressed in Calcutta bigahs, while the mauzas are of various measures as explained in column 7.—ed.

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

[source-(2)]

(43) TABLE NO. 11 *Exports and imports from the District or Zila of Dinajpur*, 1807-08

sl. no.	item	unit per rupee	export in Rs.	unit per rupee	import in Rs.	balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	rice	55 srs of 80 S.W.	3,179,000			
2	chira	48 srs of 80 S.W.	80,000			
3	mustard seed				15,000	
4	mustard seed oil	4R. for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.	14,200			
5	ghi		40,500			
6	bettle nut				45,500	
7	coconut				2,600	
8	tobacco	1½R. for 40 srs. 80 S.W.	4,070			
9	gangja or hempbads		12,000			
10	dry ginger	2R. for 40 srs. 80 S.W.	81,400			
11	goods sold by jhal walehs chiefly turmeric	1½R. for 40 srs. 80 S.W.	4,700			
12	goods sold by pasari or druggist		21,000		61,400	
13	wax	40R. for 40 srs. of 80 80 S.W.	6,800		6,500	
14	Bengal salt	5R. for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.			690,000	
15	coast salt	3½R. for 40 srs of 80 S.W.			135,000	
16	quick silver	15R. a srs. of 80 S.W.			100	
17	*tin*	32R. *for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.*			9,200	
18	lead	12. R for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.			1,500	
19	zinc	26R. for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.			7,000	
20	iron	4 to 7R. for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.			29,800	
21	steel	20R. for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.			2,200	
22	copper	55R. for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.			18,900	
23	brass and copper vessels		600		20,000	
24	goods sold by moonihari				7,500	
25	shells				16,000	
26	stone cups and plates				1,200	
27	sal and sisu timber				3,000	
28	bamboos and babmoo mats		5,200			
29	sack cloth and bags of the same		124,600		51,000	
30	pat or corchorus capsular in fibres and twine	14 anas for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.	12,400			
31	son or fibres of the control aria juncea	30 srs. of 80 S.W.	1,240			
32	cotton wool chiefly from the west of India	15 or 17 R. for 40 srs.	4000		105,504	
33	raw silk	266R. for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.	62,600			
34	cotton cloths		145,000		30,000	
35	chints				3,000	
36	silk or silk and cotton cloths		350,000			
37	shawls				1,000	
38	English wollen cloths				10,000	
39	Patna and Bootan blankets				1,500	
40	woolen and cotton carpets, Indian				2,500	
41	gur or extract of sugarcane	1½R. for 40 srs. of 80 S.W.	35,500			
42	sugar	6R. for 40 srs. of 72 S.W.	300,000			
43	meth and kotra or molasses and treacle	1R. for 40 srs. 80 S.W.	72,000			
44	indigo	140R. per man of 74 lb. 100x.	262,500			
	total		4,819,310		1,276,900	

1. *Year*—1807-1808
2. *Place—District or Zila of Dinajpur*

5. *Method—*

On the important subject of the number of inhabitants I have little or nothing to offer that is satisfactory, for no enumeration has been made by the officers of police or revenue.

A list, called Khanah Shumari, containing a statement of the number of houses, families, tradesmen, castes, ploughs, looms, tanks, and other public works, religious and civil, that are under the care of the magistrate, is very commonly kept in native governments, and seems to be useful, where attention is paid to have it tolerably exact, which may in general be easily accomplished, and I have never heard that the people were alarmed by the execution. I cannot however take upon myself to assert, that such a measure would not occasion alarm in Bengal, because the people, for some time at least, have not been accustomed to it; but I was told that several of the proprietors of land had made such lists for their own estates, without which indeed I cannot imagine how they should be decently regulated, neither did I hear that this had given any alarm or disgust to their tenantry. I was promised a sight of one of these documents, but the promise, as usual in such cases, was not performed.

6. *Explanation—*

[*general description, housing pattern and urban centres of topographical divisions*]

SECTION 1ST—DIVISION OF DINAJPUR TOWN

[1 *general description*]

The first division comprehends the town of Dinajpur, and its immediate vicinity, extending about two miles from N. to S. and about the same from E. to W. It is bounded by the Dhepa and Punabhoba on the West; by the Ghorghora on the south; and by two large tanks, Sukhsagor and Onontosagor, on the east. On the north, there is no well-defined boundary. The whole is placed in the centre of another division, named Rajarampur. The police is under the care of a native officer, styled Kotwal, and small suits are determined by an officer of the judge's court, named Munsuf. It is intersected by the channel of the Kachayi, which is nearly dry in the spring, but contains much water in the rainy season. The soil is mostly of the sandy kind, called chora, and has, at one time or other, been all worn away, and again thrown up by the rivers, by which it is on all sides surrounded. It is, however, very ill supplied with water. The streams are small, and swarm with insects, and the wells afford no water but what is considered as unwholesome. The district may contain four square miles; of which, perhaps 160 acres are cultivated fields; 1600 acres are occupied by houses and gardens; 640 acres are common pasture; and 160 acres are useless, from roads, sands, rivers and ponds.

[2. *housing pattern and urban centres*]

The town may be divided into 4 portions :

1st—Dinajpur proper, on the east side of the Kachayi, where the Raja's house is situated. This part consists chiefly of detached houses, surrounded by gardens; yet it contains many people.

2ndly—Rajgunj, which properly speaking, is the town, and occupies the centre of the district, on the west bank of the Kachayi. It is about a mile in diameter, and closely built, but consists almost entirely of thatched huts. Near the middle, it has a square surrounded somewhat like Covent Garden, (to compare small things with great,) with a row of filed sheds, which occupy the inner side of the four streets, and serve as shops for retailing various articles. The other streets are quite irregular.

3rdly—Kangchon Ghat, which may be considered as the port. It is situated on the Punabhoba, at some distance from Rajgunj, and is occupied by merchants ware houses, and the people who are required to attend on them. It is tolerably closely built, and may be about half a mile in diameter.

4thly—Paharpur, which contains the houses of the European Officers of Government, the public offices and jail, and the houses and gardens belonging to those whose attendance is immediately required. Like Dinajpur proper, this consists chiefly of scattered houses and gardens intermixed with common pasture. From what I could learn, the houses (vari to Bari), or rather dwellings, are about 5000; but many dwellings contain 10 huts, and the greater part above two. In a terrible fire, which happened in the year 1807, and which destroyed the greater part of Rajgunj, the Kotwal reported 8000 houses burnt; by which I suppose, he meant huts; for from the dimension of the town as I have stated, there could not have been so many abodes. This officer of police, besides, far from being an accurate man; he could not for instance, inform me, whether this district extended one or two cases in length or width.

I estimate the population, from the number of houses, at between 25 and 30,000 persons. The roads are kept in excellent repair, by the labour of convicts, and the town as far as outward view, is remarkably clean and well watched owing to the great exertions of the magistrate; for he had had much trouble in bringing the former about. The town as I have before stated is badly supplied with

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—District or Zila of Dinajpur

water, and no attempt has been ever made to light it. Indeed, so far as I know, no such thing was ever attempted in India.

It contains no public building of the least consideration, and decend bridges are very much wanted. The Raja's house was of a great size, but since the decay of the family, has gone to ruin. It was mostly built about 30 years ago, and consists of a strange mixture of European, Moorish, and Hindu styles, all in the very worst state : in other respects, it was very becoming the fortune of the proprietors, who with ordinary management, might have lived more like princes than subjects. It contains several temples, but these, being appropriated to the family cannot porperly be enumerated among the places of public worship.

It has been surrounded by a ditch and rampart of earth, called a Ramdangra by the natives. These are now neglected, as neither necessary for safety, nor effectual for rebellion. The houses of European gentleman and public officer, are also abundantly large, but are built in the very worst style of Anglo-Indian architecture; that is to say, are entirely destitute of eligance and convenience. Exclusive of these, there are about eight dwellings built partly of brick, the best of which by far belongs to an old prostitute, formerly kept by a European gentleman, and called the great lady.

Dinajpur signifies the abode of beggars, and is still a very far place. Whether or not it is the same with Dynwaj, the Governor (Hakim) of which, Gones, Usurped the government of Gour, I cannot say, I understood at the place that, it entirely owed its consequence—first to the residence of Raja, a very recent event, and afterwards to that of the officers of government, and that the decay of the Raja's family, and diminution of the river since the year 1787 have hurt it considerably.

It is situated in perganah Vijoynogor, of which it contains 16 mauzas, or sub-divisions. It contains four places, where there is a daily market (Bazar), for provisions and other small articles. And twice a week, there is a large assemblage of people in the square, where cloth chiefly is sold; besides, there is daily a small market at the Raja's gate.

The Hindus have no place of public worship of the least note. The Muhammedans have one small mosque, kept in good repair. The "great lady" whom I mentioned before, is building a place of worship, but does not seem exactly to have determined whether it shall belong to the brahmins or Fakirs. She was originally a Hindu; but having lost caste, and several of the moslem officers of government having solicited the honour of her hand, (for she is very rich) she seems rather inclined at present towards the Koran; but she has still scruples, and is afraid of the gods.

There is no remarkable antiquity about the place, except an image of Ganges, of which I have directed a drawing to be made, (Drawing No. 1) because the image was brought from the ruins of Bannogor, and is, therefore, of great antiquity; and also because the image is reckoned very handsome. To my judgement, the drawing is rather flattering, but it must be confessed that the image represents a gay deity, dancing on a lotus flower, although it is not suited to the fastidious taste of a Roman artist.

SECTION 2ND—DIVISION OF RAJARAMPUR

[1. *general description*]

The division of Rajarampur surrounds the town on all sides, and is of a very irregular shape. It may be about 33 miles from W.S.W. to E.N.E. and 17 miles from N.N.W. to E.S.E. and contains about 340 sq. miles. About 103 sq. miles may consist of a free, loose soil; and perhaps 20 miles are sandy banks of rivers liable to be inundated. Of which a half may be occasionally cultivated; 154 miles are of a stiff ash-coloured clay. The country fully occupied, including houses, gardens and fields, under regular cultivation, may be 212 miles; of which perhaps 85 are of free soil and 127 are stiff clay. The following estimate was given by those I consulted, of the 128 miles of waste land; 42 miles in tanks of which one half are entirely useless, and choked with weeds; 21 in marshes, rivers and water courses; 15 underwoods and bamboos; 10 occupied by common pasture, roads, market places, and burial grounds, but the banks of tanks, woods and waste land serve also for pasture, and 20 miles of deserted land.

[2. *housing pattern and urban centres*]

There are 29 market places of which 3 are marts for exportation, four are held in villages of some note, and the remainder are held in the open fields, or have only a few houses round them. Bhusi on the Atreyi, and Ghughudanga on the Punabhoba are the only places that can claim the title of towns. The former contains about 25 dwellings, and the latter about 190. Neither of them have a Single brick no use, nor any building worth notice. The native officer of Police and justice (Darogah and Munsif) reside near Rajarampur, a small place where there are two or three brick houses.

There is no remarkable ruin nor remains of antiquity in this division. The only Hindu building dedicated to worship, and of considerable size is the temple of Gopal. The most remarkable place of Muhammedan worship is the tomb of Chehel Gaji.

The only other public works, in this district are four tanks, dug by the Raja's family.

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—District or Zila of Dinajpur

SECTION 3RD—DIVISION OF BIRGUNJ

[1. *general description*]

The division of Birgunj contains about 340 sq. miles, in somewhat of a square form, and is about 23 miles from north to south and 19 from east to west. The darogah resides at Birgunj, near its centre. About 32 miles are destroyed by rivers, water courses, tanks and marshes. In the rainy season 12 are inundated of which half may be low, sandy land, occasionally cultivated. Setting aside the 44 miles inundated, above 180 miles are of a free soil and 116 are hard clay.

[2. *housing pattern*]

In the whole division, there is no dwelling house of brick, and very few have mud walls.

The only place of worship, of any considerable size, that belongs to the Hindus, is at Kantonogor, built in the ruins of a fort that belonged to Viratraja. This temple is by far the finest that I have seen in Bengal.

The principal antiquity is Utter Gorgriho, round Kantonagar. It is said to have been one of the places where Viratraja kept his herds of cattle.

The only public works deserving notice are the canals which join the Atreyi with the Dhepa, and the Punabhoba with the Tanggon.

[3. *urban centres*]

The public markets in this division are 35; 4 of them are marts for the exportation and importation of goods about six others from small villages. The remaining 25 are in the open fields. There is no place that can properly be called a town; neither Khansama nor Jharvari, the two largest places contains 100 houses.

SECTION 4TH—DIVISION OF THAKURGRAM

[1. *general description*]

The division of Thakurgram is the largest in this district, of which it occupies the northern extremity. It contains about 400 sq. miles and is 30 miles from east to west, and 25 miles from north to south.

The darogah resides in a central situation, at a miserable village from which the name of the divisoin is adopted.

Almost whole of this division consists of a sandy soil, of which, perhaps one fourth is poor thus mould. The country, indeed is of so light a soil, that iron is seldom used in the plough. About 300 miles are cultivated. The low land exclusive of rivers, marshes and water courses, is very rich, is all cultivated, and amounts to about 150 miles. The high land that is fully and properly cultivated may be 75 miles. That which is deserted, or only cultivated occasionally may be 50 miles.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The best dwelling now in the district belongs to a person who has purchased some lands, and resides at Govindnagor. It has one or two brick apartments, but is not fit for a person of any rank.

The only place of worship in the district of any considerable size, is the temple of Gobindo (Vishnu) near the late Raja Ramnath's house, but this is neither large, handsome nor considered as holy. The most extraordinary thing near it are some artificial caves, built of brick, round the roots of two large trees and covered with earth.

There are no remarkable remains of antiquity in the division.

The market places are 20, of which three are small marts for exportation and importation and three others have a few shops and houses.

SECTION 5TH—DIVISION OF RANI SONGKOL

[1. *general description*]

The division of Rani Songkol is situated immediately south from Thakurgram, on the banks of the Nagor, and is nearly of the same nature with the western part of the district.

The whole almost is of a fine sandy soil; about 10 miles may be destroyed by rivers, marshes, and ponds; 16 miles may be sterile lands, burying grounds, roads, market places or temples; 26 miles of high land are much neglected, either from the cultivators having run away, or only choosing to cultivate it occasionally; 53 miles may be high land fully occupied and cultivated; and 105 miles may be rich low of which none is allowed to be waste. There is no forest in this district.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The families of zamindars, Kholora and Maldwar, who have possessed estates for some time, having brick houses suitable to their rank, and built after the Anglo-Indian style of architecture.

The principal place of Hindu worship is Gorokhyonath, where there is a small tample of Sib and another of Kali.

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—District or Zila of Dinajpur

[3. *urban centres*]

The market places, in this division, are 17, of which by far the most considerable is the great fair at Bhowanipur, on the festival of Nekumurdun. There are, besides, two marts for exportation and importation and four other places where there are a few shops; but most of the produce that is exported is sent by the way of Raygunj. The other markets are held in the fields, Songkol, the only place entitled in any degree to be called a town contains about 150 dwellings, none of them in the least is remarkable.

SECTION 6TH—DIVISION OF PIRGUNJ

[1. *general description*]

The division of Pirgunj lies on both sides of the Tanggon, south from Thakurgram, east from Rani Sangkol, and west from Birgunj. It contains about 220 sq. miles, and is of an oblong form, 20 miles from north to south, and 14 from east to west. The thana is situated near the western side, in a small village, from whenece it derives its name.

The whole is a light sandy soil, so that no iron is required in the plough; about 138 miles are fully occupied; about 13 miles are occupied by rivers and marshes : Seven miles are destroyed by inundation, and are quite waste; 14 miles may be occupied by woods of which some consist almost entirely of sal.

[2. *housing pattern*]

In this division there are few tanks, nor does it contain one dwelling-house built of brick... .

There is no place of worship, that receives any dignity from its ornaments or buildings ... .

[3. *urban centre*]

There are 11 market places, of which two are small markets for exportation and importation but most of the produce of the country that is exported goes to Raygunj and a part to Maldeh and its vicinity, ... The only place which can be considered as a town, is Kornayi, on the Tanggon, which contains about 100 dwellings, and has three small brick temples.

SECTION 7TH—DIVISION OF HEMTABAD

[1. *general description*]

The division of Hemtabad is situated south from Rani Song Kol, on the east side of the Nagor, and is divided into two equal portions by the Kulik. It is about 20 miles from north to south, and as much from east to west, and contains about 300 sq. miles. The thana is very near the eastern boundary. The soil is almost entirely loose, and contains too much sand. About 187 miles are fully cultivated; 37 miles are destroyed by marshes, rivers, floods and water, of which 20 are only occasionally inundated, 38 are unfit for cultivation.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no dwelling constructed of brick, except one belonging to a mosque.

At Baliyadighi there is a mosque near a tank, which has an endowment of 1000 bighas of land; and the fakir lives in a brick house ... There is no Hindu place of worship of any note.

[3. *urban centres*]

In this division are sixteen market places, of which Raygunj is the only market for exportation, and it is indeed the most considerable mart in Dinajpur and one of its principal towns. This is the mart from whence the produce of Thakurgram, Pirgunj, Songkol, Hemtabad and part of Kaliyagunj is chiefly exported ..... It is, in fact, the principal mart in a rich country, which extends about seventy miles in length and twenty in breadth, and it is almost the only place in that extent that deserves to be called a town. Yet the usual computation makes its inhabitants occupy only 400 houses, and on a minute inquiry at the place, I could not learn that it contained more than 273 dwellings (varies), and probably about 700 huts, for it does not contain any building worthy to be called a house. Two places may deserve the name of towns, and one of these, Tejpur is rather a large place.

SECTION 8TH—DIVISION OF KALIYAGUNJ

[1. *general description*

The division of Kaliyagunj is almost 40 miles in length from S.S.W. to N.N.E. and about 14 miles from W.N.W. to E.S.E. but contains only about 310 sq. miles. The thana is placed at ..... About 40 miles of this division are subject to inundation; but this portion is much better cultivated than such lands usually are in this district and probably 25 miles of these are occupied; of the remainder, probably 160 miles are loose sandy soil. I should suppose that the whole land occupied may be 215 miles. I heard of no Hindu place of worship deserving notice... The only mosque gets little reverence.

The only remains of antiquity that I saw or heard of is at Borogang, in the southern part of the division. These are several mounds consisting of bricks, covered in a measure with soil and extending about 30 yards of diameter.

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place—District or Zila of Dinajpur*

[2. *housing pattern and urban centres*]

In this division are 19 market places. The only mart is Churamon, a tolerable town, which contains at least 300 dwellings, much larger, better built and cleaner than Raygunj, but a place of infinitely less commerce. Three other small places have a few shops, the other market places are in the fields. The exports from the district are chiefly made through Rajgunj and Maldeh.

SECTION 9TH—DIVISION OF BONGSIHARI

[1. *general description*]

The division of Bongsihari contains about 240 square miles, and is about 24 miles from S.S.W. to N.N.W. by 11 miles from E.S.E. to W.N.W. The thana is placed on the side of a tank, and has no shops nor market place in its vicinity; but is in a central situation. Little of this division is subject to inundation, but almost the whole consists of hard clay.. I should suppose that 180 miles are fully occupied; 16 are occupied by high barren land burial-grounds, market places etc.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no dwelling houses built of brick...

In this division there is no place of worship of any note ...

[3. *urban centres*]

There are, in this division, 20 market places of which six are marts for exportation but all of small importance; for a great part of produce goes for exportation to Maldeh or its vicinity. One market place (Mukhdumpur) besides, is provided with several shops, and is rather a large place, for it contains 100 habitations; but the Chief place is Horirampur, one of the marts, which with the adjoining town called Betona, contains 300 houses, and in this country is recknoned a considerable town.

SECTION 10TH—DIVISION OF JAGODAL

[1. *general description*]

The division of Jagodal is somewhat of a triangular form, with its shortest side to the north, measuring about 20 miles. *The thana is situated at Bamongola, near the centre of the division,... 62 miles are entirely covered and of this not above 12 miles are cultivated for indigo, or for the rice called Boro.

*From north to south it extends about 23 miles and contains about 250 sq. miles. 15 miles are, at all seasons occupied by rivers, water courses, tanks and marshes, and are unfit for cultivation, 19 miles are high useless land, either covered with long harsh grass, or bushes, or are occupied by burial grounds; . . 110 miles are fully occupied.

[2. *housing pattern*]

In this district there are five or six houses of brick, which belong to the landlords. There is no Hindu place of worship remarkable either for its architecture or sanctity. Many Muhammedans resort to the monument of a saint, about a cross east from the thana. There are considerable remains of antiquity.... Sekander Shah had a favourite residence on the banks of the Tonggon... The ruins are said to be very extensive, and to contain many bricks and stones. Hosen Shah formed a fine road through the country between Tanggon and Punabhoba. In this division there are 16 market places, of which six are marts, where goods are exported and imported.

SECTION 11TH—DIVISION OF MALDEH

[1. *general description*]

The division under Maldeh extends from the Punabhoba, along the Mohanonda and Nager, for above 30 miles, and in some places 10 miles in width. It contains about 28 sq. miles.

The inundated land in this division is of great extent, and may occupy 70 sq. miles, of which about 20 are cultivated with Boro rice, or are of a sand soil, near the bank river and occasionally produce indigo. The remainder is over grown with long reeds.

40 miles may be reckoned of a mixed soil, of which perhaps 15 are occupied; 17 miles may be occupied by tanks, rivers and marshes, 18 miles by poor unimprovable soil... and 105 are fully occupied, of which perhaps 15 are of a rich free soil.

The only Hindu place of worship, that deserves notice is a small pond...

The Muhammedan places of worship are of much more importance. In Maldeh there are 5 mosques of considerable size.

[2. *housing pattern and urban centres*]

In this division there are 11 market places, of which Maldeh is a large town, and Nawabgunj, Mongolvari, and Ayeyar are considerable marts for exportation and importation and Shahpur or Sahatpur has some shops, with two weekly markets, where large quantities of silk are sold... Maldeh is now the second town in this district, and independent of Nawabgunj, which may be considered as a suburb occupied by boatmen and people

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employed in exporting goods contains about 3000 houses, of which it is said 7/8 are built with brick and stones from the ruins of Gaur. One house contains three stories, and about 370 have two stories. Each of these has at least six apartments, which however are in general very small.

Aying (Jyoe R.), at the junction of Tanggon and Mohanonda, containing perhaps 200 dwellings; must be considered as a town, although it has no brick house. Its streets are wider, and it has more the appearance of comfort than Maldeh, and it is a place of considerable trade and manufactures.

SECTION 12TH—DIVISION OF PURUSA

[1. *general description*]

The division of Purusa is very much intermixed with the district of Rajshahi, and is of a very irregular shape; but may extend about 24 miles from N. to S. and 19 from E. to W. and may contain about 260 sq. miles. The darogah resides at Ghatnagor, not near the centre of this division... about 24 miles may be inundated land, covered mostly with long reeds, but perhaps six miles may be cultivated with Boro rice, 16 miles deserted lands or those cultivated occasionally.

The most remarkable Hindu place of worship is a small temple Komol Dohewvari, which as usual is supposed to be of great antiquity... There is no remarkable place of worship among the Moslems. The road made by Hoseyn Shah passes through the northern end of the division and is the only antiquity of which I heard.

This division has eight markets, of which two are marts, and Nitpur is a very considerable one : three other places have some shops; the largest is Nischintapur, which contains about 800 houses.

SECTION 13TH—DIVISION OF GANGARAMPUR

[1. *general description*]

The division of Gangarampur is of an exceeding irregular shape, extends about 26 miles from north to south, by 16 from east to west, and may contain 320 sq. miles.

Rivers, marshes, tanks may occupy 20 miles, inundated lands may amount to 30 miles, of which eight may be cultivated as chora land, or for Boro rice; 30 miles of high land may have a free light soil and 240 may consist of hard clay... 20 miles of loose soil and 220 of a hard soil are said to be fully occupied; 15 have been deserted or are occasionally cultivated. 2 may be occupied by woods or bushes and 12 are barren roads, market-places, and the like.

[2. *housing pattern*]

About 10 inhabitants may have one or two chambers of bricks within their premises...

[3. *urban centres*]

In this division are 16 market places, eight of them are marts for exportation; and of these Dumdummah, Moyabazar, and Kordaho are small towns.

SECTION 14TH—DIVISION OF POTIRAM

[1. *general description*]

The division of Potiram is about 22 miles from north to south, and 17 miles from east to west. It is divided into nearly two equal portions by the Atreyi river and contains about 280 sq. miles. The residence of the daroga and munsif at Potiram is near the centre of the division.

About 18 miles may be occupied by tanks, rivers and marshes; 17 miles are inundated ... , 60 miles are of a free soil, of which 35 miles are fully occupied; and 185 are of a hard clay of which 158 are fully occupied; 17 miles are deserted, or only cultivated occasionally; and 135 miles are poor sterile land.

There is no place of worship remarkable.

[2. *housing pattern and urban centres*]

The division contains 19 market places; five are marts for the exportation of goods and three other places contain few other shops. Potiram on the east side of Atreyi, including Nawabgunj must in Bengal be reckoned a town, and contains above 100 houses rather neat and comfortable ... Kongyargunj on the west side of the river, is a more considerable place, and has above 150 houses with a good many shops and article.

SECTION 15TH—DIVISION OF POTNITOLA

[1. *general description*]

South from Potiram also occupying both sides of the Atreyi for about 20 miles is the division of Potnitola, which extends about 13 miles from E. to W. and is of an oval form. The darogah resides at Potnitola, tolerably near the centre of the division, which may contain about 240 sq. miles.

Rivers, tanks, marshes may contain 15 miles; free, sandy soil on the banks of the Atreyi, 30 miles; and stiff clay 195.20 miles of the formation and 182

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of the latter may be considered as fully occupied while perhaps 8 miles have been deserted or are occasionally cultivated; 10 miles may be occupied by burial places, roads markets etc.

[2. *housing pattern*]

Only two dwelling houses contain any chambers of brick.

[3. *urban centres*]

This division contains 20 market places, of which 4 are small marts for exportation, and no other places have any shop. None of them is entitled to be called a town, except Shivagunj, which contains about 300 houses, and carries on a considerable commerce.

SECTION 16TH—DIVISION OF BADOLGACHI

[1. *general description*]

The division of Badolgachi, on the Jamuna river is about 17 miles from N. to S., and 15 from E. to W.

The division may contain 270 sq. miles and although very valuable by nature, is but differently cultivated. Rivers, marshes and tanks may occupy 17 sq. miles; poor sterile steep land, road etc ... 18 miles inundated land, 13 miles, of which probably 6 are occupied rich free soil, 110 miles, of which not above 54 are probably occupied; good hard clay, 130 miles, of which about 100 are fully occupied, 60 miles have been deserted, or only occasionally cultivated; and about 8 are over grown with woods.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The most remarkable place of worship is a small temple at a place called Yogighopa.

[3. *urban centres*]

In this division there are 16 market places of which three are marts, one of them, Shivagunj, on Atreyi is pretty considerable and contains 300 families, among whom are many shopkeepers and artists. Badolgachi contains 100 houses and is chiefly marketable for the manufacture of sugar.

SECTION 17TH—DIVISION OF LALBAZAR

[1. *general description*]

The division of Lalbazar is an irregular pentagon, much interested by the Yamuna and its branches. It contains about 280 sq. miles; of these, 12 miles may be occupied by rivers, tanks, and marshes; 12 by inundated land, of which 4 may be cultivated; 12 by steep broken land; 52 miles are deserted land of which 34 may have grown into forest.

[2. *housing pattern*]

Two of the zemindars in the district have houses of brick, fit for gentlemen, especially that of Baidyonath Chandri, who is the most intelligent person with whom I have conversed on Indian architecture... he is much gratified by having an opportunity of showing his buildings to strangers which does with great urbanity; 8 manufacturers of sugar also have brick houses.

[3. *urban centres*]

At Apaul and Sontosh, there have been small towns, with several inconsiderable temples and houses of zemindars.

In this division, there are 25 markets, there is no place large enough to be called a town, but there are 4 small marts for the exportation of produce.

SECTION 18TH—DIVISION OF CHINTAMON

[1. *general description*]

The division of Chintamon is of an oblong form, 20 miles from north to south, and 13 from east to west. It may contain about 200 sq. miles, and extends from the Atreyi in one part to the east of the Jamuna, which runs through it for about 15 miles.

About 12 miles may be occupied by rivers, water-courses, marshes, and tanks; six miles may be inundated land, mostly covered with reeds, but a little is under indigo; 74 miles may be under free rich soil, and 108 miles of stiff clay; setting aside the 18 miles covered by water, eight miles by occupied by barren places...

[2. *housing pattern*]

Nine families have in their premises one or two rooms built of brick, but no dwelling consists entirely of that materials...

[3. *urban centres*]

In this division, are 25 market places. Goods are imported and exported from four different places, none of them considerable. Five places, besides contain shops; among these Chintamon is the most considerable, and contains about 200 families. Sujapur and Khoyervari may also be considered as small towns, each containing about 100 families

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SECTION 19TH—DIVISION OF HAWRA

[1. *general description*]

The division of Hawra occupies both banks of the Jamuna river for about 11 miles, and extends from thence to the Korotoya. It is somewhat of a triangular form...it may contain about 180 sq miles and extends about 20 miles from N. to S. and 18 miles from E. to W.

About 10 miles may be occupied by tanks, rivers, and marshes; 20 may be inundated and are chiefly sandy low lands, chora, partly used for pasture, and partly cultivated for indigo or cucurbitaceous fruits... 4 miles may be occupied by markets...

[2. *housing pattern*]

One proprietor of land of the Dinajpur family has a handsome, although small house, which is built after the Anglo-Indian fashion; but he does not reside in it. This is the only dwelling of brick that belongs to a native.

[3. *urban centres*]

The market places in this division are 20 : of them three are marts for exportation and importation. The only considerable one, however, is Hawra, or Ranigunj, which contains about 100 houses, and has a great deal of trade. About eight other places have some shops. Of these Yosai is the most considerable and is a small town containing at least 100 families.

SECTION 20TH—DIVISION OF NAWABGUNJ

[1. *general description*]

The division of Nawabgunj is situated on the east side of the district and on the bank of the Korotoya. It is about 16 miles from N. to S. and 11 from E. to W. Its form is oblong.

[2. *housing pattern and urban centres*]

It contains about 150 sq. miles of which six may be occupied by tanks, rivers and marshes; 10 may be inundated and are mostly low sandy banks of which 4 may be cultivated : 20 may be red clay soil; 62 may be a light coloured hard clay; and 52 of a friable mould. Setting aside the lands wholly or partially under water, and occupying about 16 sq. miles, there will be about six miles occupied by market places...

In this division there are 10 market places, and two of them are marts from whence a considerable quantity of goods is exported. Only one other place contains a shop. Nawabgunj is a small town of about 100 families, and is by far the largest place in the division.

SECTION 21ST—DIVISION OF GHORAGHAT

[1. *general description*]

The division of Ghoraghat is the smallest in the district. It is situated on the Korotoya and Stishta; is about 21 miles long by 12 wide, and is nearly of a triangular form.

The division may contain about 140 sq. miles, of this five miles may be occupied by rivers, tanks, and water courses; 4 may be inundated mostly low sand banks.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no brick house in this division.

[3. *urban centres*]

The market places in this division are 11 in number, of which Ghoraghat, Sahebgunj, Kengiagunj, Gumanigunj and Ranigunj are marts for exportation. Ghoraghat is now almost reduced to the State in which it may have been during the time of Raja Nilambor, being everywhere surrounded by woods... Still however, it is probably the third place in the district, may contain 500 families, and carries on a good deal of trade.

SECTION 22ND—DIVISION OF KHYETLAL

[1. *general description*]

The division of Khyetlal is of an irregular form, somewhat approaching to a semicircle, about 22 miles from east to west, 13 from north to south.

The division contains 160 sq. miles, and is the most fully occupied in the district. About 8 miles are occupied by tanks, rivers and water courses, the tanks being much more numerous than necessary; about four miles are inundated, and on that account are waste; 20 miles are of fine loose soil and 120 miles are of a hard clay.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no dwelling house of brick, nor any public edifice deserving notice.

[3. *urban centres*]

There are only 4 market-places in the district and two shops. The largest place is Gujeya, which contains about 60 houses.

RIVERS

1. *Nomenclature*

2. *Of Mohanonda and its dependent Rivers*

The Nagor, after running for some way through the district of Puraniya, forms the boundary between that and Dinajpur, from the northern extremity of the latter until it joins the Mohanonda.

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The Kulik takes its rise from a marsh in the S.W. part of the division of Thakurgram. The lower part of the Kulik is very deep.

From where the Mohanonda receives the Nagor to where it is joined by the Punabhoba, it forms the boundary of this district.

3. *Of the Tanggon and its branches*

The Tanggon ... enters this district near its southern extermity, and from thence to its junction with the Mohanonda, is 96 B. miles in the direct line.

4. *Of the Punabhova and its branches*

The next river and nearly of the same size, although not of so long a course; is the Punabhoba which rises from a tank called Bhamonpukor in the N. part of Birgunj division... At the town of Dinajpur it receives a river, now much larger than itself, and which is named the Dhepa.

The Punabhoba below Ghughudangga does not receive any stream but an inconsiderable revulet, named the Lona and sends off the Brohmani. A little beyond Punabhoba to the east, is Matindrokhari, a rivulet, which rises with two branches from the Purusa and Potnitola divisions, and after a course of about 12 miles in this district enters Rajshahi.

From the commencement of this low country to Nayabazar, about 14 miles distant, and including the two extreme places, are four considerable marts.

A little beyond the Punabhoba to the east, is Matindra Khari, a rivulet which rises with two branches from the Purusa and Potnitola divisions, and after a course of 12 miles in this district enters Rajshahi.

5. *Of the Atreyi and its Branches*

It enters this district near its N.E. corner, and there receives from the N.W. a rivulet named the Pathraj, which for some way forms the boundary between Dinajpur and Rongpur. The Atreyi passes for about 84 miles through this district, in a straight line.

From the mouth of the Joyram to where the Atreyi sends off a branch, called Gabura, in the space of about 15 miles, are Jharvari, Harirghaterbazar, and Khansamagunj, all of which marts have declined much since the decrease of the river.

The Gabura or Gorbheswari rejoins the Atreyi, about 14 miles below where it separated.

About 5 miles below the separation of the Gabura, a branch called the Kakra separates from the east side of the Atreyi and rejoins it about 5 miles below the rejunction of Gabura.

6. *Of the Jamuna and its Branches*

It reaches this district at its N.E. corner, separates it from Rongpur for about 3 or 4 miles, and runs through Dinajpur for 65 miles in a direct line.

It first passes through the divisions of Birgunj and Rajarampur. In passing through the next division Hawora, it receives two rivulets from the east. The southern rivulet named Tilayi is more considerable. It then passes for about 15 miles through the whole length of Chintamon division.

The Jamuna then passes through the division of Lalbazar, and at the town of that name separates into two branches.

Immediately below the separation, it receives a stream named the Chiri, which has a course of 18 miles but not navigable.

It sends off a branch to the east which, connects the Harawoti with another small river, the Nagor.

7. *Of the Korotoya and its Branches.*

The Korotoya, which in general forms the boundary between Dinajpur and Rongpur, is very difficult to trace. Descending along for about 22 miles it divides into two branches, the Kolonodi and the Ghrinayi.

At Buksiganj, the Korotoya receives the Khor-Khorya. At Fakirganj the Korotoya also receives a small rivulet called Sonarbaugh. At present two small rivers, the Nolsistha and Asuli, join at Nawabgunj and their united streams are called Korotoya.

The eastern branch of the Korotoya where that river loses its name, is called the Ghrinayi.

The Korotoya after receiving Stishta at Ghoraghat, forms the boundary of Dinajpur for 15 miles.

OF FARMS

It is said that in most parts of this district Mr. Hatch introduced a regulation, by which the size of farms is restricted not to exceed 50 bighas.

With whatever view it was framed or alleged to be framed, I have no doubt in stating, the observance of such a regulation would be highly injurious both to agriculture and to the labourers.

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The actual size of the farms is very various... the usual extent which can be cultivated by one plaogh, is 10 large bigas, or 15 Calcutta bigahs or 5 acres. But many persons rent a smaller extent.

These are chiefly tradesmen who do not cultivate their fields themselves. About a half of the farmers, or those who rent lands and follow no trade, have one or two plaoghs and seldom employ servants.

Middling farmers, who have three, or four or five plaoughs, form perhaps 7/10 of the whole... About one farmer in 16 may rent from 30 to 100 acres... These men have in general large capitals and advance money or grain to others. It may be said that their stock carries on at least 1/2 of the whole cultivation of the country. Most of the adhiyars and small farmers are more indebted to them than the whole value of their stock and for 6 months in the year would starve, did not the wealthy farmers advance them grain to eat.

The lands now occupied in the district exclusive of houses and gardens amount to somewhat above 71,94,000 bighas. Of these perhaps 1,94,000 may be reserved in the occupation of the proprietors, who cultivate them by their servants or by those who take a share. Of the 70,00,000 remaining bigahs, perhaps, 4,00,000 are occupied by tradesmen and poor people ... the remaining 66,00,000 may be occupied as follows.

6,600	principal farmers, at 165 bighas on an average	10,89,000
8,800	great farmers, at 75 bigahs	6,60,000
11,000	comfortable farmers, at 60 bigahs	6,60,000
19,800	easy farmers, at 45 bigahs	8,91,000
55,000	poor farmers, at 30 bigahs	16,50,000
1,10,000	needy farmers, at *15 bigahs*	*16,50,000*
2,11,200		66,00,000

[This is probably one of the greatest bars to industry and improvement that can take place in any country, as the landlord has no inducement to lay out money in improvement or indeed to attend to the condition of his estate, farther than to get his rent as easily as possible.]

The whole expense of cultivation of every kind, cannot be reckoned at more than one half of the produce... I shall take the rent at one-fourth of the produce. The farmers therefore have at least one-fourth of the gross produce of the lands as clear profit, besides the profit which they have from the milk of their cattle and from their plantation.

Now the gross produce of the cultivated lands being 20,000,000 rupees, their profit from the lands is 50,00,000, while the whole value of the milk procured from farmers' cows has been estimated at 12,00,000, and, in all probability, this is exaggerated.

The condition of an adhiyar however, was everywhere repersented as better than that of a common labourer. We may state his profit and loss as follows, allowing that each family has one plough.

Profit—			
15 bigahs cultivated with grain produce on an average Rs. 41.4 of which one half is his share	20	10	0
His farm occupies him six months; holidays and sickness, two months, he works four months for hire at 1½ rupee	6	0	0
His wife works about the same time as he does only much harder by clearing rice	7	12	0
By spinning, 4 annas a month	2	8	0
Charge	36	14	0
A boy to tend his cattle	0	4	0
Seed	3	6	0
Interest on 36 rupees stock (he has no cow) at 24% including all advatanges taken of his distress	10	0	0
	13	10	0

A sugarcane farmer of Lalvari Pergunnah, who has three ploughs, cultivates 30 bigahs of land, the bigah consisting of 56 yards (gaz), but about four are deducted from each bigah, by the measurers tying the rope round their middle. The farm may therefore be about 45 Calcutta bigahs, or 15 acres.

3 bigah sugar-cane land			
1 bigah of cane cut at 18 maunds (of 96 Sa. wt. the seer, Calcutta maunds 21.24) of extract of sugarcane, at 2 Rs. the md.	36	0	0
2 bigah of summer rice at 15 maunds...	10	0	0
108 seers sorisha	*2*	*0*	*0*
60 „ khesari	1	0	0
17 bigahs corn land			
17 bigahs summer rice at 15 maunds value 1/3R.	75	0	0
5 of it only produce a 2nd crop of sarisha..	10	0	0
2 bigahs for house, garden and seedlings, produce of tobacco..	5	0	0
22 Called Poli			
8 Called Khyar, produce each 10½ maunds winter rice	24	8	0
30 bigahs Rs.	163	8	0
The rent for Poli lands, at 2 Rs...	44	0	0
For Khyar at 1R...	8	0	0
	52	0	0

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Having now stated what I observed concerning farm and farmers, I shall give an account of those who have no lands, but cultivate on account of others. These people may be divided into two classes, the adhiyars who cultivate with their own stock, and the kishan, who are servants hired by the month.

(So that he has remaining Rs. 23.2 a very little more than the expense of the lowest class mentioned in my account of the manner in which the people live).

The krishan, or servants commonly employed in agriculture are by no means numerous, and do not amount to above eighty thousand families. Krishan usually works about 5 hours in the forenoon at the plough.

The gains and expense of his family may be as follows :

Gains :—

To the man's wages				6	0	0
To the woman's beating rice				7	12	0
To ditto spinning				2	8	0
			Rs.	16	4	0
Expense of a family of a lowest order				22	11	0
Deduct man's clothing	0	10	0			
Food 1/3 of the whole	5	8	9	6	2	9
			Rs.	16	8	3

OF ESTATES

The lands of this district, as usual, are divided into two kinds, free and assessed (baze and jama zemin).

The eight lots requires the following establishment.

	Bigahs	Rs.
1 Dewan, who superintends the whole		1,200
8 Tehsildars at 25 per month		2,400
40 writers (mohurrers) at 8 per month		3,840
24 Sirdars or officers of the old militia, at 50 bigahs	1,200	
16 Mirdhas or inferior officers of the same at 30 bigahs	480	
200 Payiks or soldiers of the same at 20 bigahs	4,000	
8 Dufadars or officers or a more recent militia		384
24 Burundajes, the soldiers under them		864
16 Dufturies or keepers of papers	192	
200 Kutwals or messengers	2,000	
	7,872	8,688

	Bigahs	Rs.
Bigahs of land 7,872 at 10 anas		4,924
The whole is let to izaradars or renters who received 4% commission on the rental, which is 1,10,000 besides the unrented land which I cannot estimate		4,400
Land tax		79,000
		97,012
Rental		1,10,000
Lands given to servant		4,924
Gross amount		1,14,924
Charges		97,012
Clear income		17,912

The gain here is 15½% on the gross rental.

Now with regard to pergunah that has not been sold, the following is the account which I received :—

	Bigha	Rs.
1 Deputy of the dewan		280
1 Accountant		360
7 Writers		840
1 Officer of the more recent militia		48
7 Armedmen of the same		252
3 Dufturies	36	
4 Officer of old militia	200	
100 Solidiers of the same	2,000	
150 Messengers	1,500	
	3,736	1,780
3736 bigahs of land given to persons employed in the collection at 10 anas		2,335
Farmed at 4% on the rental of 96582		3,863¼
		7,978¼
Land tax		81,591
		89,569¼
Rental of the lands	96,584	
Lands granted to persons employed in collection	2,335	
Lands granted to domestics 1,210 bigahs at 10 annas	756	
Gross Rental	99,675	
Deduct charges	89,569¼	
Neat profit Rs.	10,105¾	

The gain here is 10%. The expence of collection is not quite so much.

I shall now give an account of a small estate, belonging to Odwait Chandhuri, a merchant who has purchased a lot in the division of Thakurgram

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and pergunnah Dehotto, the gross rental 6,300 rupees a year. He does not reside and has the following establishment :

	Bigahs	Rs.			
1 Tahsildar or Agent . .		120			
1 Jame Navisor Head Acct.		84			
1 Writer (Moharrier) . .		36			
1 Potdar or Money charger		24			
2 Armedmen, Barkandaz .		51			
1 Sirdar or Chief Payik .	20				
100 Payiks . . .	120				
7 Messenger Kutwal . .	56	196			
		315			
196 bigahs at 10 annas . .		112	— 8	—	0
Commission on 6300 rupees at 4 Pc.		252			
		679	— 8	—	0
Revenue		4500			
Total charge		5179	— 8	—	0
Gross rental		6300			
Nett Profit		1120	— 8	—	0

ON THE POPULATION

The only manner that I have of calculating the population is from the extent of cultivation, which is of course liable to great error. The calculations may be founded on this basis.

First. It will appear in my account of the agriculture of this district, that about 4,80,000 ploughs are required, and one man is the usual allowance for each plough. The men employed in actual agriculture cannot therefore be less than 4,80,000 and these I imagine will be nearly one-fifth of their families, including old people and children, which will make the agricultural population 24,00,000. Now, considering the very imperfect state of agriculture, and the rudeness of the arts in this district, I do not think that we can add more than one-fourth of this number for all the other classes of society, specially as a quantity of grain is exported. This will give 30,00,000 for the total population, being about 558 persons for each square mile.

Secondly, an estimate may be formed from the quantity of produce, and rice being the chief food of the people, we may consider that alone. The total quantity of rough rice, after deducting seed, that I have calculated to be annually raised in this district, is about 368,00,000 mons, which according to the trials that I made will give 276,50,000 mons of clean rice. Now, I have supposed, that to the value of 32,00,000 rupees of rice, or 44,00,000 mons are exported, and there will remain for consumption 232,50,000 mons Calcutta weight. Then allowing ½ seer of 96 Sa. Wt. for each person daily, which is the calculation usually made in this district this quantity of rice will feed more than, 40,00,000 of people; considerable deductions however must be allowed for grain that is wasted, distilled, consumed by fire, eaten by cattle, and used in the arts : but still this population seems to be exaggerated, and the calculation founded on the number of ploughs seems more suitable to reality.

The most remarkable circumstance is, that with this overwhelming population, there is a general complaint of a scarcity of workmen. The waste lands are attributed to a want of farmers; and common workmen or porters cannot be procured without the utmost difficulty.

[1. *difficulty in procuring workmen*]

The difficulty in procuring farmers for waste lands, I imagine, is owing to the extreme poverty of the generality of that class of men, who have no farther means than will just enable them to cultivate land that is in good condition, and from which they can receive an immediate and certain return; while the immense profit, which those who have any capital make by lending out their money to necessitous neighbours, prevents them from laying out money on improvince the soil.

The difficulty of procuring workmen and porters proceeds, in my opinion, chiefly from the want of skill and of proper implements to facilitate labour, so that the quantity which individuals can perform is exceedingly small, and almost every person is therefore engaged. It must, however, I am afraid, be allowed that a want of energy and activity in the people contribute also to the same end.

That the population should be enormous is not wonderful; for there are not probably 1000 persons born in the district who are in the army, or who have left it for service of any kind, or indeed who have at all emigrated, except scoundrels who are under the power of justice, or who have absconded from a fear of the law. These are indeed very numerous.

The notions of both Hindus and Muhammedans inculcate in the strongest manner the duty of women to propagate the species, and I may venture to say that the injunction is complied with, as far nearly as human nature will admit. A maiden at the age of puberty would be looked upon by the natives with disgust and contempt; but few indeed are left in this humiliating situation. Besides, the Muhammedan law, and that of three-fourths of the Hindus of this district, allows widows to live in a

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kind of left-hand marriage, which, although not so honorable as proper matrimony, is far from being considered as sinful, or as excluding them from society. Accordingly, except prostitutes, I may safely venture to say, that in the whole district there are not 1000 women capable of propagating the species, who are not in a situation of doing so, either as wives or concubines. Even among the pure Hindus, whose widows cannot marry, there are comparatively few persons of that description; for most of them are from other districts, and a large proportion of their widows, who do not burn nor become prostitutes, retire to their families.

The hardships imposed upon Hindu widows of rank will be seen from many circumstances in the following account. They are stripped of the numerous ornaments which they enjoyed while children and wives, and are not even allowed to wear a red border to their dress; while they are compelled to sleep on the ground exposed to insects and vermin, and to act as menial servants to the vain-beauties who are decked out in the ornaments of which they have been deprived. Women of a high mind often prefer the funeral pile, while many others submit with patience, especially in the families of landholders, when they have young sons totally incapable of managing their affairs; but it is not wonderful that many young women, conscious of their beauty, and thoughtless concerning its decay, scorn to submit to such harsh regulations, and seek for refuge in the house of a bawd.

In fact, the rage for marriage is such, that man, who has not money sufficient to defray the expence of the ceremony, is everywhere willing to borrow it at any interest; and this involves himself and offspring in difficulties, from which death alone can relieve them. In some divisions I found, that even common labourers sold their services for from 18 to 24 months, in order to raise at once a sum sufficient to enable them to marry; and during that time, the wife of course is left to provide for herself in the best manner she can. The master in such cases finds the servant in food and raiment.

It may seem surprising, in a country where procreation has such encouragement, and where perhaps there is less emigration than in any place whatever, that the species should not multiply so fast as to render famine common, or that a single inch of ground should remain unoccupied.

[2. *famines*]

I have already endeavoured to account for part of the lands remaining waste from poverty of the farmers, and the high profits on capital. With respect to the supply of food, I must state, that in the remembrance of man there have only been two famines; one in the Bengal year 1177, and one in the year 1194, the one 21 years, and the other 38 years ago. Both these were owing to very unfavourable seasons, when a great part of the crop failed; and in the latter it was only in some parts of this district that any considerable number perished. In common years, or even in time of scarcity, such as the present year 1808, such excess of misery is unkonwn; and none, so far as I could learn, perish of hunger : on the contrary, there is usually a great abundance of food.

[3. *premature marriages*]

In all the larger animals nearly resembling man, with whose manners we are well acquainted, such as the horse, ass, cow, or sheep, it has been found, that where the sexes have been allowed to unite so soon as actuated by desire, the offspring was puny, the operation uncertain; and I think we may safely extend the analogy to the human race. Some peculiar tribes of men in India, especially those in the western parts, and the bearers of palanquins, are no doubt strong men; but it is not within my reach at present to form a rational conjecture concerning the reason why these differ from their countrymen. It suffices to say, that the inhabitants of Dinajpur are a puny, week race, and are far from having numerous families, notwithstanding their early marriages, which on the woman's side almost always are consummated before the age of 13 years, and on the man's, very commonly before the age of 16. In the families of land-holders, it is very uncommon to trace three successive genrations; and in order to preserve the succession recourse must be had to adoption, more usually after one regular succession than after a longer interval. These land-holders are all married when children, and enjoy an abundant dies, comfortable dwellings, and plenty of warm clothing. It may indeed be with justice said, that the villages of Dinajpur swarm with children. This however I believe does not proceed from the prolificness of individuals, but is the natural consequence of the people being unhealthy and short-lived, which of course requires a large proportion of children to the number of adults. The moralist, who with a view of checking vice, should succeed in introducting early marriages, would, I am persuaded produce great injury. The breed of men would not only degenerate, but vice would become more predominant. Female beauty reaped too early almost instantly decays, disgust soon follows, and the husbands, like the land-holders of Dinajpur, would soon abandon themselves to intrigue.

[4. *prevalence of disease*]

The grand check however to the excess of population is disease, which makes ample room, and fever annually sweeps away immense numbers; although I do not think that any means would ever

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render Dinajpur a country remarkably a salubrious, yet I am persuaded, that the excessive prevalence of fever is more owing to the want of stimulating diet, and of comfortable lodging and clothing, the consequence of poverty, than to any extraordinary degree of malignity in the air; and the great poverty of the natives is no doubt to be chiefly attributed to their improvidence, especially in forming early marriages, by which they have been involved in debt. The fevers are generally of the remitting kind, and terminate fatally in a few days; but more commonly they terminate in agues, or commence under that form, and are accompanied by enlargements of the spleen and dropsical swellings, which cary off the sufferer after long confinement. In fact, there are few, who escape with less confinemnet than one month in the year, and the whole are a sickly, poor-looking people.

The fever makes such ample havoc, that little room seems to be left for other diseases, some of which however are objects of great curiosity I was prevented from gaining a proper knowledge of them, partly by my constant travelling, and numerous other avocations, which were incompatible with an attendance on the sick, and partly from my having met with no native physician. The practitioners of medicine are confined to Dinajpur and Maldeh, and were so much engaged, that I could not procure an interview of length enough to afford satisfactory information.

The small-pox on the whole does little injury, and the inoculation for that disease is pretty generally diffused. The inoculators are of both religions and of all castes. One of them, a Hindu, gave me the following account of his plan. Every year, so soon as the natural disease appears, which it usually does between the 10th of February and 12th March, he begins to inoculate, and the season for inoculation continues until the 12th of May. Some years the spontaneous disease does not appear, and then he cannot operate, having no means of procuring matter. The inoculator in the course of his practice remembers this having happened four times.

The inoculators, when not employed in the line of their profession, cultivate the ground with their own hands. Their fee is from one anna to one rupee for each child, according to the circumstances of the parent; and they are by no means respected, nor considered as on a footing with the practitioner of medicine. The vaccine inoculation is totally unknown to the natives, even by report. Measles appear occasionally, but are seldom fatal. Fluxes and choleras are common in spring, and rheumatisms in the cold weather; but these seldom kill.

The pox is rather uncommon; and except near the town, married men are ashamed to infect their families. In and the near Dinajpur, indeed, it is supposed that one person in four has this disease. Neither can the itch nor ring-worm be considered as very common, and they do not affect more perhaps than one-fourth of the people, and those of the lowest ranks, which in India must be considered as a very moderate proportion. The ring-worm is the most prevalent.

These diseases are common to natives of Britain and India, but there are others peculiar in some measure to the latter, which deserve particular notice. The kind of leprosy, called Kushtho, or Mohavyadhi, (that is, the great disease), is common, although not quite so prevalent as in some parts of Bengal. Some estimate the number affected at one in the hundred, while in other districts not more than one in 500 are supposed to suffer. I am certain that it is not infectious, so that in several points it seems to differ from the leprosy to which the Jews were subject, and which I believe is that called Lepra Arabum by nosologists. I have known women, who had laboured under it for years, and who had healthy children, which they suckled, without communicating infection; and I am here assured, that men labouring under it have for years cohabited with their wives, who have continued exempt. It is reckoned however hereditary, and I believe with justice; but it seldom makes its appearance before the age of puberty.

The leprosy, in which the skin of the natives becomes white (Switre) is but rare, although at all times there are several examples of it in the district; and a similar state often probably takes place in the skins of Europeans, without being observed or considered as a disease. At least I have seen the skins of some Europeans, that exactly resembled those of the Indians who are affected with this disorder.

The leprosy, accompanied by an enlargement of the leg, and which has been called elephantiasis by nosologists, has been often considered as a mere symptom of the first mentioned disease. The natives, I believe, with great justice, consider them as perfectly distinct; and the disease which consists in a swelled leg they call *Godh*. In Dinajpur it is not a rare disease, and in some divisions it was said that one person in 200 labours under it, but in others, it is not so common. It generally commences in adults, and is accompanied by repeated attacks of pain and fever, which the natives say appear always either at the full or new moon. Each attack of fever is accompanied by an increase of swelling; but when this has enlarged to a certain extent, the attacks of fever gradually become less and less violent, and produce less and less effect

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on the swelling; so that afterwards the patient enjoys good health, lives to the usual age, and suffers no inconvenience, except from the size of the tumour. Both sexes are subject to the three diseases that have been last mentioned.

The women, in a few parts of this district, chiefly near the Punobhoba and Atreyi rivers, are subject to the indolent swelling in the throat, which seems to be exactly the same with the goitre of the Alps. By the natives it is called *Gologondo,* and its progress is nearly the same with that of the *godh;* but the fever and pain are never so considerable, and the former is often not perceptible; while it is increasing, however, there are always slight paroxysms of pain. No remedy is known for either of these diseases.

The male sex in this district, as well as in other parts of India, is subject to a swelling apparently of a similar nature, but which affects the testicles. Its paroxysms of increase are accompanied by fever and pain, which last three or four days, and are said always to appear at full or new moon. It seldom atttacks persons under 20 years of age, and usually commences on only one side. In this stage, it is called *Eksira,* and sometimes is cured; but when both sides are affected, especially after a few paroxysms, and after it has acquired the name of *Korondo,* no remedy is known. After some time, the paroxysms of pain and fever entirely ceases, and the swelling becomes stationary; but it is extremely inconvenient from its size, and frequently destroys the powers of generation. It is not, however, liable to degenerate into cancer, nor to affect the general health. The usual size is, that of man's head, but it is often much larger. The natives consider these three last diseases as species of the same genus, and I believe with perfect accuracy. The last species is not so common in Dinajpur as in the southern parts of Bengal, but still many are affected.

Two febrile diseases, accompanied by local inflamation, are also exceedingly common, but are not epidemic. The one is by the natives called *Sannipatik,* and is a swelling and pain of the submaxillary glands, accompanied by fever. It frequently attacks the same person at different times, in the course of his life. This disease is very common in Dinajpur, and Mr. Halliday considers it as the same with the mumps (Angina parotidea) and treats it with emetics. I cannot say that I am entirely satisfied concerning the identity of the two diseases. Many of my followers suffered from it, and some more than once; but it was a mild complaint, without any symptom that required so active a medicine as an emetic, otherwise I should have tried the plan recommended by Mr. Halliday.

The other disease is very common in every part of India, and by the natives is called *Nasa* or *Nakra.* It is a considerable fever, accompanied by much drowsiness, and by general pains, especially in the neck and shoulders. The inner membrane of the nose is considered by the natives as the seat of the disorder; but there is no considerable uneasiness in that member. The membrane is however turgid with blood. The cure applied by the natives is to draw blood from the part, by thrusting a sharp edged grass into the nose. So far as I have had occasion to observe, the disease would readily terminate in health, without assistance; some persons however pretend to have great skill in knowing the proper time for introducing the grass, and say that then the disease is ripe.

CONDITION AND MANNER OF LIVING OF THE PEOPLE

In order to give the most correct view of the manner in which the people live, in respect to food, drink, clothing, and habitations, I have, by means of Ramjoy, my native assistant, made out an estimate of the usual expence incurred by six families of different ranks in the town of Dinajpur, and I am persuaded, that this will prove more satisfactory than any desultory observations that could be made on the subject; but I shall now offer a few explanations and remarks.

From the first class of people, I have excluded the great land-holders, very few of whom reside in this district. These live in a much superior manner, and maintain from 50 to 150 domestics of various kinds, from which an estimate may be formed of their manner of living.

The first class consists of the principal native officers of government, of small land-holders, of the chief officers of the great landholders, of the principal proprietors of free estates, and of a few merchants and principal manufacturers. The greater part of these are natives of other districts, and have not brought their families with them; it being considered as improper for a Hindu to take his wife from home. The whole almost are Hindus.

The second class are also almost entirely Hindus, and consist of the second class of native officers of government, such as *darogahs* and *munsifs,* (although many of these live like the first class) and of the agents of smaller *zemindars,* or the inferior agents of the great land-holders, of petty landholders, and of a considerable number of merchants, especially sugar manufacturers, who are almost the only persons belonging to this class that are natives of the district.

The third class consists of the petty officers of government and landholders, being chiefly the persons employed to keep accounts (*mohurer*), and to

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command the men who enforce the orders of the magistrate (*jamadar*), or land-holders (*mirdua*) of the agents of the great merchants in the south, of many petty traders and manufacturers who are natives of this district and of rich farmers, mostly Muhammedans, who are the only persons of the class that possess any real wealth.

The fourth class consists of easy farmers who have three or four ploughs, of artificers in easy circumstances, and of the principal domestics of rich people.

The fifth class contains farmers who have one or two ploughs; tradesmen in tolerable circumstances, (such as oil-men who have one or two mills, or weavers who have one or two looms) and petty shopkeepers.

The sixth class contains those who cultivate for a share of the produce, common labourers, and low artificers, such as basket-makers, washermen, the greater part of fishers, carpenters, &c. &c.

[*housing pattern of the district*]

In my account of the architecture of the natives, I shall give some further detail concerning their houses. In the mean time, I may state, that it is not the usual custom of Bengal to build one house with a number of different apartments sufficient for the purposes of the family; but except the great, natives in general build a separate house or hut for each purpose. The huts, collectively sufficient for the accommodation of a family, are usually surrounded by a common fence, and are called *Vati* or *Vari,* according to their structure they are called *Banggola, Chauvari* or *Dalan,* as will be afterwards explained. Their comfort depends much on the nature of their materials. Except in the few brick houses built after the Muhammedan or European fashion, thatched roofs are the only ones known in this district, and no doubt in respect of excluding both heat and cold, are more comfortable than those covered with tiles; but they harbour vermin, especially snakes, and are more liable to fire. The general use of tiled roofs cannot, however, be proposed in the present state of capital, although such roofs, even under existing circumstances, might with great advantage be more numerous than they are at present. The granaries of this district, which are exceedingly extensive, and to which a great part of Murshedabad, Calcutta and the intermediate towns depend for a daily supply of food, are exposed to the danger of fire in a manner with which I was often shocked; especially as when I visited the country, scarcity was severely felt, and famine was even to be apprehended. The merchants to whom these granaries belong are abundantly able to defray the expense of tiled roofs, but I am persuaded will never employ them without compulsion. Their agents and other traders have a carelessness and indifference about fire that is quite astonishing, and seem rather to court it; for I observed in several marts, that not only the granaries, but even their houses were built entirely of straw or reeds, when the hut of every labourer within miles of them had mud walls. As these people not only endanger their own property, but the lives of those who may suffer famine by the negligence. I can perceive no injustice in compelling them to secure their granaries.

In many parts of the country, the meanest huts have walls of clay, which are very much superior in comfort to those made of hurdles, especially in cold weather; but such are not attainable in the parts of the country where the soil is loose, and even the huts that have mud walls are very damp and unhealthy, from their earthen floors, in a climate of the most excessive moisture. It is only where the ruins of Gaur or Pernya afford bricks, that in the present state of things even the higher ranks can afford houses of that material. Until the people shall have procured more wealth, which may never happen, one of the greatest improvement on their condition would be to introduce huts raised on posts, like those of Eastern India, which are infinitely less liable to dampness and to vermin than those of Bengal.

Farmers have in general larger and better houses than people living in towns, their respective situation in life being taken into consideration. Thus a rich farmer, whom I have placed in the third rank, will have 12 or 14 huts on his premises or *vari,* for he has many servants, and in general several brothers with their wives and children live together; and if a Muhammedan, as most of the richer farmers are, he generally has in his premises a small brick mosque, which gives his abode a respectable appearance. His expense however under this head is very inconsiderable, as he has all the materials at hand; and he and his servants build and repair his dewlling at intervals of labour, which would otherwise be unemployed. The same may be said of the common labourer in the country, into an estimate of whose expense the cost of a house can scarcely enter.

I suspect that the hut for receiving company is a Muhammedan innovation, and has been introduced when the example or command of these haughty conquerors rendered it necessary to secret the women. This practice is not common in the south of India, where the manners of Hindus are less latered, and the name universally used for this apartment (*boitakkhana*) is foreign.

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[*furniture, bedding and clothing*]

The furniture of the Muhammedans and Hindus is nearly the same, only the former require no apparatus for their worship; and the lower classes require nothing except a knife, a mat, a bit of sackcloth, an unga, and some earthen pots and gourds for vessels; the whole not exceeding the value of one rupee. The sofa made of wood, the carpets, and quilts, seem to have been introduced by the Muhammedans, and chairs, to have been introduced by Europeans. The Hindus of rank originally, I believe, covered their floor of ceremony with a plain white sheet, and sat on mats, some of them very fine. The low stools (*piri*) on which they sit on their heels, while at meals, are merely intended to keep them from the mud or dust. By far the greater part of the people sleep on the ground, on sackcloth or mats, and cover themselves with sackcloth, or *Megili*. The most valuable part of their furniture consists of copper or brass vessels; for they have no plate. For eating any thing acid, such as most of their curries, in place of copper vessels, which would be dangerous, they use coarse plates and cups made of potstone, which absorb oil and grease, and cannot be cleaned. From a principle of what they call purity, China or Queen's-ware are rejected, as a Hindu considers it as impure to use any vessel of potter's-ware more than once.

[*ornaments*]

The jewels and ornaments worn by Muhammedans are quite different from those used by the Hindus; but I decline enumerating them here, because there are very few Muhammedans of rank. In general the Muhammedans use fewer ornaments of gold and silver than the Hindus, and are fond of pearls and precious stones. In place of the brass or shell ornaments used by the lower Hindus, the lower Muhammedan women use rings of tin or lac. Both people, like other nations, are subject to the influence of fashions; although these do not travel with the same velocity that they do in Europe; for instance, the fashionable lady of Dinajpur cannot endure a *Maduli* of that place, but procures her's from Calcutta. The former is made in the shape of the *Mridongoo,* while the latter imitate the *Dholena,* another instrument of noise. At Calcutta again, the *maduli,* in form of a *dholena,* has been completely exploded for at least 20 years; and the sable belles of that city wear none but those made of pearls or jewels, after the fashion of Delhi. Here the fashion takes 20 years to crawl four or five hundred miles, whereas in Britain, it flies with the mail from Bondstreet to the Landsend in three or four days; and even in the midst of a most sanguinary war, our moralists have seldom been allowed more than a year to descent on the impropriety of a Parisian fashion, before our beau or belles have been able to appear in it.

Both Hindu and Muhammedan women colour their eyelids with lamp-black. The dress of Hindu men of rank has become nearly the same with that of the Muhammedans, who did not allow an officer employed by them to appear at their levees (*durbars*), except in proper dress. At home, however, the Hindumen, and on all occasions, their women, retain almost entirely their native dress, which consists of various pieces of cloth wrapped round them, without having been sown together in any form, and only kept in their place by having their ends thrust under the folds. The needle seems indeed to have been totally unknown to the Hindus, and I have not been able to learn any Hindu word for sewing, except that used to express passing the shuttle in the act of weaving. The wealthy Muhammedan farmers dress very poorly, and on this article many of them do not expend 10 rupees a year for their whole family. The poorer Muhammedans here have adopted almost entirely the Hindu nakedness, more from necessity than inclination; in fact, the lower classes are exceedingly ill-clothed, night and day, and suffer much from cold, both in the cold season, and when it rains. On this account, it would be very useful to introduce the manufacture of coarse blankets, common in many parts of India, especially if the breed of sheep could be somewhat increased. The dress in this country is of less value than that stated at Dinajpur, and that of a common labourer does not exceed nine annas a year, with as much for that of his wife. Many of the lower Hindu women, who are mostly of tribes from the eastern parts of Bengal, use a dress nearly resembling that of the Burmese, that is, a square piece of cloth placed round the back, and folded across the breast, where it is secured by thursting the corners under the fold which comes over the bosom; this dress is usually made of a coarse cloth called *Megili*. It is only the two higher classes that make a common use of bleached linen; the third uses it only on high occasions.

[*diet*]

The food of the people is in general superior to their lodging, furniture, and clothing; few are distressed by hunger; and although in general their food is not of a nature sufficiently nourishing, it is abundant. The higher classes have plenty of fish, vegetables, and milk, and might procure meat; for they are not restrained from eating the flesh of sacrifices; yet in general they abstain from this indulgence, which is always considered as disgraceful.

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The large allowance for oil, made in the estimate, includes what is used for anointing the skin. This practice here is confined to the higher ranks. The allowance of oil in the estimate, in all ranks, includes that for the lamp. The third class burn a light two or three hours, the fourth perhaps one hour, and the lowest only for a very short time, to enable them to eat, after the labours of the day are over, or early in the morning, when the female rises before dawn to the hard labour of beating rice.

The third rank, being mostly Muhammedans, or Hindus, of low caste, although their allowance of luxuries, such as sugar, spice, and butter be small, yet often enjoy poultry and meat, especially that of sheep and goats; so far as I could learn, the country benefits little in respect to beef, from having few Hindus, and no beeves are killed, except at Dinajpur, under the protection of the magistrate, and at Pernya, under the protection of the Muhammedan saints, who are its proprietors. By far the greatest part of the proprietors of land, of their agents, and of the officers of government are Hindus, who exert the whole of their influence to save the sacred beasts, and are completely successful.

The poorer farmers very seldom taste milk, and their supply of fish is very scanty; but, if Muhammedans, they occasionally have a fowl, pigeon, kid, or lamb; and if Hindus, they have sometimes a kid or duck, and in some parts they can catch deer or wild hogs; their supply of oil and salt is scanty, and foreign spices, even pepper, are totally unknown to them nor can they in general procure sugar to smoke with tobacco, as is usually practised in this country.

The lowest class often want beetel and salt, and in place of the latter, use the ashes of various plants. The nature of this saline substance (*khyar*) I have not examined; but suspect, that it contains many other salts besides the carbonate of potass. The plants most commonly used in this district are as follows : the root of the plantain tree, or Musa; the stems of two species of Sinapis; the *Turi* and *Sorisha,* of which no account has been published in Botanical systems; and several plants that float on water, and by the natives are called *Pana,* such as the Pistia, Stratiotes, the Salvinia natans, and another species of the same genus, of which I find no account published. I have had no opportunity of ascertaining whether or not there exists any difference in the qualities of these ashes. Their supply of fish, oil, and vegetables is very scantly. The only fish that they procure is what they can catch in ditches; and the vegetables that they use are either wild ones collected by their children, or a few beans and cucurbitaceous plant that cover the roofs of their huts. The greatest deprivation, however, which they suffer is the scarcity of tobacco.

Modest women do not smoke, but they chew this stinking weed with beetel, and men of all ranks seem to delight in nothing so much as in devouring its smoke. The lowest class are usable to purchase it; but those who employ them to work, knowing its invigorating effects supply their wants, otherwise their work would advance slowly.

Some of the lowest Hindus find a valuable addition to their nourishment in pork, which they have sense enough to rear, notwithstanding the contempt of their neighbours, and which is secured to their enjoyment more by the silliness than by the moderation of their superiors.

On the whole, half a seer of rice, weighing 48 Sa. Wt. or rather less than 1¼ pounds, avoirdupois (1,231), is considered as sufficient for the daily sustenance of each person in a family, young and old; to which if there is plenty of salt and oil, with pulse or other vegetables, rather to convey down the latter, than to afford nourishment, the person is considered as living on a full diet. The only drink is water; milk is scarce even with the third rank, and distilled or fermented liquors cannot be considered as entering into the diet of the natives, and whenever taken, are used for the purpose of the most beastly inebriation.

Many persons, I am aware, consider, that vegetable food, highly seasoned with capsicum, and water for drink, is the diet best adapted for a warm climate; but I am persuaded that they are mistaken, and have been misled by observing the sickness of newly arrived to troops or seamen, which is too often preceded by excess and intemperance. Whoever, I think, has travelled much with natives, and been witness to the weakness of their constitutions, in resisting the changes of air or water, will agree with me in saying, that those who enjoy a diet, which includes animal food and strong liquors, in moderate quantities, are best able to resist the influence of unhealthy climates, and the sudden changes of air.

[*intoxincation*]

From some, Muhammed has received praise for his having prohibited strong liquors; while others, wishing to detract from this merit, have stated, that in warm climates the prohibition is absolutely necessary, as the natives by intoxication are

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thrown into an ungovernable fury. This seems to me to be one of the usual exaggerations of the effects of climate. Nothing can in general be quieter than a drunken native. He either retires with his wife or mistress to some private place, where both parties drink under the foolish notion of receiving vigour, or he takes at once as much as deprives him both of reason and of voluntary motion, and falls down a stupid block, and it is only in this state that he is usually seen. It is seldom or never that he indulges in that drunken conviviality which is apt to degenerate into quarrels. The ferocity with which the Malay in certain cases commits assassination has been attributed to the effects of intoxication in a warm climate, but I believe unjustly; the action is premediated, and arises from a savage principle of honor, and recourse is to intoxication to give courage in the preparation of a deed that is followed by the most dreadful punishment.

In different parts of India, the juice of various palms affords a fermented liquor, which enters largely into the diet of many of the inhabitants; and I am persuaded might in most parts become the common beverage in place of the very indifferent water that is now used. Although I dislike this liquor, yet I believe that by habit every one would acquire a fondness for it, just as almost every one acquires a liking to beer; and I have no doubt, but that its use would prove highly beneficial and comfortable to the people. Those called moralists, with their usual eagerness to appear uncommonly virtuous, are apt to extend their declamation from the abuse to the moderate enjoyment of good things; but the present state of morals in Dinajpur, under a water regimen, seems very little favourable to the wisdom of those who wish to deprive the people of the use of strong drink. Distilled spirits, I confess, are dangerous, as they readily lead to excess; yet in climates that do not produce wine, their prohibition would, I have no doubt, prove injurious to the health and vigour of the people. At any rate, the palms of India produce a liquor not liable to this objection, and I think it is much to be regretted, that the inhabitants of Dinajpur do not use it.

[*fuel*]

The most common fuel used for cooking is bamboo. The poor, however, and many farmers, collect cow-dung, and mix it with the husks of rice; but this kind of fuel is not much valued in this district. Except near Ghoraghat and Maldeh, where there are many bushes, wood is seldom used as fuel; for the cutting a tree to pieces, for that purpose, is attended with too much trouble and expense. The bamboo is considered by many as an unwholesome fuel, and part of the sickness of the district is attributed to its common use; but this is probably an error. Reeds in some parts constitute the fuel, especially that used in manufactures.

[*domestic service and slavery*]

The persons mentioned as domestics are freemen; there being very few slaves in this district : they are hired from month to month, and as will be perceived, have miserable wages, and are very poorly clothed. Their employments are follows : they wash their masters' clothes by dipping them in cold water, beating them on a stone a little, and then dry them; (for the washerman cleans the clothes once only after eight or ten wearings); they bring water, clean the house furniture and cooking utensils; they bring provisions, firewood, and pots from the market; they assist their master to cook; (for in general a man of rank passes a considerable part of his time in this office) they go on messages, they dress the hooka, or instrument for smoking tobacco; they dig and weed the garden; they clean and feed the cattle; and, in fact, do almost every thing that they are desired. The rules which the servants of Europeans have established, and by which they pretend that they will lose caste by performing more than one business, seem therefore to be a mere invention of their own.

Except great land-holders, very few keep running footmen, and the only travelling carriages in the district, belonging to natives, are ten or twelve covered carts, drawn by oxen, which belong to Muhammedans at Dinajpur. Many persons even of the second class keep palanquins; but except land-holders, and their chief agents, few or none have regular sets of bearers, nor people to carry torches, but hire them when wanted. The horses most commonly kept by persons of rank are ponies from Bootan, which are commonly piebald, and are called *Tanggens*. From the estimate of the expense bestowed on keeping them, (three rupees a month, or one-fifth of what a European would allow), some notion may be formed of their condition. Much work is not however exacted from them, and many who are afraid to ride, keep them from ostentation; the pony has fine trappings, and his master either walks or goes in a palanquin, while the horse is led after him. People of the third rank usually have small ponies of the country breed, on which they either ride to market, or at least walk there before the horse. The people indeed are less addicted to horsemanship than almost any that I know.

The most striking circumstance in the domestic economy of the people of Dinajpur is the want or scarcity of female servants, even in houses of distinction; this does not proceed from the want of

1. *Year*—1807-08.
2. *Place—District or Zila of Dinajpur.*

female delicacy in the women of rank, but from the difficulty of procuring women that will serve, as the whole almost are married.

[*beggars*]

As there is no provision for the indigent, except casual charity, the number of poor, that is supported by begging, is not considerable, and does not, from all I could learn, amount to more than three persons in 1000. The persons who beg on account of their poverty are in general very proper objects of charity—lame, blind, and infirm persons, old women who are destitute of friends or support, and it is chiefly near the capital that I heard complaints of idle vagrants. In justice to the people, I must say that they are charitable, and that in general, objects of charity seem to receive a sufficiency to support nature. During the great famine, which happened in the Bengal year 1177, a merchant of this district, named Gopimondol, gave 50,000 rupees to the poor.

Among the beggars, I have not included the religious mendicants belonging to both sects, whose number, whose impudence, and whose inutility, surpass all reasonable bounds; of them I shall have further occasion to speak.

[*prostitutes*]

Considering that by far the greater part of the more affluent portion of the people in this district has come from other parts and has no families, the number of prostitutes cannot be considered as very great; so far as I could learn, there may be about 500 in the capital, and an equal number dispersed through the district at the principal places for trade. They are chiefly employed by persons from a distance, who are residing here without families for a longer or shorter period, from the reasons I have mentioned before. A great many of them are Hindu widows of some rank; another source of supply is from young Hindu girls, whose fathers are too poor to procure husbands for them before the age of poberty; by a strange custom, not only the parent is disgraced by this neglect, but the poor girl is considered as totally vile and degraded, and they have little other resource. Parents however make every exertion, and very few girls in Dinajpur have this excuse for their wantonness. Every prostitute holds out her house as an asylum for the girls who choose to join her, adopts them as her daughters, gives them clothes and ornaments to the utmost of her ability, and expects in return to be supported in her old age; with this view they endeavour, if possible, to purchase children from their parents who are indigent, although this practice is contrary to law. It is however perhaps owing to this that few children in a state of common mendicity are to be seen, but the number sold in Dinajpur is very inconsiderable. When the unfortunate women grow somewhat old, without having been able to procure adopted daughters who might enable them to live in their own houses, they endeavour to procure some Muhammedan who will receive them as concubines (nekas), or they endeavour to join themselves to the *fakirs* or *vaishnov,* the two ordinary sects of religious mendicants; and they seldom fail to find some vagrant that will receive them into his company; very few are reduced to common beggary. They seldom acquire that hardened impudence so common in the European women who have departed from the paths of innocence, probably owing to their not being held in such great contempt; for it can scarcely be attributed to a superior mildness in the disposition of the Indian females. Until the age of 32 indeed, they usually put some restraint on their tongues; but after that, they consider themselves as pretty much at liberty, and a large proportion becomes determined scolds and vixens.

The people, I have said, are charitable; they are remarkably sober, and affectionate and kind to their relations. They are also hospitable rapacity in the higher classes, and a total want of inclination to pay what they owe in the lower, with a strong inclination in all to theft and robbery; in the perpetration of which they are cruel and bloody. Their credulity, being a prominent feature, will unavoidably present itself often in the course of my report, and with their other faults, may be chiefly attributed to their ignorance, which will be apparent from a view of the state of education.

1. *Year*—1807-08.
2. *Place*—District or Zila of Dinajpur.

(44) TABLE NO. 12 *State of artisans in the District or Zila of Dinajpur*, 1807-08—contd.

sl. no.	designation	number	function
1	2	3	4
		I. FINE ARTS	
1.1	band of instrumental musicians	20-s*	accompanied by voices of girls called *bayi* who sing and dance, two Hindu castes following the profession are *Rumjani* and *Kangchoni* who migrated from West India.
1.2	somaje	3 or 4-p	one performs on a small drum called *tubla* and the others on a kind of fiddle called *saringi*.
1.3	bhoktiyas	20-s	dance and sing, use fiddle called *sarinda*.
1.4	musicians in group to praise gods/goddesses	350-s	sing to praise the goddess of snakes, *mangal chandi*, Muhammedan saints (*pirer gayan*), the chief of the team takes *Chamar* (cow's tail) in one hand and *mandira* (*small cymbals*) in the other, all these persons sing and dance while two others beat large drums called *mridanga*.
1.5	krishna worshipper	150-s	their songs are called *song-kirton*, each set consists of one-chief with a small drum (*khonjari*) or a pair of cymbals (*korotal*) and one or two drummers who beat mridanggo.
1.6	zari		during Mohurrum, they are employed to sing in praise of Fatima and of her unfortunate sons, Hoseyn and Hassan.
1.7	band party for marriage ceremonies		a set of people beat *dhole, tikara, dhak, madol, dogor, kara, jorghayi, nagara*-drums, *kangsi* or *gongs, sanayi, a* kind *of hautboy, singga* or *buffloe horns, tiuri* or brass trummphlets.
1.8	akras		strolling musicians, sing hyms or love songs to the rich, accompany their voice with a pair of small cymbals (*mondira*)-with the small drums called *dholok* or *pakhoyaj* or with two kinds of guitar—*tombura* and setar.
		II. COMMON ARTS	
2.1	washerman	650-h	not so numerous as the people are poor, use ashes chiefly, all are Hindus of a very low tribe, wage not above one and a half-rupee a month.
2.2	bleachers of the Company	250-p	company's bleachers, reside in Maldeh, wage 5 or 6 rupees a month.
2.3	tailors	200-f	all muslims, few in number and little employed, 100 families confined to the towns of Dinajpoor, a family may earn four rupees a month.
2.4	barbars	1000 to 2000-f	all Hindus, pure tribe, pretty numerous, attend all markets, shave and cut nails, usual hire 10 *gondas* or 1/8th of an ana; farmers and labourers shav eonce a month and pay in grain; rich men often keep them as servants to shave, pick their ears, cut nails, knead bodies and crack joints, wage one rupee a month plus food and clothing.
2.5	*misi* or tooth powder makers	..	*misi* composed of *myrobolans*, called *bellirina* and *chebula* by Gaertner (boyora, horitoki) and of two other fruits—*majuphol* and *tai*, also of green vitriol (sulphat of iron), and of iron filling, they are few
2.6	*sindur* (pigment)	2-p	married Hindu women use red lead as an ornament on forehead.
2.7	lahari or churi	100-h	make rings of shell lac which Muhammedan women wear round their arms called *churi*, which are of various colours. and are in fact a hard sealing wax; earning four rupees a month.
2.8	sankabanik or sangkhari	200-h	Hindu females use bracelets made of shells brought from Calcutta—cut, polished, painted by the artists; a pair costs one to seven rupees.

*-s=sets, -p=persons
-h=houses, f=families
..=exact number not available.

1. *Year*—1807-08.
2. *Place*—District or Zila of Dinajpur.

(44) TABLE No. 12 *State of artisans in the District or Zila of Dinajpur*, 1907-08—contd.

sl. no.	designation	number	function
1	2	3	4
	II. COMMON ARTS—*contd.*		
2.9	bead makers	100-h	all Hindus must wear beads made of wood or of various seeds made by religious mendicants.
2.10	malakars	300-h	makers of garland's also of artificial flowers and ornaments prepared from *sola*, are numerous but poor; garlands and *sola* ornaments are also used for worship.
2.11	mat and umbrella makers	5-h	no use of folded umbrellas; mat are coarse and ordinary.
2.12	patoni, basket makers, workers bamboo and rattan	1000 to 1200-f	the patoni are a very low poor tribe, miserably poor and do not require any capital, both men and women work, sell them at market for ready money.
2.13	paper maker	80 to 100-f	paper is made entirely by Muhammedans, quality is inferior.
2.14	book-binding	3	bind books of accounts.
2.15	leather workers		hides dressed are those of oxen or kine, of sheep and goats, a man and his wife can prepare 8 pairs of shoes in a month and these sell one-half to one-sixth of rupee per pair.
2.16	fire works maker	12-f	require little apparatus.
2.17	wax candle maker	1-p	a Portuguese trader makes wax candles, consumed by the natives at holidays, rest exported.
2.18	match maker	4 or 5-f	matches are of bits of wood covered with sulphur, these are called diyosalais.
2.19	makers of balls of charcoal dust . . .	40 or 50-f	these balls used for burning of tobacco that is smoked in the hungkha.
2.20	maker of tobacco used in pipe . . .	700 to 800-h	20 or 30 lbs of tobacco dried in the sun, beat in a wooden mortar, or with the dhenki, artists are generally poor.
2.21	Modwaleh or distille of spurious liquors .	100-p	they are of a very low caste and the profession is approbrious, live easily, require some capital; mainly distil rice, one or two stills in each of 22 divisions.
2.22	oil-makers	200-f	numerous and respectable class of tradesmen; in some divisions, rich oilmen advance for mustard seed; many have more than one mill and several as many as five.
2.23	goyalas or milkman	600 to 700-h	most of them have no cattle, they live in town, buy milk from poor farmers or from those who have large herds of milch cattle; they often, keep 2 or 3 milch cow; a man requires Rs. 25 as capital to thrive; in many places, they have shops, attend markets to sell *ghi* (boiled butter), *doyi* or *dodhi* (curdled sour milk), *matha* or *ghol* (butter milk), *khyir* (inspissated milk) and *chhana* (curd).
2.24	moyra	200-p	prepare sweetmeats from curds
	haluikar	100-p	*haluikars* from western India use more flor in sweetmeats, capitals Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, profit Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month.
2.25	bhujaris	600-p	prepare *khoyi* or *muri* from rice and also *motor* chaja from field peas and *chona bhaja* from pulse called chona, also *chira* from rice as well as *moya* by mixing sugarcane.
	III. ARTISTS EMPLOYED IN DURABLE MATERIALS, WOOD, EARTH AND METAL		
3.1	chutor, sutradhor or barui	600 to 700	joiners, cabinet-makers, carvers and carpenters of all kinds; greater part employed to make the miserable instruments of agriculture and occasionally a coarse stool or chest and are very poor; in towns, they prepare wooden doors, window-shutters, posts, beams and palanquins, make Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per month; man earning Rs. 8 requires a capital of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 and employs some work man; some also make boats.

1. *Year*—1807-08.
2. *Place*—District or Zila of Dinajpur.

(44) TABLE No. 12 *State of artisans in the District or Zila of Dinajpur*, 1807-08—contd.

sl. no.	designation	number	function
1	2	3	4
	ARTISTS EMPLOYED IN DURABLE MATERIALS, WOOD, EARTH AND METAL—*contd.*		
3.2	sawyers	100-h	mostly Muhammedans, generally work by piece; sometimes paid by the month. two men being allowed Rs. 5.
3.3	turners or kungdkor	7-h	they work only in wood and two men are always employed together, the articles turned are—1. part of the spinning wheel, 2. wooden platters (barkosh), 3. wooden cups, boxes (*kotuya*, bati), 4. wooden basons, rolling pins (*belon*), 5. parts of instruments used for smoking (*nolicha*, *nol*, *baiok*), 6. rods carried by messengers (horkora chhori), 7. the feet of bedsteads; wages like that of carpenters.
3.4	potters	1400-h	they are in regular employment and in easy circumstances require little or no capital, prepare red and black wares; *a potter with a family of four men and two women says* that he can burn 5 kilns of red ware in each month, each kiln work Rs. 4, profit after expenses Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per month, profit is perhaps a bit higher.
3.5	image maker	80-f	make images of gods and goddesses by unbaked clay.
3.6	brick-makers	120-f	bricks are made in open air and only in dry season by common free soil which contains a large portion of sand mixed with clay; 20 men take 6 weeks to prepare 1000,00 brick and 14 days to burn them,, usual wages Rs. 1½ a month for labourer, the contractor's profit Rs. 10, besides his monthly hire.
3.7	bricklayers	240-f	being often employed, make but poor wages—Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a month, their principal merit is in the application of plaster, either as a coating for walls to form a roof or floor, or as a cement to retain the curved tiles with which the walls are incrusted.
3.8	shell-collecctors	80-f	live by collecting shells and burning them for lime, Europeans procure stone-lime from Sylhet, landlords prefer shell-lime.
3.9	goldsmith	400 to 500-h	artists are abundantly numerous, remarkably poor and have no capital; the charge of workmanship in gold and silver is 1/16 to 1/8 of the metal so that when they work in gold, have vast profit.
3.10	copper-smith	200 to 250-h	the various preparation and alloys of copper are in great demand, most of the wares is imported ready made, and artists are chiefly required to keep it in repair; the copper smiths work in copper, brass, bell-metal, lead and tin; they always furnish the metal, keeps shops where they retail and also in open market; they require capital from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100; a copper smith can clear between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 a month.
3.11	thataru	120-f	employed in making tin bracelets worn by Muhammedan women of all ranks; they are nearly as easy in circumstances as copper-smiths, require less capital.
3.12	black-smiths or kamar	600 to 700-h	they are in similar circumstances with the coppersmiths; when not engaged, they prepare common implements of agriculture as the plough-share, sickle, hoe (*kodal*), hatchet (*kural*), khonta and weeding iron; they also prepare some household furniture such as ladles, pot-hooks, kitchen knives and lamps both standing and hanging; and some course cutlery such as knives, scissors, and betle-nut-cutters; when ordered by barbars, they make his razors and nail cutters; the European cutlery have made little way into the district, they also make *kajallota* which is placed over a lamp for collecting the smoke used as a paint, also make carpenter's tools; a few can make arms such as match-locks, swords and spears; also make nails and clamps for boat-builders, special mention may be made of boilers for those who prepare the extract of sugar-cane or for the manufacturers of sugar, one such boiler weighed 6 *mans* or 369½ lb; blacksmiths work with assistants—a man to blow the bellows, and he has usually an assistant to work with a large hammer; the man who manages the forceps and the small hammer is the chief; the proportion of their pay is 8 anas for the forceps, 5 anas for the large hammer and 3 anas for the bellows.

1. *Year*—1807-08.
2. *Place*—District or Zila of Dinajpur.

(44) TABLE NO. 12 *State of artisans in the District or Zila of Dinajpur*, 1807-08—contd.

sl. no.	designation	number	function
1	2	3	4
	IV. MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHS		
4.1	dhanaru	7 or 8-p	they clean cotton after being freed from seeds by beating it with the string of an instrument like a bow which separates all the fibres, they are employed when cotton is wanted for stuffing quilts, matresses or pillows and the operation of removing the seed, and of picking and cleaning the wool, is performed by the woman, who use a smaller bow (dhunkara).
4.2	spinners		the preparation of cotton thread is the principal manufacture and occupies the leisure hours of all the women of higher ranks, and of the greater part of farmer's wives; raw material chiefly used in two-thirds of the district is imported from the west of India by the way of Bhagowangala, but many wear cloth made of *pat* and a little cotton is raised in some parts; for a women working in the afternoon, four annas a month may be the usual rate of gain.
4.3	pat spinner		the pat is spun by two kinds of spindles, the *takur* and *dhara*, a bunch of raw material is hung up in every farmer's house, and every one who has leisure, forms with one or other of these spindles same course packthread (*sutoli*), of which ropes are twisted for the use of the farm; only the low Hindu castes called *Rajbongsi, Kongch,* and *Polya* from this packthread for being woven into slackcloth, or spin a finer thread from whence the cloth called Megili is woven; these people rear the plant, spin the thread, and weave it. The next important manufacture of cloth is made of pat or *corchorus capsularis* and is almost entirely wrought or spun by women of low Hindu castes called Kongch, Polya and Rajbongsi; the very coarse kind of linen called Megili is the common dress of these poor people, woven in the same day with the coarse cotton cloth; most families have a loom and the people, specially, the women in the afternoons, work a little occasionally, and this serves to clothe the family, it is seldom sold; the annual value of Megili may be estimated at Rs. 100,000.
4.4	dyers	25-h	the dyers of Maldeh are about 25 houses and confine their operations to indigo and lac.
4.5	weaver, cloth manufactures (Maldeh)	2000-h	in this district, cloth is woven of a mixture of silk and cotton (silk warp and cotton woof), and such cloth is called Maldehi; there are 4,000 looms, the cloth wrought on one loom to be worth about 20 rupees a month, seemingly a bit exaggerated; probably, a very great number of weavers are without employment; almost whole of cloth is exported from this district; 800 of these looms are employed in weaving larger pieces with advance from Company's factory or from agents of outside merchants; the rest of the looms are engaged in making short pieces, generally from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 value, sold to petty dealers or in open market for ready money; it is said that there were previously 7,000 looms, the fall is due to shrinkage of demand.
4.6	manufacturer of pure silk	100-h	the workmen of about 100 houses are employed by private traders, chiefly the Armenians of Calcutta, to make cloth from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16; 20 to 25 good tradesmen make long pieces at from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30; the rest 75 are occupied by poor workmen who chiefly make goods worth from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a piece sold at market for ready money; the whole looms may be about 500, which should be able to manufacture goods to the amount about Rs. 120,000; some good workmen receive Rs. 5 a month, and the usual wages are Rs. 3½, the master's profit is proportionately great; the cotton manufacture is of more importance, is more thriving, and is *less liable to fluctuation.*
4.7	muslim weaver	120-h	at Maldeh and in its vicinity, some weavers make thin muslins (molmol) and turbans; they have from one to seven looms in each house, and the whole looms may be about 360; most of them receive advance either from Company's Factory or from private merchants at Calcutta and Moorshedabad; about one-half of the goods including all the turbans is made for ready money sale; the whole amount may be about Rs. 50,000.

1. *Year*—1807-08.
2. *Place*—District or Zila of Dinajpur.

(44) TABLE No. 12 *State of artisans in the District or Zila of Dinajpur*, 1807-03—concld.

sl. no.	designation	number	function
1	2	3	4
	IV. MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHS *-contd.*		
4.8	professional weavers (out of Maldeh)	6000-f	out of Maldeh, the number of professional weavers is inadequate to supply clothing for the inhabitants, only six thousand families with 8,000 looms, a few of these are employed by different subordinate agents belonging to Company's factory at English Bazar (Maldeh) and Rongpoor; even at the absence of advance, there seems to be no want of full employment, and, on an average, each family generally keeps a loom for every man in weaver caste, but many persons of other castes have adopted this profession, some members of weaver families cultivate ground, the weavers listed here do not cultivate; the whole woven cotton cloth in the district may amount to Rs. 1,674,000 of which Rs. 140,000 or Rs. 150,000 are exported, leaving 1,514,000 for consumption; cotton thread spun is estimated at Rs. 1,165,000, allowing Rs. 65,000 into mixed cloth, profits of cotton weaver will be Rs. 574,000.
4.9	*pat* cloth weavers		the next important manufacture of cloth is made of pat or *corchorus capsularis* and is almost entirely wrought or spun by women of low Hindu castes called *Kongch, Polya* and *Rajbongsi;* the very coarse kind of linen called Megili is the common dress of these poor people, woven in the same way with the coarse cotton cloth; most families have a loom anr the people, specially, the women in the afternoons, wokd a little occasionally, and this serves to cloth the family, it is seldom sold; the annual value of Megili may be estimated at Rs. 100,000.
4.10	slack-cloth or chote		sack cloths are of 3 kinds, the first is for bedding, the second for covering bales of cloth, the third for making rice and sugar bags for which there is a great demand, Rs. 50,000 worth brought from Rongpoor district, local production Rs. 100,000, bedding Rs. 50,000, package Rs. 10,000, total value Rs. 160,000; a woman besides beating some rice, preparing chira, taking care of her family can prepare in a month 2 to 3 pieces of Megili each worth three annas.
4.11	weavers of arendi or silk of Ricinus	10,000-f	this type of weaving is of little importance and is seldom brought to sale; people who rear the worms have the cloth wrought for their own use; each piece is worth 8 to 12 annas, each family rearing worm may produce 1 to 3 pieces in a year, of production may be Rs. 10,000.
4.12	butadars	500-f	the flowering cotton cloth with needle has given considerable employment to Muhammedan women of Maldeh for the needle has never been used by the Hindus, these women are called *butadars;* in the town, the women flower the cloth given to them by manufacturers, and never work independently; the Company's factory employed many, gave Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 for flavering a piece of 20 cubits long by 2 broad; a woman flowering one piece in two months can gain Re. 1 to Rs. 2; the merchants now employ them occasionally, the value may be Rs. 6,000 a year.

[*exclusive non-agricultural occupation*]

Among all these artists, except some of the weavers, who make coarse cloth for their own use, there are few or no persons who cultivate the ground at one season, and work at their profession during the remainer of the year. Many, it is true, rent lands, but they cultivate these chiefly by means of persons who labour for a share of the crop; although sometimes, also, servants are hired for the purpose. I have already explained the reason why this practice is common. On the whole, the artists in general live as comfortably as small farmers, and their condition will finally improve, if advances are gradually discontinued. In the meantime, from the too sudden withdrawing of the capital formerly employed in that way, they have suffered great inconvenience, and sometimes even

1. *Year*—1807-08
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distress; but there can be no doubt that the system of advances is in itself ruinous to both farmers and artists, as, conjoined with the usual imprudence of mankind, it is an effectual means of preventing the accumulation of capital in their hands, and without this accumulation it is utterly impossible that they should possess any independence or ease.

[*sugar manufacture*]

The number of sugar manufacturers amounts to 141, and the boilers, which they employ, were stated to be 225. These, on an average, boil each 1,000 *mans* Calcutta weight, or altogether 225, *mans*. The sugar may amount to about one-fourth of this weight, or 41,219 cwt., and may be worth 337,500 Rs., or a little more than 8 Rs. a cwt. The molasses and treacle may be about two-third of the weight, and may be worth about 150.000 Rs. The raw material is produced in much greater quantity than the manufacturers consume; and by far the greater part of the sugar, and a large proportion of the molasses and treacle are exported.

[*manufacture of indigo*]

This manufacture has been entirely introduced by Europeans; for although a dye has long been prepared by the natives of India from the indigo plant, yet no sooner had the plant been carried to America, than the dye manufactured by European skill totally supplanted the Indian kind in our markets, and it is only the same skill, that has restored this manufacture to its original country.

At the first commencement of a factory, the advances can only be made through the agency of contracting farmers; but as great evils arise from their conduct, the manufacturers endeavour to shake them off as soon as possible, and to enter into a specific agreement with each cultivation. The principal defect in this contract is, that a constant superintendence on the part of the manufacturer is necessary, and this gives rise to endless disputes and complaints, especially where the lands are so much scattered, that the greater part of the superintendence must be entrusted to persons of a description, in whom very little reliance can be placed. In fact the most violent complaints exist on all sides, and both farmers and landholders are very unwilling that the manufacture should be extended, or even continued. Before I enter into any discussion on the causes of this dissatisfaction, it is necessary to premise, that were credit due to the universal clamour in this district, its inhabitants would be unfit for society. According to the querulous assertions of the people every officer of justice and police is venal; every landholder, or indeed person in power, is a rapacious oppressor; every trader is a cheat; every one is a liar; the greater part are thieves; and many are robbers and murderers; At first the assertions, which I heard, were so confidently advanced, and from quarters so apparently disinterested, that I was inclined to believe a considerable part of what was asserted respecting the character of individuals; but I soon found, that the accusations were so universal, that society could not exist among such scoundrels as the people represented each other. I therefore consider by far the greater part of such assertions to be unfounded ebullitions of no import, and intended merely as an excuse for the necessitous state, into which imprudent indulgence has placed the greater part of the inhabitants.

The reason assigned by different classes of people, for the dislike of the farmers and landholders to the indigo manufacture are so contradictory, that a judicial investigation would be required to ascertain their truth. I shall therefore simply mention them. The reasons assigned by the farmers are—

First, After they have taken advances from a manufacturer, he considers them as his slaves, beats and confines them whenever he is dissatisfied, and always refuses to allow them to pay their balances, and to relinquish the cultivation.

Secondly, That they are cheated both in the measure of their land, and in the measure of the weed. This does not imply, that the manufacture is considered by the natives as a cheat; the fault even by them, is usually attributed to his servants.

Thirdly, That the whole produce of the field does not exceed the rent, which are landlords heighten so as to render the cultivation ruinous; and as most of the land cultivated for indigo was out of lease, the owners may no doubt demand whatever rent they please. The reasons assigned by the landholders or Zemindars are—

Fourthly, That several of the manufacturers are so insolent and violent, that no person of any sort of rank can live near them with comfort.

Fifthly, That the manufacturers intermeddle between them and their tenantry, so that it is impossible to collect the rent, especially from the farmers who except of advances for indigo, are encouraged and supported in refusing payment. The reasons assigned by the planters are as follows—

Sixthly, The Zemindars are unwilling that Europeans should settle near them, for the lower natives look on every European as belonging to the governing caste, and thereby the consequence of the landlord is diminished in the eyes of the neighbourhood

Seventhly, That the landlords are afraid to make any of their usual illegal extortions in the vicinity of an European, least the people, especially the

1. *Year*—1807-08.
2. *Place*---District or Zila of Dinajpur.

farmers who raise indigo, should be able to lay their complaints before the judge.

Eighthly, That the farmers are deterred from the cultivation by the threats of the landlords, and the increase of rent.

That the behaviour of the Europeans in general is so improper as to be the real cause of the unwillingness in the farmer, I think is highly improbable, but that occasional instances of blameable conduct towards the farmers have happened, there is little doubt; and so long as private Europeans are not perfectly subject like other people, to the courts of law established in their neighbourhood it is impossible altogether to prevent this inconvenience. It is indeed very much to the credit of the manufacturers, that under such circumstances their general behaviour must be allowed to have been correct. The only remedy that can with propriety be employed, is to prevent in future, every one from settling in the country parts of Bengal, who is not subject to the same laws and jurisdiction with the natives; and British subjects probably should never be put on that footing. Gentlemen who have already engaged in trade or manufactures, must of course remain until they choose to retire; but unless a colony is meant to be formed, infinite advantage would arise from altogether refusing new licenses, and restricting Europeans, who are not responsible to the Company for their conduct, to a residence in the principal towns and sea-ports. The manufacture might be carried on to a sufficient extent by native Portuguese, Armenians, or other persons, who are in every respect amenable to the common law of the country.

The cause of dissatisfaction that seems best founded, is the difference between the manufacturers and the landholders; for there is little doubt, that it is the influence of the latter chiefly, and the idle stories propagated by them, that have rendered the farmers discontented. Whether or not the manufacturers have protected the farmers from oppression, or whether they have been induced by false representations, to support those who were unwilling to pay the just demands of the landlord, it is evident must be beyond my power to determine, but so far as I can judge, this is the chief point at issue. I am inclined, perhaps from national prejudice, to assign the former cause; yet even in this case it must be confessed, that the manufacturer is interferring in a dispute with which he has no concern. The sugar manufacturers, who aid the landholders in collecting their revenue, meet in return with every assistance, and among the natives I heard no complaint against this class of men.

7. *Gaps*—

Described under *Explanation.*

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Dinajpur suffered from political turmoil and famine during the second half of the eighteenth century. There was a large scale transfer of estates as recorded by the Collector in 1801. Population might have recovered to a great extent by the time of the survey conducted by Buchanan. The population of the district of Dinajpur as constituted in 1921 increased at the rate of 0.36 annually between 1872 and 1921 with virtually very little increase during the decades 1872—1881 and 1911—1921 due to famine and influenza epidemic. Incidence of factors unfavourable to growth of population was in operation more or less throughout the nineteenth century in varying degree, but taking all factors into consideration, it is unlikely that population declined to the extent of 41.75 per cent between 1809-10 and 1872. Subsequent growth shows the usual pattern. The following table shows the variation of population.

(45) TABLE No. 13 (S-31) *Variation in Population of Dinajpur in* 1809-10, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961.

year	population	variation	Percentage of variation
1	2	3	4
1809-10 . . .	3,000,000	—	—
1872	1,747,635	—1,252,365	—41.75
1921	2,084,064	+336,429	+19.25
1961	3,539,888	+1,455,824	+69.86

5. DISTRICT OF PURANIYA, 1809-10

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

3. *Source*—

(1) *Buchanan, Francis*

An Account of the District or Zilla of Puraniya 1809-10. Micro-filmed Manuscripts preserved at the India Office Library. Buchanan Hamilton Collection.

[*ISI*]

(2) *Buchanan, Francis*

An Account of the District or Zilla Puraniya. Patna, Bihar and Orissa Research Society, 1928.

[*ISI*/915.41 *B*918 p.]

4. *Materials*

(a) *Geographical location*—

Extent and Boundaries

This district, which forms the jurisdiction of a Judge and Magistrate, and the extent placed under the care of a Collector occupies the northeast corner of what is called Bengal; but it includes also a portion of the Mogul province of Behar. Its greatest length from Chunakhali to the boundary of Nepal is about 155 British miles, in a direction between south-south-east and north-north-west, and its greatest breadth crossing the above line at right angles, from the source of the Nagar to the Daus river is about 98 miles. According to Major Rennell, its southern extremity [extends] opposite to Nawabgunj (Nabobgunge, Rennell) on the Mahananda... and its northern extremity extends on the same river ... Its eastern extremity on the Karatoya is nearly north from Calcutta, and from thence it extends to ... west from that city

By tracing the present boundaries on the maps of Major Rennell, I find that it contains about 6,264 square British miles, but in one place this distingui- informed respecting the boundary of Morang, now belonging to the Gorkhalese; for the Company's territory instead of being bounded by the Balasan informed respecting the boundary of Morang, now (Ballasun, Rennell) and Mahananda (Mahanada, Rennell) from Hangskongyar (Hansquar, Rennell) downwards to Haldivari (Haldubary, Rennell), extends about three or four miles beyond these rivers. On this account I have added 76 square miles to the above-mentioned extent, making the whole 6,340 square miles. No part of the northern boundary seems to have been laid down with much precision, because probably, when Major Rennell made his valuable survey, the country was in a very wild state, and rather impenetrable. I know that in several other places the Company's territory extends considerably further than has been allowed in the Bengal Atlas; but as these places are of no great extent, and may be counter-balanced by errors of a contrary nature in other parts, I shall not venture on their account to enlarge the dimensions, by which I calculate the population or produce.

The form of this district is tolerably compact, but at the south-east corner it runs out into a narrow wing, where it miserably intermixed with Nator and Bhagalpur. I do not know that this wing could with any advantage be annexed to any other district; for it is as far removed from Nator, Dinajpur and Bhagalpur, by which it is surrounded, as from Puraniya; but the irregularities might with great advantage be altered, and detached portions added to the districts by which they are surrounded, the main streams of the great rivers Mahananda and Ganges being taken for the limits.

The whole northern boundary, where the Company's dominions are joined by those of Gorkha, is irregular and has never been well ascertained. This has given rise to many disputes between the subjects of the two states, and to some discussions between the governments. In a country indeed, where the inhabitants have little or no scruple in removing land-marks and who would be far from being ashamed, were they detected such discussions will scarcely be avoidable; and the landlords on both sides make frequent innovations, which are often winked at for some years by those on the opposite side; for every Zemindar who losses an acre makes his loss a pretence for with-holding the revenue of twenty. In justice, therefore, no retrospective abatement ought to be given, and perhaps it would be necessary to render those liable to punishment who neglected to give government timely notice of such encroachments on their property.

The sub-division into Thanahs has been made with as little care as in Ronggopur. Their jurisdictions are miserably inter-mixed, of very unequal sizes and population, and the residence of the officers has often, without any apparent reason, been placed very far from a centrical situation. In forming these jurisdictions the maps seem never to have been consulted, and the guide seems to have been a

1. *Year*--1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

report of some native (Munshi or Amin) who knew nothing of the country. I saw a curious specimen of the ideas of such people in a plan of Thanah Dimiya, which was furnished from the public office and represented Dimiya as placed in the centre of a square district, with villages extending all round to nearly equal distances, whereas the division is in reality somewhat semi-circular, with a projection at each angle, and Dimiya, until carried away by the Kosi, stood exactly on its bank, which formed the boundary, and it was much nearer to the south angle than to the northern extremity.

The western parts of this territory are in general occupied by the ruins of Gaur, overwhelmed with reeds, and the trees of old fruit gardens now become wild and intermixed with Grant, and of his agents Messrs Creighton and Ellerton, some progress has of late been made in bringing the ruins into cultivation, although the immense number of dirty tanks, swarming with alligators, mosquitos and noisome vapours, is a great impediment. The soil, however, is very fine, and rests on a layer of hard tenacious clay which strongly resists the action of the rivers; the reason probably why this situation was chosen for building a large city.

The eastern parts, towards the Mahananda and Kalindi, are almost one continued village, and the soil is of a most extraordinary fertility, and uncommonly fitted for the mango tree and mulberry, which seem to thrive infinitely better on a narrow space on each side of the Mahananda, from the mouth of the Kalindi to the mouth of the Tanggan, than they do anywhere else. The extent is only about ten miles in a direct line, and the bank fit for the purpose on each side may probably not exceed half-a-mile in average width, but even this small extent would produce a very large amount indeed were it fully occupied; that however is by no means the case. The middle parts are bare of trees, very dismal and low, and a great deal is covered by lakes or marshes. On the banks of these much spring rice is cultivated, and they produce great quantities of fish, and many reeds and vegetables used for eating by the natives, but they are very noisome and ugly objects, and must always have rendered Gaur a disagreable and unhealthy place. In all probability, however, they were considered advantageous, as adding to its strength.

geographical identification

The district of Purnea as surveyed by Buchanan in 1809-10 was identified by H. Beverley in the census report of 1872. According to Beverley, "Purneah in Buchanan's time seems to have contained, besides the present district of that name, all that part of Maldah which lies between the Ganges and the Mahananda rivers (thannahs: English Bazar, Gorgoriba, Kaliachuk, Khurba and Shibgunge) as well as thannah Nathpore, now in Bhagulpore." He presented the following table showing the tract in 1809 and 1872.

(46) TABLE No. 1 (S-32) *Area (in sq. mile) of the tract of Purneah District in* 1809-10 *and* 1872

tract	Buchanan's figures in 1809-10	census figures in 1872
1	2	3
Present district of Purneah	4,877	4,957
Five thannahs of Maldah . .	1,081	1,014*
Thannah Nathpore in Bhagulpore .	382	438
total . .	6,340	6,409

*English bazar(126 sq. miles,), Gorgoriba (221 sq. miles), Khurba (281 sq. miles), Kaliachak (223 sq. miles) and Shibgunge (163 sq. miles)

The tract was subsequently identified in 1921 and 1961 following the map of Buchanan as shown in the table below.

(47) TABLE No. 2 (S-33) *Area of the tract of Purnea District in* 1809-10, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

1	1809-10	1872	1921	1961
	2	3	4	5
Purnea District	--	—	4,998	4,224
W. Dinajpur District	—	---	—	733*
Kaliachawk	—	—	195	207
Bholahat	—	—	31	—
Shibgunj	—	—	186	—
Kharba	—	—	139	142
Ratna	—	—	138	154
Manikchawk	—	—	74	122
Harishchandrapur	—	—	153	150
English Bazar	—	—	96	98
Nathpur	—	—	438	438
total	6,340	6,409	6,448	6,268

*Transferred to W. Dinajpur in 1956.

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(48) TABLE NO 3(S-34) *Summary table of population of the District of Puraniya*, 1809-10.

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	6,340
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	2,904,380
	males	—
	females	–
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	–
6	population per square mile	458.10
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(49) TABLE No. 4 *General statistical table of the District or Zila of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.	division	extent in sq. miles	soil and situation							manner of occupation					
			liable to be under water				exemption from floods			altogether unfit for cultivation or waste					
			rivers, tanks, marshes water courses	clay	good free soil	light sandy soil	clayland	ash coloured free soil	light sandy soil	rivers &c.	inundated of good soil		exempt good soil		broken corned burial grounds roads markets barren land
											clear or deserted	reeds bushes & trees	woods bushes deserted	reeds pasture or deserted fields	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Haveli . .	430	12	65	25	—	—	218	110	12	—	—	—	140	18
2	Dangrkhora .	400	25	100	175	—	—	37	63	25	—	1	24	50	16
3	Gondwara .	453	42	190	98	10	22	68	23	42	42	70	4	22	14
4	Dhamdaha .	614	40	82	320	28	—	93	51	40	-	41	—	25	23
5	Dimiya . .	382	24	10	32	6	132	124	54	24	—	7	12	66	15
6	Matiyari . .	363	17	75	11	5	—	100	155	17	—	6	—	96	11
7	Arariya . .	305	5	2	1	—	—	253	44	5	—	—	—	16	28
8	Bahadurgunj .	584	23	—	16	2	—	500	43	23	—	9	27	—	30
9	Udhrail . .	376	5	—	—	—	3	304	64	5	—	—	5	34	17
10	Krishnagunj .	395	13	49	195	3	36	78	21	13	—	—	—	27	23
11	Dulalgunj .	271	30	42	130	—	—	69	—	30	4	2	2	—	14
12	Nehnagar .	350	22	11	140	—	—	177	—	22	—	11	—	—	22
13	Kharwa . .	162	10	22	130	—	—	—	—	10	10	27	—	—	7
14	Bholahat . .	192	42	51	15	12	58	14	-	42	12	24	12	—	6
15	Sibgunj .	166	10	55	54	5	6	36	-	10	5	20	5	—	8
16	Kaliyachak .	179	22	95	23	5	11	23	—	22	5	5	2	1	9
17	Gorguribah .	382	80	140	140	15	7	—	—	80	—	116	—	3	11
18	Manihari .	336	73	101	100	20	21	16	5	73	—	50	—	2	14
	total . .	6,340	495	1,090	1,605	111	296	2,110	633	495	78	389	93	482	286

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(49) TABLE No. 4 *General statistical table of the District or Zila of Puraniya*—concld.

sl. no.	division	manner of occupation					number of people	proportion between number of		male of education			market places	exports,	imports
		fit for the plough but allowed as fallows		actually occupied by farmers who hold the plough				Moslems	Hindus	adhyapaks	akhuns	gurus			
		inundated	high	clay inundated	clay high	tree inundated high									
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Havcli	—	45	60	—	20	135	154,000	9	7	2	10	100	39	450,750	320,100
2	Dangrkhora	30	—	72	—	157	25	184,000	6	10	2	2	25	23	246,350	27,050
3	Gondwara	16	16	142	14	14	57	157,000	4	12	2	3	50	15	377,100	38,900
4	Dhamdaha	21	41	78	—	283	62	260,000	4	12	17	5	10	19	210,000	86, 450
5	Dimiya	3	24	9	96	30	96	142,000	4	12	16	10	100	21	512,300	359,800
6	Matiyari	3	34	75	—	3	118	166,000	4	12	—	3	5	30	229,950	116,535
7	Arariya	—	9	2	—	1	244	142,000	8	8	2	—	—	38	187,550	96,750
8	Bahadurgunj	—	36	—	—	7	452	262,000	6	10	—	5	100	57	220,450	131,450
9	Udhrail	—	43	—	3	—	269	176 500	9	7	44	—	30	29	116,650	30,820
10	Krishnagunj	2	10	47	34	181	58	246,000	10	6	—	4	20	29	95,100	4,850
11	Dulalgunj	—	4	38	—	118	59	146,000	10	6	—	5	50	31	182,650	286,750
12	Nehnagar	6	2	—	—	125	162	185,000	10	6	—	2	6	27	248,700	33,550
13	Kharwà	—	—	10	—	98	—	96,000	6	10	1	2	12	12	295,200	76,300
14	Bholahat	—	—	29	48	7	12	122,880	6	10	9	3	60	24	1,130,300	159,200
15	Sibgunj	—	—	41	6	41	30	125,000	10	6	20	4	10	14	364,300	146,825
16	Kaliyachak	2	—	84	9	20	20	98,000	7	9	2	4	50	28	298,350	75,436
17	Gorguribah	28	—	70	4	70	—	112,000	6	10	2	4	10	32	218,600	23,550
18	Manihari	23	6	48	20	90	10	130,000	4	12	—	—	5	14	158,700	24,250
	total	134	270	805	234	1,265	1,809	2,904,380	43	57	119	66	643	482	5,543,000	2,038,566

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(50) TABLE No. 5 *Estimate of the quantity of land in each division of the District of Puraniya that is regularly inundated throughout the rainy season that liable only to occasional floods, or that is entirely exempt from inundation*

sl. no.	division	constantly under water or mere barren channels	regularly inundated throughout the rainy season	liable only to occasional floods	entirely exempt from inundation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Haveli	12	328	25	65
2	Dangrkhora	25	100	175	100
3	Gondevara	42	137	137	137
4	Dhamdaha	40	144	102	328
5	Dimiya	24	310	12	36
6	Matiyari	17	255	23	68
7	Arariya	5	267	31	2
8	Bahadurgunj	23	542	19	—
9	Udhrail	5	371	—	—
10	Krishnagunj	13	142	240	—
11	Dulalgunj	30	69	138	34
12	Nehnagar	22	177	120	31
13	Kharwa	10	—	32	120
14	Bholahat	42	75	25	50
15	Sibgunj	10	42	31	83
16	Kaliyachak	22	34	45	78
17	Gorguribah	80	7	15	280
18	Manihari	73	42	21	200
	total	495	3,042	1,191	1,612

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(51) TABLE No. 6 *Containing an estimate of the monthly expense of different classes of people in the District of Puraniya and of the number of families*—contd.

thana	families consisting of about two hundred persons			families consisting of about a hundred persons			families consisting of from sixty to fifty persons			families consisting of about forty persons			families consisting of about thirty persons			families consisting of about twenty-five persons		
		expenses			expenses			expenses			expenses			expenses			expenses	
	no.	R.	a.	no.	R.	a.	no.	R.	a.	no.	R.	a.	no.	R.	a.	no.	R.	a.
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9		10	11		12	13	
Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dangrihora	—	—	—	4	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	50	—
Gondwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dhamdaha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	90	—	—	—	—
Dimiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	250	—	6	200	—	1	125	—	1	300	—
Matiyari	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arariya	—	—		—	—	—	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	60	—
Bahadurgunj	3	500		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udhrail	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krishnagunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dulagunj	—	—	—	2	500	—	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	75	—
Nehnagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Kharwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhalahat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sibgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaliyachak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorguribah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monihari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	3	—	—	6	—	—	23	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	131	—	—

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(51) TABLE No. 6 *Containing an estimate of the monthly expense of different classes of people in the District of Puraniya and of the number of families*—contd.

thana	families consisting of about twenty persons				families consisting of about fifteen persons				families consisting of about twelve persons				families consistig of about ten persons				familes consisting of about eight persons				families consisting of about seven persons			
		expenses				expenses				expenses				expenses				expenses				expenses		
	no.	R.	a.		no.	R.	a.		no.	R.	a.		no.	R.	a.		no.	R.	a.		no.	R.	a.	
1	14	15			16	17			18	19			20	21			22	23			24	25		
Haveli	50	100	—		100	25	—		—	—	—		—	—	—		6,894	10	—		—	—	—	
Dangrkhora	—	—	—		100	25	—		—	—	—		—	—	—		—	—	—		—	—	—	
Gondwara	50	40	—		—	—	—		909	15	—		—	—	—		—	—	—		6,364	7	8	
Dhamdaha	—	—	—		200	30	—		—	—	—		7,753	15	—		—	—	—		10,338	7	8	
Dimiya	6	90	—		3	70	—		3,386	24	—		—	—	—		4,063	12	—		—	—	—	
Matiyari	50	30	—		100	20	—		—	—	—		4,899	12	8		—	—	—		6,532	6	—	
Arariya	—	—	—		200	25	—		—	—	—		2,638	15	—		5,277	8	—		—	—	—	
Bahadurgunj	200	50	—		1,298	25	—		—	—	—		5,194	15	—		—	—	—		10,389	7	8	
Udhrail	—	—	—		10	50	—		—	—	—		200	25	—		2,122	10	—		4,246	6	—	
Krishnagunj	100	50	—		2 048	30	—		4,096	18	—		—	—	—		6,144	7	8		—	—	—	
Dulalgunj	—	—	—		300	30	—		—	—	—		1,344	15	—		5,377	8	—		—	—	—	
Nehnagar	25	37	8		850	25	—		—	—	—		2,551	15	—		5,100	8	—		—	—	—	
Kharwa	—	—	—		10	40	—		—	—	—		200	20	—		1,672	12	—		—	—	—	
Bholahat	100	125	—		303	60	—		—	—	—		2,423	35	—		—	—	—		6,056	10	—	
Sibgunj	15	100			135	140	—		—	—	—		2,604	13	—		—	—	—		5,207	7	—	
Kāliyachak	—	—	—		30	80	—		100	40	—		—	—	—		1210	12	—		—	—	—	
Gorguribah	100	50	—		266	20	—		—	—	—		797	10	—		3,191	6	—		—	—	—	
Monihari	—	—	—		100	30	—		—	—	—		886	15	—		—	—	—		3,544	7	8	
total	696	—	—		6,053	—	—		8,491	—	—		31,489	—	—		41,050	—	—		52,676	—	—	

1. *Year*—1807-08
2. *Place*—The District or Zila of Dinajpur

(51) TABLE No. 6 *Containing an estimate of the monthly expense of different classes of people in the District of Puraniya and of the number of families*—concld.

thana	families consisting of about six persons			families consisting of about five persons			families consisting of about four persons			families consisting of about three prsons			number of necessitious mediciants	total
		expenses			expenses			expenses			expenses			
	no.	R.	a.	no.	R.	a.	no.	R.	a.	no.	R.	a.		
1	26	27		28	29		30	31		32	33		34	35
Haveli	—	—	—	12,066	4	—	8,617	2	8	—	—	—	800	27,742
Dangrkhora	9,057	5	—	18,116	3	—	9,057	2	—	—	—	—	200	36,364
Gondwara	—	—	—	12,726	3	12	9,091	2	—	—	—	—	400	29,143
Dhamdaha	—	—	—	12,922	4	—	10,336	2	8	—	—	—	1,000	41,554
Dimiya	2,708	6	—	4,062	5	—	7,449	2	8	—	—	—	2,000	21,686
Matiyari	—	—	—	9,798	3	—	4,899	2	—	—	—	—	200	26,278
Arariya	7,916	4	8	—	—	—	5,277	2	—	—	—	—	500	21,359
Bahadurgunj	—	—	—	14,283	4	—	10,388	1	12	—	—	—	300	41,755
Udhrail	—	—	—	16,980	4	—	10,613	2	—	—	—	—	300	34,171
Krishnagunj	12,286	4	8	8,192	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	32,868
Dulalgunj	9,409	4	8	5,378	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	21,861
Nehnagar	11,900	3	12	6,800	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	27,226
Kharwa	4,460	7	8	6,690	3	12	5,016	2	—	—	—	—	200	18,048
Bholahat	—	—	—	7,267	5	—	3,332	2	—	—	—	—	50	19,481
Sibgunj	—	—	—	7,810	3	12	5,209	4	12	—	—	—	300	20,980
Kaliyachak	3,627	6	—	6,652	3	12	7,862	1	8	—	—	—	200	19,481
Gorguribah	8,507	4	—	4,254	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	200	17,115
Monihari	—	—	—	6,201	3	12	10,629	2	4	7,087	1	4	50	28,447
total	69,870	—	—	160,197	—	—	107,775	—	—	7,087	—	—	7,140	485,559

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(52) TABLE No. 7 *Abstract of the number of houses and people in the District of Puraniya taken from the returns made by the native officers of police.*

names of the thanahs	houses	people
1	2	3
Haveli	33,864	153,915
Dangrkhora	25,634	103,362
Gondwara	23,548	151,334
Dhamdaha	23,765	102,137
Dimiya	18,991	73,034
Matiyari	21,479	117,354
Arariya	19,531	86,845
Bahadurgunj	22,947	93,061
Udhrail	15,270	32,288
Krishnagunj	20,285	47,844
Dulalgunj	12,777	54,320
Nehnagar	20,260	103,691
Kharwa	7,432	28,025
Bholahat	14,365	75,516
Sibgunj	9,502	38,937
Kaliyachak	14,429	81,186
Gorguribah	19,485	59,482
Manihari	8,528	26,780
total	332,092	1,429,111

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(53) TABLE No. 8 *State of the population of the District of Puaniya and of some of the causes by which it is affected**

division or thanah	sects			employment			health								
	Moslems	Hindus	total	idlers	labourers		proportion inoculated	fever annually	Mohoeya-dhi	iwitri	god	gala-ganda	koranda	propr-tion of marri-ageable remaining single at 15 years of age	houses occupied by pros-titutes
					artificers	cultivators									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Haveli	87,000	67,000	154,000	24,000	15,000	115,000	134,750	77,000	100	40	—	9,625	100	60	100
Dangrkhora	69,000	115,000	184,000	34,000	12,000	138,000	161,000	138,000	100	40	—	5,759	50	1,840	3
Gondwara	39,000	118,000	157,000	19,000	18,000	120,000	152,094	58,875	50	30	—	19,625	100	34	25
Dhamdaha	65,000	195,000	260,000	48,000	17,000	195,000	195,000	97,500	70	35	—	200	40	25	5
Dimiya	36 000	106,000	142,000	15,000	7,000	120,000	137,563	71,000	50	25	5	1,000	25	5	100
Matiyari	41,000	125,000	166,000	30,000	11,000	125,000	155,625	41,500	25	25	—	400	12	4,980	7
Arariya	71,000	71,000	142,000	13,000	9,000	120,000	124,250	35,500	150	50	—	400	20	4,260	10
Bahadurgunj	98,000	164,000	262,000	16,000	16,000	230,000	196,500	131,000	500	200	10	200	50	13,100	7
Udhrail	99,000	77,500	176,500	5,500	11,000	160 000	173,747	55,156	250	20	—	100	50	8,825	15
Krishnagunj	154,000	92,000	246,000	23,000	23,000	200,000	230,625	61,500	300	100	50	1,000	300	12,300	100
Dulagunj	91,000	55,000	146,000	27,000	9,000	110,000	141,438	109,500	40	10	—	500	50	17,520	6
Nehnagar	116,000	69,000	185,000	13,000	12,000	160,000	173,438	148,000	12	10	—	70	18,500	18,500	10
Kharwa	36,000	60,000	96 000	12,000	24,000	60,000	90,000	60,000	90	10	15	25	100	12,000	10
Bholahat	46,000	76,880	122,880	15,880	46,000	61,000	120,963	30,720	200	100	25	100	150	49,152	50
Sibgunj	78,000	47,000	125,000	16,000	47,000	62,000	109,375	39,063	200	50	5	10	1,000	3,750	15
Kaliyachak	43,000	55,000	98,000	16,000	9,000	73,000	95,060	36,750	100	20	10	20	50	10	—
Gorguribah	42,000	70,000	112,000	25,000	10,000	77,000	84,000	56,000	100	10	—	25	7,000	44,800	5
Manihari	32,000	98,000	130,000	28,000	12,000	90,000	121,875	24,375	50	12	—	60	20	2,600	2
total	1,243,000	1,661,380	2,904,380	380,380	308,000	2,216,000	2,597,303	1,271,439	2,387	787	120	39,119	27,617	193,761	470

*all proportions given in the original tables in columns 8 to 16 were converted in actual number on the basis of total population.

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Purauiya

(54) TABLE No. 9 *An estimate of the manner in which the people of the District of Puraniya are lodged*

sl. no.	lodging (type of houses)	Haveli	Dang-rkhora	Gon-dwara	Dham-daha	Dimiya	Mati-yara	Arariya	Baha-durgunj	Udhrail	Krishna-gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	families that are partly or in whole accommodated in houses built of bricks	100	1	3	—	45	1	—	4	—	2
2	families that are partly or in whole accommodated in house that are not built of brick but are roofed with tiles	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	families that are partly or entirely accommodated in houses that have mud walls	50	—	50	200	20	—	—	—	—	30
4	families that are partly or entirely accommodated in houses which consist of wooden frames . .	1,712	4,545	1,805	12,923	17,905	13,139	1,000	2,000	250	400
5	families that are partly or entirely accommodated in houses having frames of bambooes and timbers intermixed	—	9,091	18,959	7,754	—	6,569	12,724	—	1,000	2,027
6	families that are entirely or partly accommodated in houses having frames of bamboos entirely and which are thatched with grass . .	25,680	22,727	4,514	15,508	338	4,927	5,090	19,875	16,460	26,354
7	families that are entirely accommodated in houses having frames entirely of bamboos and which are thatched with straw	—	—	200	—	—	—	2,545	19,876	16,461	4,055
8	families that are entirely accommodated in round hovels (Maruka) supported by reeds and bushes without a frame	—	—	3,612	5,169	3,378	1,642	—	—	—	—
	total . .	27,742	36,364	29,143	41,554	21,686	26,278	21,359	41,755	34,171	32,868

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(54) TABLE No. 9 *An estimate of the manner in which the people of the district of Puraniya are lodged*—concld.

sl. no.	lodging (type of houses)	Dulal-gunj	Nehnagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliyachak	Gurguribah	Manihari	total
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	families that are partly or in whole accommodated in houses built of bricks .	3	1	28	500	25	25	5	-	743 (0.15)
2	families that are partly or in whole accommodated in houses that are not built of brick but are roofed with tiles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 (0.04)
3	families that are partly or entirely accommodated in houses that have mud walls	—	—	200	3,559	50	3,648	10	200	8,017 (1.65)
4	families that are partly or entirely accommodated in houses which consist of wooden frames . .	683	3,403	100	—	300	—	4,275	—	64,440 (13.27)
5	families that are partly or entirely accommodated in houses having frames of bamboos and timbers inter mixed	2,732	3,403	—	—	—	—	12,825	2,000	79,084 (16.29)
6	families that are entirely or partly accommodated in houses having frames of bamboos entirely and which are thatched with grass	16,394	6,803	17,720	15,422	20,605	15,808	—	26,247	260,475 (53.64)
7	families that are entirely accommodated in houses having frames entirely of bamboos and which are thatched with straw . .	2,049	13,613	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,799 (12.11)
8	families that are entirely accommodated in round hovels (Maruka) supported by reeds and bushes without a frame . . .	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	-	13,801 (2.84)
	total .	21,861	27,223	18,048	19,481	20,980	19,481	17,115	28,447	485,559 (100.00)

NOTE :—Percentage have been inserted by us in brackets—*e.d.*

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(55) TABLE No. 10 *An estimate of the manner in which the people of the District of Puraniya are covered by day and night*—contd.

sl. no.	(classification of families/persons by type of costume and cosmetics)	Haveli	Dangr-khora	Gond-wara	Dham-daha	Dimiya	Mati-yara	Arari-ya	Baha-durgunj	Udhrail	Krishna gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Part—I										
1	women who in the cold season in general dress in silk and in the hot season in fine muslins	(200)	—	—	—	(200)	(100)	—	—	—	(400)
2	women who on high occasion dress in silk and on common use often but not always bleached or dyed linnen or kukti	(5000)	(50)	9.38	50.00	(1000)	(100)	(200)	(100)	(200)	6.25
3	women who always use bleached linnen	—	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	--	--	—
4	women who in full dress use bleached or dyed linnen or kukti but not on ordinary occasion	(15000)	50.00	50.00	25.00	50.00	6.25	6.25	6.25	62.50	43.75
5	women who use unbleached cotton cloth alone	(20000)	37.50	40.00	75.00	47.00	90.65	87.50	25.00	—	—
6	women who always use migiti or tat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	women who on common occasions use migiti or tat	—	(200)	—	—	—	1.55	6.25	62.50	31.25	43.75
8	women who dress in erandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(100)	(3700)	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*]
	Part—II										
9	men who in dress use shals or silks & woolen cloth and not always use bleached linen	(600)	(20)	(10)	(30)	(400)	(30)	—	(10)	—	(30)
10	men who always use bleached linnen but have no shals silk nor broad cloth	(4600)	12.50	9.37	12.50	(350)	6.25	(200)	(190)	(200)	(400)
11	men who only use bleached linnen or kukti in full dress	(15000)	50.00	50.00	25.00	46.88	7.81	6.25	6.25	62.50	50.00
12	men who use unbleached cotton cloth alone	(20000)	37.50	40.63	75.00	50.00	90.62	93.75	93.75	37.50	50.00
13	men who partly dress erandi cloth	—	—	—	--	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	*100.00*	100.00*	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part III										
14	families who dress partly in tasar	—	—	—	—	--	—	—	--	—	—
15	families the heads of which sleep on bedsteads with curtain (palongga)	1.56	(50)	(40)	(100)	(100)	(30)	(50)	(100)	(50)	(25)
16	families the heads of which sleeps on wooden bedsteads (charpayi) without curtains	25.00	3.12	12.50	25.00	6.25	12.50	1.56	12.50	(200)	6.25
17	families the heads of which sleep on bamboo or very coarse wooden cats (khatya)	25.00	9.38	37.50	—	25.00	6.25	25.00	12.50	12.50	6.25
18	families which sleep in the cold season on sack cloth, blankets or sutaranjis in summer on mats	48.44	62.50	--	25.00	18.75	75.00	73.44	75.00	75.00	25.00
19	families which sleep on coarse mats made of reeds of grass straw or motha	-	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	6.25	—	--	12.50	62.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part IV										
20	families that anoint themselves almost daily with oil	(600)	6.25	12.50	(200)	12.50	(200)	6.25	6.25	3.13	12.50
21	families that anoint themselves once or twice a week	31.25	6.25	50.00	12.50	25.00	18.75	25.00	25.00	12.50	37.50
22	families that use oil for urction only on great occasion	31.25	6.25	37.50	1.56	50.00	62.50	56.25	56.25	37.50	50.00
	[all	100.00*	100.00*	100.00	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00]
	[total families	27,742	36,364	29,143	41,554	21,686	26,278	21,359	41,755	34,171	32,868]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(55) TABLE No. 10 *An estimate of the manner in which the people of the District of Puraniya are covered by day and night*—concld.

sl. no.	(classification of families/persons by type of costume and cosmetics)	Dulal-gung	Nehnagor	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliyachak	Gorguribah	Monihari
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	[*Part—I*]								
1	women who in the cold season in general dress in silk and in the hot season in fine muslins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	women who on high occasion dress in silk and on common use often but not always bleached or dyed linnen or kukti	(200.0)	(100)	12.50	6.25	12.50	6.25	6.25	100
3	women who always use bleached linnen	—	—	12.50	12.50	—	—	—	—
4	women who in full dress use bleached or dyed linnen or kukti but not on ordinary occasion	12.50	25.00	37.50	56.25	18.75	25.00	(300)	25.00
5	women who use unbleached cotton cloth alone	50.00	—	23.44	25.00	62.50	65.63	87.50	75.00
6	women who always use migiti or tat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	women who on common occasions use migiti or tat	37.50	75.00	12.50	—	—	—	6.25	—
8	women who dress in erandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00	100.00]
	[*Part—II*]								
9	men who in dress use shals or silks and woolen cloth and not always use bleached linnen	(20)	—	—	(300)	(40)	(60)	—	—
10	men who always use bleached linnen but have no shals silk nor broad cloth	12.50		12.50	12.50	15.63	6.25	(300)	3.12
11	men who only use bleached linnen or kukti in full dress	—	25.00	37.50	62.50	18.75	25.00	6.25	21.88
12	men who use unbleached cotton cloth alone	81.25	75.00	48.44	25.00	14.06	10.94	93.75	75.00
13	men who partly dress erandi cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00*	100.00*	100.00	100.00*	100.00*	100.00	100.00]
	[*Part—III*]								
14	families who dress partly in tasar	(20)	—	(300)	—	(1300)	(600)	(50)	—
15	families the heads of which sleep in bedsteads with curtains (palangga)	(20)	(50)	(40)	(200)	(100)	(10)	—	(100)
16	families the heads of which sleep on wooden bedsteds (charpayi) without curtains	3.12	25.00	(300)	12.50	37.50	6.25	18.75	25.00
17	families the heads of which sleep on bamboo or very coarse wooden cots (khatya)	46.88	25.00	25.00	31.25	12.50	—	6.25	6.25
18	families which sleep in the cold season on sackcloth, blankets, or sutranjis, in summer on mats	—	50.00	50.00	37.50	6.25	—	—	6.25
19	families which sleep on coarse mats made of reeds of grass straw or motha	50.00	—	25.00	18.75	43.75	93.75	75.00	62.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[*Part—IV*]								
20	families that anoint themselves almost daily with oil	6.25	25.00	87.50	50.00	50.00	18.75	6.25	(300)
21	families that anoint themselves once or twice a week	25.00	12.50	12.50	31.25	43.75	18.75	18.75	25.00
22	families that use oil for urction only on great occasion	43.75	56.25	—	12.50	6.25	37.50	43.75	50.00
	[all	100.00*	100.00*	100.00	100.00*	100 00	100 00*	100 00*	100 00*]
	[total families	21,861	27,226	18,048	19,481	20,980	19,481	17,115	28,447]

*total does not reach or is above 100.00 the average column given in terms of proportion have been omitted as the figures could not be reconciled to any reasonable degree of accuracy. These comments are applicable in all similar tables.

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(56) TABLE No. 11 *An estimate of the manner in which people of the District of Puraniya are fed*—contd.

sl. no.	classification of families by consumption type	Haveli	Dangr-khora	Gond-wara	Dham-daha	Dimiya	Matiyari	Araria	Baha-durgunj	Udhrail	Krishna-gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Part—I										
1	families that eat meat daily	6.25	(5)	(5)	—	6.25	—	—	(10)	(100)	(25)
2	families that eat meat 4 or 5 times a month	6.25	6.25	(45)	3.13	43.75	50.00	25.00	6.25	25.00	25.00
3	families that sacrifies on great occasion only	75.00	25.00	93.75	90.62	73.50	50.00	71.87	68.75	50.00	37.50
4	families that cannot afford meat on any occasion	12.50	68.75	6.25	6.25	12.50	—	3.13	25.0	25.00	37.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—II										
5	families that have as much fish as they please	62.50	75.00	75.00	75.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	6.25	25.00
6	families that have fish daily in the cheap season alone and in the dear season procure it only sometimes	31.25	25.00	—	—	25.00	12.50	50.00	50.00	75.00	50.00
7	families that have only what fish they can catch themselves	—	—	25.00	25.00	43.75	75.00	37.50	25.00	18.75	25.00
8	families that reject fish	6.25	—	—	—	6.25	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—III										
9	families that can use ghiu whenever they please	(40000)	(200)	6.25	1.56	50.00	3.13	(50)	(100)	—	(1500)
9.1	families who never use	—	—	93.75	98.44	50.00	96.87	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—IV										
10	families that use milk daily	25.00	12.50	25.00	50.00	37.50	25.00	18.75	12.50	6.25	12.50
11	families that use milk in the cheap season daily	25.00	37.50	25.00	25.00	37.50	25.00	50.00	75.00	12.50	50.00
12	families that use milk on holidays	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	31.25	12.50	75.00	37.50
13	families that seldom procure milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.25	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1000.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—V										
14	families that use sugar or sweetmeats when they please	12.50	(100)	—	—	12.50	12.50	(50)	12.50	6.25	(10)
15	families that use sugar in the cheap season only	37.50	12.50	25.00	12.50	18.75	12.50	25.00	50.00	25.00	12.50
16	families that procure them on holidays	50.00	87.50	75.00	87.50	68.75	75.00	75.00	37.50	68.75	87.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(56) TABLE NO. 11 *An estimate of the manner in which people of the District of Pruaniya are fed*—contd.

sl. no.	classification of families by consumption type	Haveli	Dangr-khora	Gonda-wara	Dham-daha	Dimiya	Matiyari	Arariya	Bahadur-rgunj	Udhrail	Krishna-gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Part—VI										
17	families that use daily pulse for curry	25.00	25.00	75.00	62.50	75.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	3.13	12.50
18	families that use pulse for curry frequently	50.00	50.00	25.00	37.50	—	25.00	62.50	25.00	9.37	—
19	families that use pulse for curry seldom	25.00	25.00	—	—	25.00	25.00	12.50	50.00	87.50	87.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—VII										
20	families that use cultivated vegetables daily	25.00	25.00	12.50	25.00	75.00	25.00	68.75	50.00	whole	25.00
21	families that use cultivated vegetables often	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	—	50.00	12.50	46.87	—	75.00
22	families that use cultivated vegetables seldom	25.00	25.00	37.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.75	3.13	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—VIII										
23	families that can afford to purchase foreign spicerice sometimes or always	50.00	31.25	50.00	18.75	62.50	62.50	62.50	15.62	18.75	6.25
23.1	families who cannot afford	50.00	68.75	50.00	81.25	37.50	37.50	37.50	84.38	81.25	93.75
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—IX										
24	families that procure oil in abundance	12.50	12.50	12.50	3.13	(2000)	3.13	18.75	12.50	(250)	12.50
25	families that have a moderate allowance of oil	18.75	25.00	37.50	3.12	37.50	6.25	37.50	12.50	3.13	25.00
26	families that procure oil scantily	68.75	62.50	50.00	93.75	62.50	90.62	43.75	37.50	96.87	62.50
27	families that procure oil only occasionally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.50	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—X										
28	families that have salt in abundance	31.25	25.00	12.50	6.25	(200)	3.13	18.75	(100)	(250)	25.00
29	families that procure a stinted allowance of salt	31.25	37.50	37.50	68.75	37.50	31.25	75.00	25.00	50.00	50.00
30	families that procure a scantily allowance of salt	37.50	37.50	50.00	25.00	59.37	65.62	6.25	75.00	50.00	12.50
31	families that procure salt in very small quantities	—	—	—	—	3.13	—	—	—	—	12.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[total families	27,742	36,364	29,143	41,554	21,686	26,278	21,359	41,755	34,171	32,868]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(56) TABLE NO. 11 *An estimate of the manner in which people of the District of Puraniya are fed*—contd.

sl. no.	classification of families by consumption type	Dulalgunj	Nehnagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliyachak	Gorgu-ribah	Manihari
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Part—I								
1	families that eat meat daily	—	—	—	6.25	—	—	—	—
2	families that eat meat 4 or 5 times a month	12.50	—	(20)	12.50	12.50	12.50	—	(30)
3	families that sacrifies on great occasion only	56.25	25.00	6.25	75.00	62.50	37.50	25.00	93.75
4	families that cannot afford meat on any occasion	31.25	75.00	93.75	6.25	25.00	50.00	75.00	6.25
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—II								
5	families that have as much fish as they please	12.50	25.00	—	whole	50.00	12.50	whole	50.00
6	families that have fish daily in the cheap season alone and in the dear season procure it only sometimes	—	25.00	75.00	—	25.00	37.50	—	25.00
7	families that have only what fish they can catch themselves	81.25	50.00	18.75	—	25.00	50.00	—	25.00
8	families that reject fish	6.25	—	6.25	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.000]
	Part—III								
9	families that can use ghiu whenever they please	—	—	—	6.25	6.25	—	—	(100)
9.1	families who never use	—	—	—	93.75	93.75	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—IV								
10	families that use milk daily	12.50	6.25	25.00	18.75	25.00	6.25	25.00	50.00
11	families that use milk in the cheap season daily	25.00	12.50	25.00	75.00	25.00	18.75	25.00	37.50
12	families that use mik on holidays	56.25	75.00	12.50	6.25	50.00	50.00	50.00	12.50
13	families that seldom procure milk	6.25	6.25	37.50	—	—	25.00	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—V								
14	families that use sugar or sweetmeats when they please	25.00	12.50	18.75	12.50	3.13	12.50	—	(200)
15	families that use sugar in the cheap season only	—	—	—	18.75	3.12	18.75	25.00	12.50
16	families that procure them on holidays	75.00	87.50	81.25	68.75	93.75	68.75	75.00	87.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(56) TABLE No. 11 *An estimate of the manner in which people of the District of Puraniya are fed*—contd.

sl. no.	classification of families by consumption type	Dulalgunj	Nehnagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliyachak	Gorguribah	Manihari
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	[*Part—VI*]								
17	families that use daily pulse for curry	much used	25.00	12.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	much used	75.00
18	families that use pulse for curry frequently	but a statement was	75.00	12.50	25.00	37.50	37.50	but a statement was	25.00
19	families that use pulse for curry seldom	neglected	—	75.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	neglected	—
	[all		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00]
	Part—VI								
20	families that use cultivated vegetables daily	75.00	25.00	12.50	50.00	75.00	50.00	75.00	25.00
21	families that use cultivated vegetables often	25.00	25.00	12.50	37.50	18.75	6.25	—	25.00
22	families that use cultivated vegetable seldom		50.00	75.00	12.50	6.25	43.75	25.00	50.00
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—VIII								
23	families that can afford to purchase foreign spicerice sometimes or always	(200)	—	12.50	87.50	75.00	25.00	(100)	25.00
23.1	families who cannot afford	—	—	87.50	12.50	25.00	75.00	—	75.00
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—IX								
24	families that procure oil in abundance	12.50	25.00	12.50	50.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	(200)
25	families that have a moderate allowance of oil	18.75	25.00	18.75	37.50	12.50	12.50	37.50	25.00
26	families that procure oil scantily	43.75	50.00	62.50	12.50	62.50	75.00	50.00	75.00
27	families that procure oil only occasionally	25.00	—	6.25	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—X								
28	families that have salt in abundance	12.50	12.50	12.50	50.00	50.00	25.00	50.00	50.00
29	families that procure a stinted allowance of salt	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
30	families that procure a scantily allowance of salt	25.00	—	50.00	12.50	—	25.00	—	—
31	families that procure salt in very small quantities	25.00	50.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[total families	21,861	27,226	18,048	19,481	20,980	19,481	17,115	28,447]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(57) TABLE No. 12 *An estimate of the extent to which the people of the District of Puraniya indulge in various intoxicating substances*—contd.

sl. no.	classification of persons by type of addiction	Haveli	Dangr khora	Gond-wara	Dham daha	Dimi-ya	Mati-yari	Ara-riya	Baha-dur-gunj	Udh-rail	Krishna-gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Part-I										
1	men who are addicted to tari . .	12.50	(50)	75.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	men who are addicted to liquor .	12.50	50.00	37.50	37.50	15.62	25.00	25.00	25.00	62.50	25.00
3	men who use opium . . .	12.50	(500)	6.25	(200)	6.25	(100)	(100)	(100)	—	(200)
4	men who smoke ganja . .	12.50	6.25	12.50	12.50	25.00	(500)	6.25	3.13	(50)	3.13
5	men who use siddhi . . .	(1200)	(100)	—	(200)	(500)	—	—	—	—	—
6	men who use charas . . .	(200)	—	—	—	(1000)	—	—	—	—	—
	Part-II										
7	men who smoke prepared tobacco in abundance	93.75	93.75	93.75	93.75	87.50	75.00	87.50	93.75	50.00	87.50
8	men who smoke abundance of tobacco partly prepared partly unprepared	—	—	—	—	—	18.75	—	6.25	50.00	12.50
9	men who cannot smoke abundance of any kind of tobacco or who reject its use	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	12.50	6.25	12.50	very few	very few	very few
	Part III										
10	women who smoke prepared tobacco	62.50	25.00	37.50	18.75	37.50	few	few	3.13	few	few
11	men who chew tobacco . .	6.25	25.00	12.50	6.25	93.75	6.25	12.50	—	—	few
12	women who chew tobacco . .	6.25	25.00	18.75	25.00	93.75	6.25	12.50	—	—	few
13	men who use snuff . . .	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	25.00	few	3.13	few	few	few
	Part—IV										
14	men and women who have bettle in abundance	75.00	62.50	50.00	62.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	37.50	25.00	12.50
15	men and women who are stinted in bettle	12.50	31.25	25.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	—	50.00	50.00	75.00
16	men and women who seldom purchased bettle	12.50	6.25	25.00	12.50	25.00	—	50.00	12.50	25.00	12.50
	[population	154,000	184,000	157,000	260,000	142,000	166,000	142,000	262,000	176,500	246,000]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(57) TABLE No. (12) *An estimate of the extent to which the people of the District of Puraniya indulge in various intoxicating substances*—concld.

sl. no.	classification of persons by type of addiction	Dulalgunj	Nehnagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliyachak	Gorguribah	Monihari
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Parr—I								
1	men who are addicted to tari .	—	—	—	—	(100)	12.50	—	(50)
2	men who are addicted to liquor .	25.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	3.13	25.00	25.00	25.00
3	men who use opium . . .	(200)	(10)	(6)	(100)	(10)	—	(20)	6.25
4	men who smoke ganja . . .	(200)	6.25	(50)	12.50	3.13	12.50	6.25	25.00
5	men who use siddhi . . .	(100)	(20)	(40)	—	—	(400)	(20)	—
6	men who use charas . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part—II								
7	men who smoke prepared tobacco in abundance	87.50	50.00	12.50	75.00	whole	93.75	93.75	93.75
8	men who smoke abundance of tobacco partly prepared partly unprepared	9.37	43.75	81.25	—	—	—	—	—
9	men who cannot smoke abundance of any kind of tobacco or who reject its use	3.13	6.25	6.25	25.00	—	6.25	6.25	6.25
	Part—III								
10	women who smoke prepared tobacco	25.00	12.50	few	—	—	—	6.25	25.00
11	men who chew tobacco . .	few	12.50	few	3.13	—	few	(25)	50.00
12	women who chew tobacco . .	few	12.50	few	3.13	—	few	(25)	12.50
13	men who use snuff . . .	few	few	—	—	—	—	(100)	(400)
	Part—IV								
14	men and women who have bettle in abundance	25.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	50.00
15	men and women who are stinted in bettle	25.00	25.00	12.50	25.00	25.00	37.50	12.50	25.00
16	men and women who seldom purchased bettle	50.00	50.00	62.50	25.00	25.00	37.50	62.50	25.00
	[population	146,000	185,000	96,000	122,880	125,000	98,000	112,000	130,000]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(58) TABLE No. 13 *Estimates of the various kinds of fuel and lamp oil that are used in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.	items	Haveli	Dangrk-hora	Gond-wara	Dham-daha	Dimiya	Matiyari	Arariya	Bahadur-gunj	Udhrail	Krishna-gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Part—I										
1	fire woods	25.00	18.75	12.50	6.25	50.00	25.00	—	12.50	—	—
2	bamboos	6.25	6.25	—	—	—	—	18.75	6.25	25.00	18.75
3	bushes and reeds	—	—	—	31.25	12.50	—	—	6.25	—	—
4	woody stems of cultivated plants such as mulberry indigo cotton & c.	1.56	—	6.25	—	—	—	6.25	—	6.25	6.25
5	straw and hustks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	cowdung	67.19	75.00	81.25	62.50	37.50	75.00	75.00	75.00	68.75	75.00
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—II										
7	mustard seed oil	96.88	93.75	90.62	87.50	75.00	87.50	75.00	75.00	93.75	75.00
8	linseed oil	1.56	—	6.25	6.25	18.75	6.25	23.44	—	—	—
9	seasamum oil	(50)	—	(50)	(100)	(200)	(50)	—	(500)	(50)	—
10	castor oil or that of the recinus	1.56	6.25	3.13	3.13	6.25	6.25	1.56	3.13	—	—
11	oil of saffloer or earthainus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00*	100.00	100.00	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*]

sl. no.	items	Dulal-gunj	Nehnagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliyachak	Gorguribah	Monihari
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Part—I								
1	fire woods	12.50	—	12.50	12.50	50.00	—	50.00	25.00
2	bamboos	12.50	3.13	—	—	12.50	—	—	—
3	bushes and reeds	50.00	—	6.25	87.50	25.00	12.50	43.75	25.00
4	woody stems of cultivated plants such as mulberry, indigo, cotton a & c.	—	—	—	—	12.50	25.00	—	—
5	straw and husks	12.50	96.87	81.25	—	—	—	—	—
6	cowdung	12.50	—	—	—	—	62.50	6.25	50.00
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	Part—II								
7	mustard seed oil	75.00	93.75	whole	93.75	50.00	84.38	75.00	96.88
8	linseed oil	—	—	—	—	43.75	9.38	—	—
9	seasamum oil	(50)	—	—	(400)	(50)	—	—	—
10	castor oil or that of the recinus	—	—	—	1.56	—	—	—	1.56
11	oil of safflower or earthainus	—	—	—	(300)	—	—	—	(450)
	[all	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.00*	100.0*]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(59) TABLE No. 14 *Showing the manner in which the natives of Puraniya are accommodated with attendance and conveyances*

1	2	Haveli 3	Dangrkhora 4	Gondwara 5	Dhamdaha 6	Dimiya 7	Matiyari 8	Araniya 9	Bahadurgunj 10	Udhrail 11	Krishnagunj 12	Dulalgunj 13	Nehnagar 14	Kharwa 15	Bholahat 16	Sibgunj 17	Kaliaychak 18	Gorgoribah 19	Manihari 20	total 21
	Part—I																			
1	tame elephants	10	10	1	2	5	6	1	7	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	50
2	tazi horse	30	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	10	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	67
3	saresa horse	50	30	10	2	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
4	tanggans or ponies	150	40	10	1	40	20	—	150	50	80	—	—	—	25	20	25	—	—	611
5	doasta tanggans	50	30	—	1	20	20	4	20	40	20	30	15	20	—	—	—	20	—	290
6	tatus or ponies	500	200	100	200	—	500	50	50	100	100	100	50	50	200	100	200	200	7	2,707
7	rath or 4 wheeled cow carts	20	—	4	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
8	majholi or raharu 2 wheels riding cow carts or couch	200	10	16	7	200	120	50	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	607
9	palanquins, palki, kharkhariya, mahapa and chaupala	150	20	40	7	120	50	25	100	20	27	100	5	25	100	15	50	40	5	899
	(*Part—II*)																			
10	male free domestic servants, bhandares, khedmutgars or tahaliya	1,000	100	500	100	500	250	100	500	125	100	200	50	50	200	50	100	100	200	4,225
11	female free domestic sevants, chakranis, or dasis	200	5	50	—	300	20	—	—	—	20	—	40	15	—	25	50	100	—	825
12	balams, servants who get only food and raiment called also golams and laundas some plough some are domestics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	2,000	—	—	200	25	—	—	—	2,250
13	slaves entirely domestics	100	100	—	100	—	—	—	200	50	100	—	—	—	100	—	15	—	25	790
14	khawas or slaves partly employed in agriculture partly in service	400	200	200	—	500	300	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,700
15	slaves mostly employed in agriculture	100	100	400	300	2,450	200	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,650

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(60) TABLE No. 15 *Explaining the state of education among the people of the District of Puraniya*

level of education	Haveli	Dangr-khara	Gond-wara	Dham-daha	Dimiya	Mati-yari	Arariya	Bahadur-gunj	Udhrail	Krishna-gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
men capable of keeping common accounts	2,300	500	1,500	350	750	1,400	350	1,500	1,000	1,200
men who can sign their name . .	1,000	1,450	750	3,000	1,200	2,800	1,200	700	950	800
men who can understand the common poetry	200	100	150	200	250	350	50	100	70	100
women who understand the common poetry	50	10	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	—

level of education	Dulalgunj	Nehnagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliyachak	Gorguribah	Monihari	total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
men capable of keeping common accounts	1,550	150	200	3,750	900	350	700	200	18,650
men who can sign their name	50	250	—	250	600	400	1,000	150	16,550
men who can understand the common poetry	—	—	60	—	—	200	—	—	1,830
women who understand the common poetry	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	483

(61) TABLE No. 16 *Explaining the manner in which the cultivated lands of the District of Puraniya are occupied—contd.*

sl. no. of original table	new sl. no.	manner of occupation	area in bigha
1	2	3	4
1	1	houses	129,300
2	2	trees	79,700
3	3	bamboos	37,350
4	4	kitchen gardens	85,000
5	5	vegetable in the fields	7,680
6	6	broadcast summer rice by itself	863,900
7—31	7	broadcast followed by other crops	1,105,300
32	8	transplanted winter rice by itself	1,301,300
33	9	transplanted winter rice followed by khesari among the stubble	99,500
34	10	broadcast winter rice by itself	1,551,260
35-42	11	broadcast followed by other crops	315,125
43	12	broadcast aswini or sati rice by itself	23,300
44-45	13	broadcast followed by other mixed crops	1,100
46	14	spring rice or boro	108,250
47	15	kangni by itself	5,200
48-50	16	tangni followed by other mixed crops	10,950
51	17	china bhadai by itself	25,200
52	18	china jethuya or parod by itself	12,500

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(61) TABLE No. 16 *Explaining the manner in which the cultivated lands of the District of Puraniya are occupied*—contd.

sl. no. of original table	new sl. no.	manner of occupation	area in bigha
1	2	3	4
53	19	china vaisakhi by itself	36,800
54-68	20	china bhadai followed by mixed with other crops	3,225
69	21	maruya by itself	96,050
70-80	22	maruya followed by mixed with other crops	6,425
81	23	bajra by itself	50
82	24	maize by itself	25,900
83-89	25	maize followed by other crops	8,450
90	26	janera by itself	1,630
91	27	kodo by itself	12,300
92-93	28	kodo followed by other crops	600
94	29	kheri or sama by itself	70,350
95-108	30	kheri followed by other crops	35,250
109	31	masur by itself	22,900
110-12	32	masur mixed with other crops	2,100
113	33	field pease maghi by itself	26,000
114	34	field pease vaisakhi by itself	17,750
115	35	field pease mixed with royi sown on the banks of rivers without plough	500
116	36	khesari sown by itself after uncultivated land	44,750
117	37	khesari sown on the banks of rivers without ploughing	4,900
118	38	thakuri by itself	7,650
119	39	maskalai by itself after culture	145,500
120	40	maskalai sown in the mud without culture	107,800
121	41	tulbuti kalai by itself	100
122	42	horimug by itself	1,355
123	43	horimug followed by transplanted winter rice	500
124	44	mahanandi or sehamug after culture	550
125	45	mahanandi or sehamug sown without culture	50
126	46	kulthi by itself	26,700
127	47	moth kalai by itself	280
128	48	maghi arahar by itself	14,725
129	49	maghi arahar mixed with rhetmas	25
130	50	vaisakhi arahar by itself	3,000
131	51	vaisakhi arahar mixed with mashkalai	50
132	52	beet (badam', dhangga or chana) by itself	32,600
133-136	53	beet mixed with other crops	12,825
137	54	kabli beet by itself	1,550
138	55	bora or barbati by itself	60
139	56	barley by itself after regular culture	81,200
140-142	57	barley mixed with other crops	100

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(61) TABLE NO. 16 *Explaining the manner in which the cultivated lands of the District of Puraniya are occupied*—concld.

sl. no. of original table	new sl. No	manner of occupation	area in bigha
1	2	3	4
143	58	wheat by itself	214,400
144	59	wheat mixed with sarisha	2,600
145	60	rhitmas by itself	1,705
146	61	turi by itself	394,000
147	62	purabi or tora by itself	101,800
148	63	tari mixed with safflower	100
149	64	rayi or mustard sown without any previous culture	3,940
150	65	linseed by itself	40,000
151	66	til by itself	1,535
152	67	pata or san patoy a meghlal by itself	30,365
153	68	pata followed by turi	13,850
154	69	amtiya pata or chanadama pata by itself	7,750
155	70	san gorsdn or kasmira by itself	4,335
156	71	bhadai cotton by itself	700
157	72	cotton phalguniyabas by itself	125
158	73	bora bangga cotton by itself	3,400
159	74	bhujari cotton by itself	2,075
160	75	tibhi cotton by itself	760
161-167	76	cotton mixed with other crops	725
168-169	77	turmeric mixed with other crops	75
170	78	turmeric by itself	1,135
171	79	turmeric mixed with recinus	10
172	80	ginger by itself	1,800
173	81	ginger mixed with tibhi cotton recinus and arhar	50
174	82	suthni by itself	75
175	83	suthni mixed with arahar	105
176	84	suthni mixed with tibhi cotton arahar and recinus	—
177	85	carrots by themselves	95
178	86	tobacco by itself	60,190
179	87	tobacco followed by pata	300
180	88	hemp (ganja) by itself	25
181	89	bittle leaf	610
182	90	bittle nut	30
183-185	91	sugarcane with others	52,475
186	92	dhaniya by itself	230
187	93	ajoyar by itself after uncultivated land	135
188	94	ajoyar sown on the bank of river without ploughing	75
189	95	mauri or sangop by itself	210
190	96	methi by itself	95
191	97	kalajira by itself	90
192	98	chandani or randhani by itself	85
193	99	dhamiya mixed with safflower	30
194	100	methi mixed with safflower	10
195	101	kasni by itself	10
196	102	panpeyaj onion by itself	510
197	103	bihari peyaj onion by itself	310
198	104	garlic by itself	395
199	105	indigo by itself or low land phalgunia crop	37,500
200	106	indigo by itself	15,300
201-209	107	indigo mixed with other crops	90,200
210-211	108	safflower mixed with others	300

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(62) TABLE No. 17 *General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Puraniya*

sl. no.		fruit trees, value of fruit in rupees and anas	bamboos cut annually in rupees	vegetables in gardens and fields value in rupees and anas	grain					
					rice			china, kangni, kheri, maneya, maize, kodo bhitmai janera and bajara etc.		
					quanity of mans and sers	value in rupees and annas	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed.	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and annas	quantity remaining for consumption after deducing seed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Haveli	10,500—	3,000—	29,117—13	1,660,700—	664,280—	68,455—	34,325—	11,731—9	761—10
2	Dangrkhora	7,500—	3,000—	26,220—2	1,924,200—	855,199—10	123,721—20	61,260—	22,335—11	783—5
3	Gondwara	8,000—	5,000—	19,954—8	1,952,825—	423,204—4	48,212—20	19,362—20	6,752—13	258—17½
4	Dhamdaha	50,000—	8,000—	25,684—9	2,743,475—	1,103,326—13	146,298—30	503,975—	172,177—	15,575—
5	Dimiya	7,500—	3,600—	18,294—7	1,867,225—	787,281—1	109,068—30	77,587—20	25,796—9	883—12½
6	Matiyari	4,000—	2,625—	18,900—	1,684,100—	723,721—8	72,768—	18,000—	6,000—	375—
7	Arariya	2,000—	3,000—	15,373—4	2,527,400—	986,828—14	101,745—	4,000—	1,333—4	52—20
8	Bahadurgunj	6,000—	12,000—	30,266—10	4,149,500—	1,597,468—3	207,187—20	2,400—	799—15	23—30
9	Udhrail	1,500—	2,500—	9,976—10	2,740,650—	1,053,003—6	126,270—	1,300—	371—6	11—10
10	Krishnágunj	8,000—	5,000—	17,011—10	3,038,825—	1,269,969—15	123,310—	160,475—	53,506—	2,410—
11	Dulalgunj	4,500—	4,000—	10,421—9	1,843,025—	707,288—12	91,836—10	1,350—	476—9	10—
12	Nehnagar	4,000—	5,000—	18,580—	2,498,950—	1,005,926—8	122,865—	56,975—	18,991—10	322—20
13	Khatwa	25,000—	4,500—	9,000—	1,024,500—	383,459—14	51,852—20	900—	379—15	25—
14	Bholahat	42,000—	3,000—	32,566—9	673,525—	269,410—	32,510—	43,850—	16,256—3	450—
15	Sibgunj	10,000—	4,500—	18,858—5	487,712—20	195,085—	29,638—30	32,400—	11,679—12	517—20
16	Kaliyachak	48,000—	4,000—	14,059—15	656,050—	308,951—4	35,356—10	274,000—	95,866—10	4,850—
17	Gorgoribah	7,500—	5,000—	15,125—	7,893,720—	356,700—11	37,766—10	173,317—20	68,036—10	2,553—15
18	Manihari	2,400—	3,600—	13,560—10	201,225—	93,975—5	9,762—20	199,025—	82,240—	3,571—10
	total	248,400—	81,325—	342,971—9	39,567,607—20	12,785,081—	1,538,207—20	1,664,502—20	594,731—8	33,433—10

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(62) TABLE No. 17 *General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.		grain								
		wheat and barley			pulse			sarisha, linseed, til		
		quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Haveli	182,340—	111,059—1	7,775—	104,161—10	52,315—11	4,902—20	131,537—20	130,920—	3,396—10
2	Dangrkhora	127,775—	71,424—4	9,052—20	110,275—	60,151—	6,323—5	193,950—	196,772—12	4,486—10
3	Gondwara	403,600—	218,615—10	19,670—	303,670—25	181,514—5	13,672—25	390,068—30	466,982—12	5,622—38¾
4	Dhamdaha	280,200—	133,135—	34,140—	367,500—	154,130—11	37,362—20	203,331—10	199,722—	4,888—30
5	Dimiya	138,375—	67,608—2	23,197—20	156,088—30	60,322—5	13,011—15	141,837—20	134,724—15	3,165—5
6	Matiyari	42,500—	23,690—6	4,065—	154,600—	69,204—14	8,322—20	66,925—	63,915—	1,798—5
7	Arariya	36,412—20	30,754—15	2,411—10	73,075—	28,378—12	4,322—20	68,612—20	77,583—3	3,015—
8	Bahadurgunj	77,000—	35,000—	4,550—	193,625—	90,058—2	12,407—20	217,400—	217,288—14	8,181—10
9	Udhrali	900—	360—	60—	3,195—	2,030—	122—20	38,870—	38,856—10	1,027—10
10	Krishnagunj	37,250—	21,141—10	2,950—	30,950—	23,049—2	2,007—20	50,437—20	50,408—5	2,555—
11	Dulalgunj	2,875—	1,566—1	207—20	53,800—	31,153—14	3,557—20	217,218—30	217,202—11	7,457—20
12	Nehnagar	77,900—	44,346—10	3,596—10	113,700—	87,520—	6,535—	219,225—	249,302—4	5,778—30
13	Khatwa	13,400—	6,826—10	1,212—20	9,725—	8,150—	676—10	5,450—	6,707—11	165—
14	Bholahat	58,250	30,266—10	6,150—	74,275—	42,683—5	5,124—15	26,275—	34,304—8	607—20
15	Sibgunj	40,250—	18,900—	2,675—	410,125—	230,558—9	14,797—20	32,625—	39,533—11	1,243—2½
16	Kaliyachak	152,000—	88,266—10	18,375—	276,300—	153,794—15	14,877—20	18,037—20	19,474—6	816—10
17	Gorgoribah	219,550—	155,180—	19,870—	151,575—	90,103—15	8,751—10	24,825—	31,376—2	675—
18	Manihari	171,925—	98,783—2	18,305—	500,462—20	292,066—7	26,782—20	89,209—15	113,438—8	1,482—10
	total	2,062,502—20	1,146,924—11	178,262—20	3,087,103—5	1,657,185—15	183,556—20	2,135,835—25	2,288,514—4	56,361—11¼

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(62) TABLE No. 17 *General Abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.		grains		plants for making threads and rope				Plants for smoking and chewing	
		sugarcane		pata and sar		cotton		betle leaf	betlenut
		quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	value in rupees and anas	value in rupees and anas
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Haveli	48,000—	96,000—	7,975—	8,766—10	2,443—30	9,775—	18,000—	300—
2	Dangrkhora	20,000—	32,000—	2,625—	3,559—9	1,575—	6,300—	15,000—	—
3	Gondwara	—	—	15,825—	19,342—13	1,059—15	4,120—13	9,000—	—
4	Dhamdaha	—	—	850—	1,933—5	562—20	2,250—	15,000—	—
5	Dimiya	6,000—	12,000—	107—20	166—10	138—30	555—	7,500—	—
6	Matiyari	12,000—	24,000—	19,850—	20,406—10	450—	1,800—	—	—
7	Arariya	6,000—	12,000—	12,900—	13,800—	—	—	7,500—	—
8	Bahadurgunj	112,200—	179,520—	19,425—	20,091—10	—	—	9,000—	—
9	Udhrail	900—	1,440—	22,300—	20,305—8	—	—	7,500—	375—
10	Krishnagunj	4,000—	6,400—	1,725—	1,694—6	—	—	4,500	—
11	Dulalgunj	91,000—	145,600—	15,412—20	17,079— 2	—	—	6,000—	—
12	Nehnagar	6,000—	9,600—	21,400—	25,150—	—	—	13,500—	—
13	Khatwa	10,000—	20,000—	1,762—20	2,175—	—	—	3,000—	—
14	Bholahat	400—	800—	3,900—	4,500—	7,700—	30,800—	21,000—	—
15	Sibgunj	—	250—	925—	1,710—11	3,825—	15,300—	6,000—	—
16	Kaliyachak	7,500—	10,000—	4,237—20	4,600—	1,050—	4,000—	7,500—	—
17	Gorgoribah	—	—	6,000—	6,000—	2,287—20	9,150—	30,000—	—
18	Manihari	125—	250—	600—	714—2	1,225—	4,900—	3,000—	—
	total	324,125—	549,860—	157,820—	171,996—	22,316—35	88,950—13	183,000—	675—

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(62) TABLE No. 17 *General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.		plants for smoking and chewing				plants used for dying				
		tobacco		ganja		indigo			safflower flower	
						plants	seed			
		quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	value in rupees and anas	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	Haveli	75,000—	100,000—	—	—	39,300—	2,050—	8,200—	—	—
2	Dangrkhora	28,000—	37,333—5	—	—	19,000—	1,687—20	6,750—	—	—
3	Gondwara	26,000—	52,000—	150—	2,000—	25,000—	3,000—	8,000—	13—5	141—10
4	Dhamdaha	4,020 —	5,360—	—	—	3,750—	525—	1,750—	3—5	31—4
5	Dimiya	6,300—	10,080—	—	—	1,725—	175—	466—10	—	—
6	Matiyari	7,000—	9,333—5	—	—	5,900—	562—20	1,875—	—	—
7	Arariya	14,000—	18,666—10	—	—	4,000—	400—	1,600—	—	—
8	Bahadurgunj	10,000—	16,000—	—	—	9,375—	687—20	1,833—5	—	—
9	Udhrail	1,500—	2,000—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Krishnagunj	700—	1,120—	—	—	3,950—	250—	1,000—	—	—
11	Dulalgunj	2,000—	4,000—	—	—	7,500—	600—	2,400—	—	—
12	Nehnagar	25,800—	34,400—	—	—	2,750—	137—20	550—	—	—
13	Khatwa	600—	960—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Bholahat	400—	800—	—	—	21,400—	1,750—	5,384—10	—	—
15	Sibgunj	275—	440—	—	—	26,300—	2,000—	8,000—	—	—
16	Kaliyachak	3,500—	5,600—	—	—	7,800—	412—20	1,650—	10—	100—
17	Gorgoribah	—	—	—	—	35,150	2,062—20	8,250—	5—	50—
18	Manihari	3,125—	5,000—	—	—	16,950	1,375—	4,230—11	30—	300
	total	208,220—	303,093—4	150—	2,000—	229,850—	17,675—	61,940—4	61—10	622—14

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(62) TABLE No 17 *General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Puraniya*—concld.

sl. no.		plants used for dying	plants for rearing silk warm		medicine			motha	total value of each thanah
		safflower	tutor mulberry	recinus					
		value in rupees and anas	value in rupees and anas	value in rupees and anas	quantity of mans and sers	value in rupees and anas	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed	value in rupees and anas	
1	2	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1	Haveli	—	—	2,500—	—	—	—	100—	1,295,865—12
2	Dangrkhora	—	—	700—	—	—	—	—	1,363,246—5
3	Gondwara	120—12	—	375—	27—20	70—	—15	—	1,450,195—4
4	Dhamdaha	25—	—	75—	—	—	—	—	1,876,350—10
5	Dimiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,137,620—11
6	Matiyari	—	—	500—	—	—	—	600—	976,471—11
7	Arariya	—	—	—	—	—	—	500—	1,193,318—14
8	Bahadurgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,224,701—11
9	Udhrail	—	—	1,000—	—	—	—	—	1,41,218—8
10	Krishnagunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	250—	1,467,001—
11	Dulalgunj	—	—	—	20	32—	—10	—	1,159,220—10
12	Nehnagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,519,617—
13	Khatwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470,159—2
14	Bholahat	—	90,000—	—	100—	200—	2—20	—	645,371—13
15	Sibgunj	—	112,500—	—	25—	25—	—30	—	69,641—
16	Kaliyachak	50—	150,000—	—	25—	25—	1—	—	923,738—12
17	Gorgoribah	25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	817,647—6
18	Manihari	187—8	—	210—	—	—	—	—	735,806—5
	total	408—4	352,500—	5,360—	197—20	352—	4—35	1,450—	21,097,192—6

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(63) TABLE No. 18 *Estimate of the livestock in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.		Haveli		Dangrkhora		Gondwara		Dhamdaha		Dimiya		Matiyari	
		number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	bulls reserved for breeding	100	1,200	600	9,000	600	7,200	300	3,600	200	3,000	500	7,000
2	bulls wrought in the plough	1,000	4,000	1,000	4,500	1,000	4,500	2,000	9,000	1,500	11,250	500	3,500
3	oxen used in wheel carriage	500	7,500	20	320	40	480	14	168	400	6,000	40	800
4	oxen used in carts	1,200	11,400	1,000	12,000	200	2,200	100	1,200	800	12,000	450	5,400
5	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to traders	6,700	51,925	800	4,000	1,000	8,500	2,000	16,000	2,000	24,000	2,800	23,800
6	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to farmers	2,550	19,762	200	1,000	500	4,250	1,000	8,000	—	—	1,000	8,500
7	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to the high caste	750	5,812	1,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	4,250
8	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads	—	—	—	—	100	800	—	—	500	5,500	500	3,250
9	oxen used in machinery	800	2,400	500	2,250	300	900	400	1,600	400	2,000	800	3,200
10	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the high caste	16,800	58,800	17,000	85,000	6,000	30,000	29,000	159,500	14,000	98,000	12,400	80,600
11	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the tradesmen	3,300	11,550	8,500	42,500	3,000	15,000	8,000	44,000	7,000	49,000	6,200	40,300
12	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to more farmers	34,000	119,000	43,200	216,000	38,400	192,000	56,600	311,300	32,500	227,500	30,400	197,600
13	cows belonging to the high castes	18,500	74,000	14,000	70,000	7,600	38,000	22,000	132,000	15,000	90,000	13,000	78,000
14	cows belonging to tradesmen	18,500	74,000	14,000	70,000	11,400	57,000	10,000	60,000	14,800	88,800	25,000	150,00
15	cows belonging to farmers	13,000	52,000	28,000	140,000	42,000	210,000	58,000	348,000	29,000	174,000	17,000	102,000
16	cows wrought in the plough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	500
17	young cattles	no estimate	no estimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	old cattles	no. est.	no est.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	buffaloes young and old	9,000	75,000	4,500	45,000	1,500	15,000	12,000	104,000	12,000	112,000	15,000	160,000
20	goats young females	5,000	5,000	10,000	7,500	3,000	2,250	20,000	10,000	16,000	8,000	6,000	3,000
21	sheep growns	5,000	4,000	500	250	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	8,000	4,000
22	sheep or garoo	—	—	4,000	2,800	—	—	1,000	400	8,000	4,000	—	—
23	sivine total	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500	2,500	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,750	6,000	7,500
24	horses preserved for carrying loads	300	1,650	500	2,750	300	1,500	25	100	400	1,600	800	5,200

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(63) TABLE No 18 *Estimate of the livestock in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.		Arariya		Bahadurgunj		Udhrail		Krishnagunj		Dulalgunj		Nehnagar	
		number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	bulls reserved for breeding	390	1,950	700	2,100	1,000	2,500	800	2,000	600	2,100	50	1,250
2	bulls wrought in the plough	500	1,750	400	800	50	100	200	500	200	600	5,000	15,000
3	oxen used in wheel carriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	270	—	—	—	—
4	oxen used in carts	50	650	400	4,400	10	80	180	1,260	50	400	—	—
5	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to traders	500	2,500	2,000	14,000	750	4,500	2,500	14,375	1,700	8,925	750	975
6	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to farmers	100	500	1,000	7,000	200	1,200	—	—	200	1,050	30	195
7	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to the high castes	100	500	100	700	50	300	—	—	100	525	20	130
8	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads	200	1,000	500	2,500	100	450	500	2,125	300	1,200	50	200
9	oxen used in machinery	200	600	200	600	150	375	300	900	250	750	400	1,200
10	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the high caste	16,000	80,000	15,000	75,000	9,000	31,500	20,000	85,000	10,000	37,500	6,000	21,000
11	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the tradesmen	8,000	40,000	12,000	60,000	6,000	21,000	10,000	42,500	4,000	15,000	5,000	17,500
12	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to more farmers	38,400	192,000	82,300	411,500	33,000	115,500	50,800	215,900	40,600	152,250	29,900	104,650
13	cows belonging to the high castes	8,000	40,000	20,000	110,000	7,500	30,000	10,000	50,000	7,000	24,500	8,000	32,000
14	cows belonging to tradesmen	12,000	60,000	25,000	137,500	9,000	36,000	15,000	75,000	5,000	17,500	7,000	28,000
15	cows belonging to farmers	30,000	150,000	39,000	214,500	10,000	40,000	45,000	250,000	36,000	126,000	15,000	60,000
16	cows wrought in the plough	200	500	7,350	18,375	26,500	59,625	500	1,500	—	—	23,000	46,000
17	young cattles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	old cattles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	buffaloes young and old	3,000	25,000	3,750	27,500	450	4,500	3,000	18,000	3,000	20,000	300	2,700
20	goats, young, females	2,500	1,250	5,000	2,500	3,000	1,125	2,500	937	4,000	1,250	1,000	375
21	sheep grown	500	250	1,500	750	400	150	1,000	375	500	200	100	50
22	sheep or garoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	sivine total	1,000	750	2,000	2,000	500	375	500	500	1,000	500	1,500	750
24	horses preserved for carrying loads	200	900	300	2,250	10	75	300	1,350	300	2,100	—	—

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(63) TABLE NO. 18 *Estimate of the livestock in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.		Kharwa		Bholahat		Sibgunj		Kaliyachak		Gorguribah		Manihari	
		number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value	number of cattles	total value
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	bulls reserved for breeding	400	1,600	100	200	100	—	10	—	100	500	200	1,000
2	bulls wrought in the plough	2,000	7,000	1,550	2,325	500	1,000	3,700	14,800	1,000	4,000	300	1,200
3	oxen used in wheel carriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	oxen used in carts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	666
5	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to traders	50	375	450	1,800	200	1,300	1,750	14,000	1,200	10,800	600	4,800
6	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to farmers	—	—	60	240	—	—	250	2,000	200	1,800	—	—
7	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to the high castes	—	—	40	160	—	—	—	—	100	900	—	—
8	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads	50	250	—	—	400	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	oxen used in machinery	150	600	300	1,050	200	700	150	525	200	800	250	1,000
10	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the high caste	4,000	18,000	2,500	7,500	2,600	10,400	3,600	14,400	10,000	40,000	12,000	54,000
11	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the tradesmen	3,600	16,200	2,300	6,900	1,600	6,400	3,000	12,000	4,000	11,000	6,000	27,000
12	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to more farmers	18,000	81,000	20,000	60,000	23,300	93,200	21,000	84,000	21,900	87,600	24,700	111,150
13	cows belonging to the high castes	2,000	10,000	4,000	14,000	4,000	18,000	4,000	16,000	9,000	40,500	6,000	33,000
14	cows belonging to tradesmen	3,500	17,500	5,000	17,500	7,000	34,200	5,000	20,000	5,000	22,500	4,000	22,000
15	cows belonging to farmers	15,000	75,000	15,000	52,500	19,000	85,500	21,000	84,000	18,000	81,000	7,500	41,250
16	cows wrought in the plough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	young cattles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	old cattles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	buffaloes young and old	150	1,500	300	2,200	225	2,700	300	3,600	1,000	13,000	1,000	15,000
20	goats, young, females	700	350	1,800	500	1,000	750	2,000	1,500	3,000	2,250	3,000	2,250
21	sheep grown	200	100	400	200	500	250	500	375	50	37	200	100
22	sheep or garoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	sivine total	200	150	200	200	100	100	100	100	500	500	1,000	750
24	horses preserved for carrying loads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	220

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(63) TABLE NO. 18 *Estimate of the livestock in the District of Puraniya*—concld.

sl. no.		total number of cattles	total value
1	2	39	40
1	bulls reserved for breeding	6,660	46,220
2	bulls wrought in the plough	22,400	85,825
3	oxen used in wheel carriage	1,034	15,538
4	oxen used in carts	4,500	51,656
5	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to traders	27,150 [27,750]	206,575
6	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to farmers	9,290 [7,290]	79,497 [55,497]
7	oxen used for carrying back loads belonging to the high caste	2,760	18,277
8	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads	3,200	19,675
9	oxen used in machinery	5,950	21,450
10	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the high caste	205,900	986,200
11	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the tradesmen	101,500	477,850
12	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to more farmers	639,000	2,972,150
13	cows belonging to the high castes	179,600	900,000
14	cows belonging to tradesmen	196,200	987,500
15	cows belonging to farmers	457,500	1,831,250 [2,285,750]
16	cows wrought in the plough	57,750	126,500
17	young cattles	—	—
18	old cattles	—	—
19	buffaloes young and old	70,475	646,700
20	goats young females	88,700	50,787
21	sheep grown	21,350	12,087
22	sheep or garoo	13,000	7,200
23	sivine total	34,100	31,425
24	horses preserved for carrying loads	3,475	19,695
			9,576,037 [10,024,537]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(64) TABLE No. 19 *Estimate of the quantity and value of milk procured annually in Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.	name of the thanahs	cows not wrought in the plough						cows wrought in the plough					
		total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each cow	total milk in mans	price of the milk in sers	total value of milk in rupees	total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each cow	total milk in mans	price of the milk in sers	total value of milk in rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Haveli	50,000	25,000	120	75,000	35	85,714	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Dangrkhora	56,000	28,000	140	98,000	40	98,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Gondwara	62,000	31,000	135	104,625	40	104,625	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Dhamdaha	90,000	45,000	130	146,250	40	146,250	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Dimiya	58,800	29,400	90	66,150	36	73,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Matiyari	55,000	27,500	110	75,625	40	75,625	200	25	45	28	—	28
7	Araryia	50,000	25,000	130	81,250	40	81,250	200	25	45	28	—	28
8	Bahadurgunj	85,000	42,500	136	144,500	40	144,500	7,350	1,000	50	1,250	—	1,250
9	Udhrail	26,500	13,250	130	43,062	40	43,062	26,500	3,000	40	3,000	—	3,000
10	Krishnagunj	70,000	35,000	120	105,000	30	140,000	500	80	40	80	—	106
11	Dulalgunj	48,000	24,000	140	84,000	40	84,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Nehnagar	30,000	15,000	140	52,500	40	52,500	23,000	2,700	40	2,700	—	2,700
13	Kharwa	20,500	10,250	140	35,875	40	35,875	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Bholahat	24,000	12,000	140	42,000	25	67,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Sibgunj	30,000	15,000	125	46,875	35	53,571	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Kaliyachak	30,000	15,000	125	46,875	30	62,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Gorguribah	32,000	16,000	125	50,000	35	57,143	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Manihari	17,500	8,750	160	35,000	40	35,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	835,300	417,650		1,332,587		1,440,315	57,750	6,830		7,086	—	7,112

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(64) TABLE No. 19 *Estimate of the quantity and value of milk procured annualy in Puraniya*—concld.

sl. no.	name of the thanahs	buffaloes						total	
		total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each buffaloe	total milk in mans	price of the milk in lrs.	total value of milk in rupees	total milk in maas	total value of milk in rupees
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Haveli	9,000	3,000	260	19,500	40	19,500	94,500	105,214
2	Dangrkhora	4,500	1,500	240	10,500	40	10,500	108,500	108,500
3	Gondwara	1,500	500	300	3,750	40	3,750	108,375	108,375
4	Dhmdaha	12,000	4,000	300	30,000	40	30,000	176,250	176,250
5	Dimiya	12,000	4,000	300	30,000	40	30,000	96,150	103,500
6	Matiyari	15,000	5,000	300	37,500	40	37,500	113,153	113,153
7	Arariya	3,000	1,000	320	8,000	40	8,000	89,278	89,278
8	Bahadurgunj	3,700	1,250	280	8,750	32	10,937	154,500	56,687
9	Udhrail	450	150	275	1,031	32	1,289	47,093	47,351
10	Krishnagunj	3,000	1,000	300	7,500	30	10,000	112,580	150,106
11	Dulalgunj	3,000	1,000	300	7,500	40	7,500	91,500	91,500
12	Nehnagar	300	100	280	700	40	700	55,900	55,900
13	Kharwa	150	50	240	300	40	300	36,175	36,175
14	Bholahat	300	100	270	675	30	900	42,675	68,100
15	Sibgunj	225	75	270	506	30	675	47,381	54,246
16	Kaliyachak	300	100	270	675	30	900	47,550	63,400
17	Gorguribah	1,500	500	300	3,750	40	3,750	53,750	60,893
18	Manihari	1,500	500	300	3,750	40	3,750	38,750	38,750
	total	71,425	23,825		174,387		179,951	1,514,060	1,627,378

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(65) TABLE NO. 20 *Estimate of the proportion of land rented by different classes of tenancy and the proportion of plough held by their owners or men of their family, by those who cultivate for a share and by their servants or slaves*—contd.

sl. no.	[rent payers by type]	Haveli	Dangrkhora	Godwara	Dhamdaha	Dimiya	Matiyari	Arariya	Bahadurgunj	Udhrail
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	[*Part-I*]									
1	rent paid by high castes .	31.25	18.75	12.50	25.00	37.50	25.00	25.00	31.25	12.50
2	rent paid by tradesmen .	9.37	12.50	7.81	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	6.25	3.12
3	rent paid by ploughmen .	59.38	68.75	79.69	62.50	50.00	62.50	62.50	62.50	84.38
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[*Part-II*]									
4	ploughs held by persons who rent land	37.50	62.50	51.56	65.64	46.87	50.00	75.00	50.00	25.00
5	ploughs held by those who cultivate for a share . . .	25.00	28.14	6.25	3.12	3.12	12.50	18.76	31.25	56.25
6	ploughs held by servants or slaves	12.50	3.12	25.00	25.00	15.63	3.12	3.12	12.50	6.25
7	ploughs held by under tenant	6.25	3.12	—	—	—	—	3.12	6.25	12.50
8	ploughs held by alhoyara servant	18.75	3.12	12.50	3.12	34.38	34.38	—	—	—
9	ploughs held by Bahaniya .	—	—	4.69	3.12	—	—	—	—	—
	[all . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[*Part-III*]									
10	proportion of rent farmed .	96.88	98.44	whole	whole	whole	62.50	98.44	96.88	93.75
11	proportion of rent collected by stewards . . .	3.12	1.56	—	—	—	37.50	1.56	3.12	6.25
	[all . . .	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

65) TABLE No. 20 *Estimate of the proportion of land rented by different classes of tenancy and the proportion of plough held by their owners or men of their family, by those who cultivate for a share and by their servants or slaves*—concld.

sl. no.	[rent payers by type]	Krishna-gunj	Dulalgunj	Nehnagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliachak	Gorguribari	Manihari	total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	[*Part-I*]										
1	rent paid by high castes	25.00	15.63	6.25	12.50	25.00	25.00	12.50	25.00	31.25	22.39
2	rent paid by tradesmen . . .	*6.25*	*7.71*	*12.50*	*37.50*	*25.00*	*12.50*	*12.50*	*12.50*	*6.25*	*11.46*
3	rent paid by ploughmen . . .	68.75	76.66	81.25	50.00	50.00	62.50	75.00	62.50	62.50	66.15
	[all . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[*Part-II*]										
4	ploughs held by persons who rent land	12.50	37.50	56.25	9.38	43.75	25.00	28.12	50.00	50.00	44.28
5	ploughs held by those who cultivate for a share .	62.50	50.00	25.00	50.00	49.22	25.00	25.00	25.00	12.50	28.12
6	ploughs held by servants or slaves .	12.50	12.50	12.50	40.62	6.25	37.50	—	25.00	31.25	15.10
7	ploughs held by under tenant . .	12.50	—	6.25	—	0.78	12.50	46.88	—	—	5.73
8	ploughs held by alhoyara servant .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.25	6.25
9	ploughs held by Bhaniya . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[*Part III*]										
10	proportion of rent farmed . .	96.88	87.50	87.50	50.00	75.00	75.00	6.25	75.00	62.50	85.42
11	proportion of rent collected by stewards	3.12	12.50	12.50	50.00	25.00	25.00	93.75	25.00	37.50	14.58
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(66) TABLE No. 21 *Proportion of cattle required for each plough in the different divisions in the District of Puraniya* –contd.

	Haveli	Dangr-khora	Gond-wara	Dhamia-ha	Dimiya	Mati-yari	Araiya	Bahadur-gunj	Udhrail	Krishna-gunj	Dulal-gunj	Nehnagar	Khar-wa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ploughs with 2 cattle	3.12	9.38	—	—	—	25.00	12.50	87.50	almost whole	almost whole	6.25	37.50	6.25
ploughs with 4 cattle	28.13	21.87	6.25	very few	50·00	50.00	50.00	12.50	very few	100.00	93.75	37.50	93.75
ploughs with 5 cattle	—	—	—	—	18.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ploughs with 6 cattle	68.75	68.75	93.75	almost whole	31.25	25.00	37.50	—	—	—	—	25.00	—

(66) TABLE No. 21 *Proportion of cattle required for each plough in the different divisions in the District of Puraniya*—concld.

	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kaliachack	Gorguribah	Manihari	average
	15	16	17	18	19	20
ploughs with 2 cattle	75.00	50.00	50.00	—	6.25	51.50
ploughs with 4 cattle	25.00	—	50.00	almost whole	37.50	26.10
ploughs with 5 cattle	—	—	—	—	—	0.70
ploughs with 6 cattle	—	50.00	—	—	56.25	21.70

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(67) TABLE No. 22 *Estimate of the number of artists in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.	[name of the artist]	Haveli	Dangr khora	Gond-wara	Dham-daha	Dimiya	Matiyari	Arariya	Bahadur-gunj	Udhrail	Krishna gunj	Dulal-gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Painter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Bai or Dancing girls	25	1	4	—	10	—	2	2	2	10	—
3	Bhaktya	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
4	Natyakali	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Natuya	10	50	25	5	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kalidamaniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Balwai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Sung or Monggal Chandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Sung of Bishahari	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	7	10
10	Sung Kirtaniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	7	20	40
11	Bhajaniya Kirtaniya	10	—	10	125	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
12	Pirargayans	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
13	Badyakar or Bajaniya and Tasawaleh	307	300	250	155	350	225	100	200	100	202	400
14	Nahabat Khanah	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Bajikar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
16	Washermen	400	100	150	100	175	100	25	25	11	200	50
17	Shal washermen	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Taylor	50	5	15	20	20	5	10	10	5	40	25
19	Rhemahdoz or Tent maker	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Barber	300	150	400	200	200	150	100	160	40	200	200
21	Missiwaleh	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Redlead maker	15	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Shari or workers in lac	45	10	25	20	13	—	2	—	—	6	—
24	Churigar or preparer of glass bracelets or rings	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Shishahgur	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Sanjkhari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Wooden bed maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Malakar or Mali	50	15	60	40	50	100	10	15	15	25	25
29	Sap or Mat maker	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
30	Nalmat maker	—	—	200	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
31	Gharami	1000	—	100	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Dom and Dharkar bamboo furniturer	100	170	50	84	65	27	40	100	35	100	125
33	Paper maker	15	5	5	—	—	—	—	10	1	10	2
34	Book Binder	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Shoe maker	100	120	100	150	110	100	35	20	1	25	100
36	Dabgar or leather bag maker	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Music instrument maker	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
38	Mushbaz	10	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Guddiwaleh or Paper Kite maker	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Mewhalohi	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Charcoal ball maker	15	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	20
42	Preparer of Tobacco	100	—	100	—	1	—	3	—	4	5	—
43	Distillers	6	5	3	1	1	2	2	15	10	10	7
44	Padi or Tapewalleh	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	Teli or Oilmakers	400	200	200	200	200	400	100	100	100	150	100
46	Gowala or Dahiyar	600	250	200	75	200	500	15	200	25	200	100
47	Mayra	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
48	Halwai or Sweetmeat maker	25	40	50	20	200	25	10	—	—	10	1

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(67) TABLE No. 22 *Estimate of the number of artists in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.	(Name of the artist)	Nehmagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibganj	Kaliachack	Gorguribah	Manihari	Total
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	29	20	21
1	Painter	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
2	Bai or Dancing girls	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	57
3	Bhaktya	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
4	Natyakali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
5	Netuya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
6	Kalaidamaniya	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7	Balwai	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	50
8	Sung of Monggal Chandi	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
9	Sung of Bishahari	10	8	8	1	—	4	—	88
10	Sung Kirtaniya	12	5	4	10	15	—	—	138
11	Bhajaniya Kirtaniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	360
12	Pirargayans	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
13	Badyakar or Bajaniya and Tasawaleh	200	200	200	50	300	200	100	3,839
14	Nahabat Khanah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
15	Bajikar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16	Washermen	40	30	125	100	100	100	40	1,871
17	Shal washermen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
18	Taylor	4	—	10	5	4	10	5	243
19	Rhemahdoz or Tent maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20	Barber	100	50	200	150	200	200	100	3,100
21	Missiwaleh	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	17
22	Redlead maker	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	35
23	Shari or workers in lac	—	—	25	25	20	25	5	221
24	Churigar or preparer of glass bracelets or rings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
25	Shishahgur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
26	Sanjkhari	—	—	60	10	4	—	—	74
27	Wooden bed maker	—	4	7	14	—	—	—	25
28	Malakar or Mali	30	10	25	10	50	25	7	562
29	Sap or Mat maker	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
30	Nalmat maker	—	—	40	—	2	100	400	812
31	Gharami	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,125
32	Dom and Dharkar, bamboo furniturer	200	15	78	20	20	40	20	1,289
33	Paper maker	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	65
34	Book binder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35	Shoe maker	15	12	100	100	150	70	30	1,338
36	Dabgar or leather bag maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
37	Music instrument maker	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
38	Mushbaz	—	1	8	—	4	1	—	29
39	Guddiwaleh or Paper Kite maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
40	Mewhalohi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
41	Charcoal ball maker	5	5	10	—	—	3	—	71
42	Preparer of Tobacco	10	3	200	15	5	50	2	498
43	Distillers	7	4	5	4	5	7	4	98
44	Padi or Tapewalleh	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	9
45	Teli or Oil makers	100	75	150	100	100	125	100	2,900
46	Gowala or Dahiyar	100	50	125	100	100	100	200	3,140
47	Mayra	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
48	Halwai or Sweetmeat maker	—	30	50	15	25	50	15	566

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(67) TABLE No. 22 *Estimate of the number of artists in the District of Puraniya*—contd.

sl. no.	[name of the artist]	Haveli	Dangr-khora	Gond-wara	Dham-daha	Dimiya	Maniyari	Arariya	Bahadur-gunj	Udhrail	Krishna-gunj	Dulal-gunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
49	Bhujari or Bharbhunas	100	15	100	50	200	25	—	50	30	100	50
50	Mods, Mayadapisa and Bilhan	11	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	4	—
51	Bread maker or Nanwai	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	Butcher	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
53	Butcher who sells sheep and goats meat	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
54	Bawarchi	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	Carpenter	50	200	100	1	15	20	—	10	5	15	50
56	Arahkush or Sawer	2	—	10	—	100	—	—	10	—	10	200
57	Thangdkar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	Pot makers or Kumar	200	200	175	150	150	60	25	125	20	50	150
59	Image maker	11	10	4	—	10	2	4	—	7	—	10
60	Brick maker	50	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	Rajmistri	100	2	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	Chunam maker	50	30	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	50	—
63	Stone cutter	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—
64	Sonar or Goldsmith	70	100	50	30	100	40	15	10	15	100	100
65	Kasera and Thatera	35	40	85	13	60	40	8	7	—	30	25
66	Bidri	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
67	Bako or Kangtihara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	Naychahband	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
69	Nariyali hokka	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
70	Lohar or Kamar	150	5	50	100	160	70	50	30	10	200	60
71	Sikulgur	10	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
72	Dhamari	100	—	—	—	200	40	25	—	—	2	1
73	Cotton spinner	11,600	18,400	11,800	26,000	7,100	29,000	7,100	16,300	13,300	33,000	18,200
74	Rungrez	30	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
75	Silk weaver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	Silk and Cotton weaver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	Patwar	25	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	Tangti and Jola or cotton weaver	1,000	900	350	600	700	700	255	1,000	325	500	400
79	Buta banwalya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	Sutrunjee weaver	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	Newaigur	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	Gunny weaver	—	25	—	—	—	50	—	2,000	13,300	500	50
83	Chintz maker	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	Blanket weaver	—	45	25	15	60	30	5	12	—	2	20
85	Sugar boiler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	Indigo factories	16	9	6	2	1	3	2	5	—	2	4
87	Salt peter maker	28	100	200	200	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(67) TABLE No. 22 *Estimate of the unmber of artists in the Distrte of Puraniya*—concld.

sl. no.	[name of the artists]	Nehnagar	Kharwa	Bholahat	Sibgunj	Kalıachak	Gorguribach	Manihari	total
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
49	Bhujari or Bharbhunas	12	18	40	25	—	75	3	893
50	Mods, Mayadapisa and Bilhad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
51	Bread maker or Nanwai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
52	Butcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
53	Butcher who sells sheep and goats meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
54	Bawarehi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
55	Carpenter	30	25	100	100	40	—	—	761
56	Arahkush or Sawer	15	4	10	—	4	—	5	370
57	Thangdkar	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	6
58	Pot makers or Kumar	100	15	50	40	40	100	40	1,690
59	Image maker	25	—	20	—	—	—	1	104
60	Brick maker	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	80
61	Rajmistri	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	187
62	Chunam maker	10	—	40	5	—	—	4	299
63	Stone cutter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
64	Sonar or Goldsmith	25	40	50	50	25	100	5	925
65	Kasera and Thatera	5	29	40	20	21	100	16	574
66	Bidri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
67	Bako or Kangtihara	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
68	Naychahband	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	31
69	Nariyali hokka	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	33
70	Lohar or Kamar	50	20	100	40	80	50	25	1,250
71	Sikulgur	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	20
72	Dhamari	2	1	23	5	40	50	50	539
73	Cotton Spinner	23,100	12,000	13,800	12,500	12,200	5,400	16,200	287,000
74	Rungrez	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	37
75	Silk weaver	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	150
76	Silk and Cotton weaver	—	—	6,800	—	150	—	—	6,950
77	Patwar	—	—	5	7	25	—	2	71
78	Tangti and Jola or cotton weaver	1,650	1,600	150	1,350	1,000	925	150	13,555
79	Buta banwalya	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
80	Sutrunjee weaver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
81	Newargur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
82	Gunny weaver.	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,125
83	Chintz maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
84	Blanket weaver	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	234
85	Sugar boiler	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	9
86	Indigo factories	—	—	2	5	2	5	3	67
87	Salt peter maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	550

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(68) TABLE No. 23 *Estimate of the value in Rupees of the exports and imports in the District of Puraniya* contd.

sl. no.	commodities	total	
		export	import
1	2	3	4
1	paddy	150,800	20,800
2	china rice	742,550	111,800
3	thai rice	57,900	4,900
4	wheat	117,050	1,200
5	barley	950	—
6	sarina	150	—
7	madhalat	60,800	—
8	badam	38,050	900
9	matar	31,000	—
10	masur	18,050	—
11	khesari	16,750	—
12	arahar	10,400	850
13	moong	2,400	700
14	sorish of different kind	584,900	3,800
15	linseed or tari	57,950	12,200
16	til	11,400	11,400
17	mustard seed oil	104,600	38,100
18	ghi	72,900	8,250
19	safari	3,650	55,750
20	nariyal hokka	—	1,000
21	nariyal fruit	—	150
22	tobacco	17,900	1,700
23	ganja	—	2,000
24	opium	—	5,000
25	dry ginger	20,600	15,400
26	raw ginger	1,000	—
27	turmeric	3,150	700
28	jute or pata	14,500	625
29	cecoms	550,000	—
30	orange and mangoes	24,550	300
31	tasari goods	76,700	113,085
32	sugar and sakkar	650	23,050
33	gazry	—	32,720
34	mollasses and treacle	—	11,950
35	indigo	866,000	—
36	indigo seed	8,000	—
37	cotton wool	39,650	244,500
38	kapas or Bangga	3,000	28,200
39	kukti kapas	—	200
40	cotton thread	—	12,200
41	Maladehi silk and cotton mixed to the bonaminas and thick in khapi	941,000	3,000
42	silk cloth	42,000	4,000
43	chikta silk cloth	3,000	—
44	tasar cloth	—	1,500
45	shal	—	2,400
46	tush	—	500
47	broad cloth	—	500
48	blankets.	—	1,700
49	carpets	—	600
50	bhat	—	300

1. *Year*—1809-10.
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya.

(68) TABLE No. 23 *Estimate of the value in Rupees of the exports and imports in the District of Puraniya*—concld.

sl. no.	commodities	total	
		exports	imports
1	2	3	4
51	cotton cloth	286,000	19,000
52	chints	—	12,800
53	rhindya	—	1,400
54	satarunji	500	500
55	dhuti	—	500
56	kartilage	—	50
57	gunny mats bags	100,600	11,050
58	rope	—	100
59	honey	—	50
60	red lead	2,400	300
61	bedri vessels	2,000	—
62	brass vessels	6,750	102,250
63	iron mongers	2,000	1,800
64	iron	2,150	84,500
65	lead	—	4,900
66	zinc or dusta	500	7,700
67	tin	2,650	6,900
68	copper	4,000	7,850
69	salt	172,000	722,250
70	sea-salt	3,000	49,700
71	salt petre	10,000	—
72	manihari goods	500	9,300
73	glass ware	—	1,000
74	chank	300	6,036
75	grinding stone	—	500
76	dera or tent	400	—
77	gandhi goods or perfume	—	950
78	shoes	—	600
79	ivory	1,500	1,500
80	brutail or chamar	50	700
81	chumam	—	3,000
82	sal timber	167,000	179,100
83	sisau timber	5,200	6,000
84	saisal timber	400	400
85	canoes	5,000	9,600
86	tungd or parra	500	500
87	wooden furniture	—	2,000
88	elephants	—	600
89	horses	—	1,000
90	ploughs	—	1,000
91	cattles	55,000	1,400
92	buffaloes	6,000	—
93	sheep	1,700	—
94	goats	75	—
95	swine	2,700	—
96	fowls	25	—
97	birds	650	1,250
98	fishes	5,650	—
99	nalmorts	1,650	—
100	tapmorts	200	600

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

5. *Method*—

As in Dinajpur

6. *Explanation*—

[*topographical particulars*]

Since the English Government, a great deal has been annexed to the Moslem Serkar of Puraniya, even as enlarged by the addition of Morang; and this district now contains a portion of Serkars Tajpur, Jennutabad, and Urambar, in the Subah Bengal, and a part of Serkar Mungger in the Subah of Behar. In this district, a more regular system of native officers has been introduced than prevails in either Ronggopur or in Dinajpur. Each division is provided with a Darogah, Munsuf and Kazi, whose jurisdictions are commensurate, and except where otherwise specified these officers always reside at the same place, which is attended with considerable advantage to the subject. Once for all I refer to the General Table particulars concerning these divisions, which it will be unnecessary to repeat. [*General description, housing pattern and urban centres of topographical divisions*]

1. HAVELI PURANIYA

[1. *general description*]

Although the capital of the whole district is situated in this division, which is of great size, no separate officer has been appointed to superintend the police of the town. This division being unusually compact, and the town being centrical, the want of an additional officer does not appear to have produced any considerable neglect or inconvenience.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

Besides Puraniya, Bibigunj, Tamachgunj, Kusbah, Ekamba, Mathar, Ruzigunj, Bellouri or Gopalgunj, Burhidhanghatta, and Bashatthi are small towns in this division; and each may contain from 100 to 200 houses, except Kusba which contains 1,500. No remains of Moslem splendour are to be found near Puraniya although the son of the last Nawab remains on the spot, and has a decent house.

2. THE DIVISION OF SAYEFGUNJ OR DANGRKHORA

[1. *general description*]

This is a large jurisdiction, and would be tolerably compact were not its eastern boundary inextricably mixed with all the adjacent divisions so that even the one which bounds it on the south has a portion thrust beyond its north-east corner. The native officer of police formerly resided at Dangrkhora, in a situation tolerably centrical, although rather too far west and south; but he has since been removed to Sayefgunj, a place within a mile of the western extremity of his jurisdiction and near its south corner.

The western edge of the division is a poor naked sandy country, but is not subject to inundation. In this part of the country the villages are bare, and the huts are huddled together; but there are many plantations of mango trees. By far the greater part, towards the east, is exceedingly low but rich and well cultivated, although it suffers considerably from the depredations of wild animals, that are harboured in the wastes of the territory by which its southern side is bounded.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

Three zemindars of an old family that now claims the succession to the chief part of the district, and one Moslem lady, reside. One of them has a brick house; the houses of the others are thatched, nor has any one a private chapel built of brick. Sayefgunj, including several adjacent hamlets, is a large miserable place containing about 400 houses, which are quite bare and overwhelmed with dust from old channels by which it is surrounded. Motipur, Mahadipur, Bhagawatpur, Kathari, Kusarhat, Arara, Muhammedgunj, Parsagarhi, and Nawabgunj are also places which may be called towns, each containing from 100 to 200 families.

3. THE DIVISION OF GONDWARA

[1. *general description*]

This is a very large territory, but it is tolerably compact and the native officers reside in a convenient situation. The greater part of the Hindus are under the guidance of the Sannyasis called Dasnamis; next to these, thirteen disciples of Nanak Guru have the most numerous flocks. The Goswamis have the very few adherents, but the whole are under one man of the sect (Bhav) of Radhaballabhi.

The villages are in general very bare, and the huts are huddled together without gardens or trees, but the country is overwhelmed with plantations of mango, in general totally neglected. Bamboos are scarce but the country in some parts is adorned with scattered palms (*Borassus* and *Elate*), which are very stately and beautiful. A great extent of this division is overgrown with reeds and stunted Hijal trees, that protect numerous herds of wild buffaloes, hogs, and deer, and to which is few wild elephants resort. These animals are gaining ground on the people, and the numerous plantations that have been deserted are daily giving additional shelter to these enemies of mankind.

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[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

There are two houses belonging to natives that are built of brick. Gondwara, the capital, is a large but scattered and wretched place, containing however three market-places and perhaps 250 houses, but they are separated by waste spaces that are overgrown with trees and bushes, totally wild and uncultivated. Kangrhagola is also a small town, is close built, and may contain 200 houses. Kantanagar is the largest place, and contains about 700 houses. Bhawanipur contains 200 houses.

4. THE DIVISION OF DHAMDAHA

[1. *general description*]

This is an enormous jurisdiction extending about sixty miles from north to south, and the whole very populous. At both extremities it runs out into narrow projections, which might be more conveniently superintended by the Darogahs of the adjacent divisions, were not their jurisdictions already too extensive. It includes a small detached portion of Dimiya, situated at a great distance from the place where the Darogah of that division resides. The capital is exactly at one boundary of the district, but nearly about its middle in respect to length, and the width is nowhere so great as to render the present situation inconvenient; but were some two of the small divisions towards the south-east united, the two enormous divisions west from the Kosi might without additional expense be reduced to a more moderate size, and Bhawanipur, Virnagar and Kusahar would be places very convenient for the residence of the public officers; for although Dhamdaha and Nathpur are very large, neither is conveniently situated, and the latter in particular is placed too far from the frontier of the dominions of Gorkha, which require a constant and vigilant attention.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

In this immense and populous territory there is no dwelling house of brick, but one shop is built in that manner, and one Moslem and three Hindus have private places of worship composed of the same material. Dhamdaha, the capital, is a large place, consisting of huts close-huddled together on the two sides of a small channel, which in the fair season is dry, and falls into the Kosi a little from the town. It consists of two market-places, which are surrounded by about 1,300 houses. Bhawanipur, including Mahadipur, which is adjacent, contains 500 houses. Virnagar is a place of some trade and contains about 250 houses, while it is surrounded at no great distance by Azimgunj, containing 50 houses; Maharajgunj, containing 100 houses; and by Sibgunj and Nawabgunj, in the division of Dimiya, containing about 200 houses; all market-places, some of which have a good deal of trade. Besides these three places, Balagunj, Maldiha, Bhawanipur, Aligunj, Dharraha, Rampur-pariyat, Pharsun and Barraha are small towns containing each from 100 to 240 families.

In the whole division are eight brick houses built after the fashion of this country, and eighty-seven of a structure somewhat intermediate between that of Europe and Nepal.

The town of Nathpur consists of the following market places—First, Nathpur proper, in which the office for collecting the rents of the zemindar is placed, contains about 480 houses. Second, Rampur, in which the native officers hold their courts, contains about 425 houses. Third, Rajgunj contains about 300 houses. Fourth, Sahebgunj or Hanumangunj contains about 400 houses, among which are most of those built of brick and covered with tiles by workmen from Nepal. These villages, although they must be considered as forming one town, are as usual in Bengal a good deal scattered. By the care of the same gentleman, roads conducting through these villages and opening communications with the neighbouring country have been formed, and several of the streets are wide, straight, and regular. In fact, the exertions of this worthy individual have produced as good effects as those of most magistrates in the country, although these have been assisted by the labour of numerous convicts, and by the exertions of those wealthy and powerful individuals whom business necessarily compels to a frequent residence near the courts of justice. The principal disadvantages under which Nathpur labours is that in the dry season very extensive sands lie between it and the navigable stream of the Kosi, so that goods have to be carried on carts to and from the boats at Dimiyaghat, about five miles from Sahebgunj where the principal merchants reside.

The only other places that can be called towns are Kusahar, Ranigunj, Muhammedgunj, Nawalgunj and Motipur, each of which contains from 100 to 200 houses.

5. THE DIVISION OF MATIYARI

[1. *general description*]

The large jurisdiction is of a very irregular forms, a projection about twelve miles long and three wide extending at right angles from its north-east corner, and being hemmed in between Atariya and the dominions of Gorkha. Neither is the residence of the native officers near the centre of the mass of their jurisdiction. The late Rani Indrawati, the

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principal proprietor in the district, usually resided in this division and had a brick house, which with the adjacent buildings occupied a considerable space, but it never was a habitation becoming the immense fortune which the lady possessed. During the disputes which have taken place about the succession, the buildings have been allowed to fall into ruin. No other dwelling-house of brick has been erected.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

Matiyari, the capital of the division, is a poor town containing about 125 houses. The best town is on the bank of the Kosi, and consists of two adjoining market-places, Devigunj and Garhiya, which may contain 200 houses, and carry on a brisk trade. Bauka, on the frontier of Morang, contains about 100 houses. Kurusakata contains above 250 houses, but is not a place of so much stir as Devigunj. Near Hengnahat is another large but dull place, which contains 400 houses, as is also the case with Ranigunj; Kharsayi contains 200 houses.

6. THE DIVISION OF ARARIYA

[1. *general description*]

This is a large compact jurisdiction and its officers reside in a place that is convenient for all parties. It is very thoroughly cleared of all thickets that harbour wild animals; but the face of the country is bare, and the number of plantations is comparatively inconsiderable; bamboos are therefore scarce. The huts in the villages are huddled close together. No zemindar resides. One merchant had a house of brick but it is in ruins. The agent of a zemindar has his house surrounded by a brick wall. A well lined with brick, and between seven and eight cubits in diameter, is by the natives considered as a respectable public work, and the founder's name is celebrated.

Arariya for this country is rather a good town, its principal street being somewhat straight and close built, and in some places so wide that two carts can pass. It is also adorned with two or three flower gardens, a luxury that in this part is very rare. It contains about 250 houses. No other place in the division can be called a town.

7. THE DIVISION OF BAHADURGUNJ

[1. *general description*]

This enormous jurisdiction has a frontier, towards the dangerous neighbourhood of Gorkha, of above forty-five miles in a direct line.

The north-east corner of this division is reckoned nineteen coses and the north-west corner fourteen coses, road distance, from the residence of the native officer of police, while other jurisdictions are within four or five miles.

This is not only a very extensive, but a very rich and populous district. Except on the immediate frontier of Morang it is highly cultivated, so as to harbour few or no destructive animals. The soil is so free that few ploughs require iron.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

There are two respectable dwelling houses; one belonging to Subhkaran Singha, a zemindar, and the other to Rameswardas who has made a fortune by managing the estates of others. Both have large buildings of brick.

Bahadurgunj, where the officers of government reside, is a very poor place, and does not contain above seventy houses, nor is there any place in the division that can be called a town.

8. THE DIVISION OF UDHRAIL

[1. *general description*]

This is a large and populous jurisdiction; but as I have mentioned in my account of the last, is not well contrived. By annexing to it the long tongue which belongs to Bahadurgunj, and by removing the courts to the banks of the Mahananda, the Darogah would be enabled more easily to which the frontier of Morang.

The appearance of this division and its villages much resembles those of Bahadurgunj, although it is not quite so fertile. Its soil is equally friable, and no iron is required in the plough. Its plantations consist mostly of bamboos, with a few betel-nut palms intermixed. In the whole division there is no house of brick and only one man, a Moslem, has a private chapel of that material.

Udhrail, where the native officers reside, is a scattered place, containing three markets and perhaps 100 houses. Ranigunj, where the Commercial Resident at Maldeh has an agent, is a small town with 150 houses. Kaligunj, where the commercial Resident at Patna has an agent for the purpose of sackcloth bags, is a very thriving but small town, not containing above seventy houses.

9. THE DIVISION OF KRISHNAGUNJ

[1. *general description*]

This is a large, compact, and populous jurisdiction and the residence of the native officer is conveniently situated.

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[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

Krishnagunj, where the native officers reside, is a poor place; but it is situated between two market-places. The one to the west is by the natives called Line-bazar, as containing the military cantonment. The officers' houses are all thatched, but are neat and comfortable, and the parade is very fine, being at all seasons dry and firm. The hospital is exceedingly comfortable. Besides the military there may be 500 houses. The market east from Krishnagunj is called Kotubgunj, is situated on the opposite side of the river, and contains about 600 houses.

Khagra is for Bengal a neat small town and contains about 125 houses. Kharkhari is rather larger, as is also Dhantola.

10. THE DIVISION OF DULALGUNJ

[1. *general description*]

This is a very fertile jurisdiction, and is of a moderate size, nearly of a triangular shape. The native officers reside in a convenient situation. It is tolerably compact, except that some portions of other jurisdictions pass across the rivers, which in most parts form the boundaries.

The country and villages are well sheltered with bamboos, but contain few trees. A few palms are scattered among the gardens. The immediate vicinity of the Mahananda is very poor, sandy and bare.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

Dulalgunj, where the native officers reside, is a place of some trade, and several of the houses, although it is a confused scattered place, have flower gardens and on appearance of decency. It may contain 150 houses. Harragachhi with the adjacent village of Nischintapur, Mahinagar, Sukkurpur, Kaligunj, Kanaiya or Rasulgunj, Belgachhi, Amaor, Deuri, Baysa, Durmalpur, Kilpara, Chaupar, Sibgunj, Sakma, Gengruya and Nawabgunj are small towns, containing each from 100 to 300 houses.

11. THE DIVISION OF NEHNAGAR

[1. *general description*]

This is a moderate-sized jurisdiction, but is of a very long irregular shape, while its southern boundary is very ill-defined, and much intermixed with other territories.

It is a very fertile low tract, but it is badly wooded. The villages are, however, well sheltered, as in Bengal, and are surrounded by plantain in trees and bamboos.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

The two largest places are Bhapla and Tarapur, although they can scarcely be called towns. The former is the place laid down in Major Rennell's maps as Tajpur, from which it is separated by the Nagar, but when the maps were constructed several gentlemen resided there, and the ruins of their houses still remain.

12. THE DIVISION OF KHARWA

[1. *general description*]

This is a very small jurisdiction; but being narrow, it extends to a great length. In general it is bounded by the Mahananda and Nagar, and includes the islands formed by these two rivers; but a wing extends beyond these into the division of Nehnagar. The native officer of police resides at a place as convenient as any other for a jurisdiction of such a shape, although a more considerable town is near, has been chosen for the residence of the Munsuf, and would be equally convenient for that of the Darogah.

The southern parts are overrun with part of the low marshy forest which passes through the low part of this district to join the woods of Peruya in Dinajpur. The northern are populous, and resemble Bengal, the villages being buried in fine plantations of trees and bamboos. The huts also are more comfortable than those towards the west, and the people are more cleanly. Three proprietors of land, four Brahmans, four goldsmiths, six brokers (Dalal), two coppersmiths, and nine merchants, have houses built of brick; and there are two private places of worship (Math) of that material.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

Kharwa, where the native officer of police resides, is a poor small town with about 100 houses. It has neither market, bazar, nor shop; but several of the inhabitants oblige a friend by selling him provisions in private; for it must be observed that among the Bengalese the sale of grain, oil and other articles in common demand, is considered as far from creditable.

Kaligunj, where the court for trying petty suits has been placed, is the chief town in the division, and contains about 700 houses compactly built. Besides a subordinate factory belonging to the Company, it contains several good brick houses, and is celebrated for its manufactures of cotton cloth called Khasas.

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Dumrail is a place of great trade, and may contain 100 houses. Many of the villages are very large and populous, but their houses are so much scattered and so buried in gardens and plantations that they can scarcely be considered as towns.

There is no place of public worship of the least consequence. Kali is everywhere the village deity.

The whole is reckoned in Matsya, and it is said belonged to Kichak, the brother-in-law of Virat. There are no remains of antiquity.

13. THE DIVISION OF BHOLAHAT

[1. *general description*]

Although this is a small jurisdiction, it extends an enormous length along the bank of the Mahananda, which separates it from Dinajpur. This boundary is well defined, but in every other part the limits are uncommonly confused and irregular. Two detached portions of Sibgunj are surrounded by this division, and a portion of the district of Bhagalpur is hemmed in between it and Kaliyachak. A detached portion of this division again is entirely surrounded by Gorguribah. The reason of this irregularity seems, as usual to have been a wish to accommodate the zemindar, which has here produced a curious anomaly.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

Three hundred houses, chiefly on the banks of the Mahananda, are built entirely of brick, and 100 of them are of two stories. Many of these are very decent dwellings and are becoming the rank of the inhabitants, who are chiefly traders of the Gosaing sect. 200 houses are partly built of brick. The villages, wherever not close-built and regular, are finely sheltered by trees and gardens.

The office of police and court for the decision of petty suits are so near that no inconvenience can arise, although nominally they are in different towns; but in fact the market-places called Tangtipara, Bahadurpur, Bholahat, Chauarir Bazar, Kamarpur, Govindapur, Mahishmandini, and Nischintapur must all be considered as forming one town, and that is much more closely built and more resembles a city of Europe than most of the country towns of Bengal. The streets, however, are very narrow and irregular, and the communication from place to place for every passenger, except those on foot, is very much interrupted; but everything is carried by water, the whole town running on a narrow elevation along the Mahananda. These places may in all contain about 3,000 houses, many of which are of brick, and to judge from the outside they are very comfortable.

Another town, where the Company's factory of Maldeh is established, consists of a similar collection of market-places, called English Bazar, Gayespur and Nimesary, where there is said to be about 900 houses, although from appearance I should think the number greater. This town, owing to the care of the different Commercial Residents, has several excellent roads, both passing through it and in its vicinity; and a street in English Bazar, laid out by Mr. Henchman, is wide, straight and regular. The whole town contains many good houses. The Company's factory is a large building full of conveniences for the purposes for which it was intended, and defended by a kind of fort, which, if garrisoned, might keep off robbers or detachments of predatory horse, against whom it was very necessary to guard when the factory was constructed. The architecture of the whole is totally destitute of elegance. It has indeed been built by degrees, and numerous additions have been made as convenience required.

Another town is composed of three adjacent market-places called Kotwali, Tipajani and Arefpur, and many contain somewhat more than 600 houses; but more scattered, and not so well built as the former. The people of Tipajani are subject also to the officers of Kaliyachak, who have a superintendency over one-eighth of their conduct and property. Naoghariya, Pokhariya, and Nawadah are, small towns, each contain about 100 houses.

14. THE DIVISION OF SIBGUNJ

[1. *general description*]

The small jurisdiction is situated on both sides of the great Ganges; and consists, is a great measure, of different fragments, scattered not only through the adjacent division of Bholahat but through the districts of Nator, Murshedabad, and Bhagalpur. Considering this, the situation where the native officers reside is as convenient as any other that could have been chosen.

Among the ruins of Gaur are many woods formed of deserted plantations, in the lower parts are some extensive wastes covered with reeds and tamarisks, and there are several very extensive marshes or swampy lakes, so that on the whole there is a great deal of waste land, and the soil is not near so rich as in the two divisions by which this is bounded on the north. It is in particular less favourable for the mulberry.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

In Gaur the villages are well wooded : near the rivers they are very bare. Twenty-five houses are built of brick, and ten Hindus have brick buildings

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for their household goods. Sibgunj,—where the native officers reside, is a scattered irregular place containing about 300 houses. Mahadipur is a considerable town, as containing about 600 houses. Motaali, a market-place in this division, is connected with it by Nawadah, a town of Nator lying between them, and the whole forms a large assemblage of houses, some of which are brick, and the road leading through them is tolerably wide although crooked. This town is chiefly occupied by weavers. Baraghariya, Barabazar or Pokhariya, with the adjacent market-place called Kansatgunj, Chandidaspur, Kalihat or Saiud Kumalpur and Jotkasi are also towns containing each from 100 to 500 houses. The two last are on the right of the great channel of the Ganges.

15. THE DIVISION OF KALIYACHAK

[1. *general description*]

This is a small division and far from being compact. Part of it is beyond the principal channel of the Ganges, and entirely surrounded by the district of Bhagalpur. Part again is mixed in a most strange manner with Bholahat, as I have already mentioned, and part of that jurisdiction is entirely surrounded by this division.

The land is well occupied, and some part is remarkably favourable for indigo and mulberry. There are large plantations of mangoes, but few bamboos, and the villages are not sheltered by trees. Some of them are quite bare, as towards the west; but in general the huts are surrounded by small gardens, in which a few plantains or *ricini* cover their meanness and the great dirtiness of their occupants. There is one small wood in marshy land, composed of Hijal and rose-trees; but it does not contain 200 acres. Some parts of the ruins of Tangra are covered with woods, consisting of old plantations of mango and Jak, among which a variety of trees have spontaneously sprung. The whole district is miserably intersected by rivers and old channels, but few of them are marshy.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

Thirty-two petty landlords (Muzkuris) reside, but of the twenty-five dwelling-houses of brick that are found in the division, the whole belong either to persons now actually engaged in trade or to such as have acquired their fortune by that means. Three Hindus and one Moslem have private places of worship of brick. There are three market-places, Kaliyachak, Gadai Sulimpur, and Sultangunj, which surrounded the residence of the native officers and may be considered as one place, although separated by considerable intervals and plantations. The whole does not contain above 100 houses.

Narayanpur or Julalpur, Salpur, Bansgara, Hoseynpur, Sheershahi, Bangsvariya, Trimohani, Payikani, and Tipajani are small towns, each containing from 100 to 200 houses, but part of Payikani is in Gorguribah, and part of Tipajani is in Bholahat.

16. THE DIVISION OF GORGURIBAH-

[1. *general description*]

Although this jurisdiction by the native officers reckoned twenty-two coses long and five coses wide, it is not of very great extent, and is far from being populous or well cultivated. Its eastern parts, towards the north and south ends, are inextricably intermixed with the neighbouring jurisdictions, and the native officers are placed just at the western extremity. The extensive islands in the Ganges near Rajmahal belong in general to this division, but some parts of them are annexed to the district of Bhagalpur.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

In this division no less than thirty zemindars reside; of course their estates are small, and they live not only without splendour by without that ease and abundance which usually attends landed property. Only two of them have any bricks in their dwelling-houses, and three merchants are equally well accommodated. The huts are very poor, and are not generally sheltered by trees; but are not so naked as towards the west and north, and round them have usually small gardens shaded by large plants of the *ricinus*. The Hindus have ten Mangcha and ten Mandirs of brick, for their domestic goods.

The native officers reside at a market-place called Gorguribah, which is adjacent to Hayatpur (Hyatpoor, Rennell); but for two miles above and below, the banks of the Kalindi are occupied by what may be considered as one town, although in different places it is called by various names, and besides Gorguribah contain four markets, Kurimgunj, Lahirajan, Balupur, and Khidargunj, within all perhaps 1000 houses, which in general belong to persons who consider themselves as of high rank. They keep their houses tolerably neat, but the buildings are mean; nor can one of them be said to be a fit above for a gentleman. Putiya, Manikpagar, Kuraliya, Gopalpur, Malatipur, and Merzapur are also market-places, having in their vicinity small towns of from 100 to 500 houses.

17. THE DIVISION OF MANIHARI

[1. *general description*]

This is a jurisdiction of moderate size and contains few inhabitants; but its greater mass extends

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a long way on the bank of the Ganges, and a portion is detached towards the bank of the Mahananda, and is far separated from the rest. The residence of the native officers cannot under such circumstances be conveniently situated, and perhaps no place would answer better than the present, although it is very near the boundary of Sayefgunj.

A large proportion of the division is overrun by stunted woods of Hijal, intersected by watercourses and marshes filled with reeds. The greater part of the remainder, on the banks of the Ganges, is quite bare, and the houses are close-huddled together on the highest spots, where they have scarcely a bush to afford shelter.

Manihari, the residence of the native officers, contains 200 houses, and the proprietor of an indigo work which has been established on its tanks has taken considerable pains in making straight and wide roads through it, and in its vicinity.

Besides Manihari, Torushbana, Kangtakos, Bakurganj, Baluya, Lalgola and Parsurampur united, Basantapur, and Nawabgunj are small towns containing each from 125 to 350 houses. The inhabitants of the last deserve peculiar recommendations for the cleanness and neatness of their huts.

[2. *urban centres and housing pattern*]

No dwelling of brick belongs to the native, nor have any of them private chapels of that material.

THE PEOPLE

Population of the District

Some years ago a Khanah Shomari, or list of inhabitants, in consequence of orders from government, was prepared by the native officers, and from them it was transmitted to the magistrate. Having procured a copy, I have in the fourth Statistical Table given a short abstract, omitting many particulars not connected with this subject and probably intended to be of use in regulating the police.

I was everywhere assured by the best-informed natives that the returns which had been made to the magistrate were of no authority. The native officers made no attempt to ascertain the matter in the only way in which it is practicable, that is, by sending for the village officers, especially the watchmen and messengers, and by taking down from their verbal report a list of houses and people, and by remitting to the judge for punishment all such as they detected speaking erroneously, whether from intention or carelessness; for there can be no other sources of error, these people being perfectly well-informed on the subject. This process however, being attended with too much trouble, the Darogahs in general merely applied to the agents of zemindars for a list of the houses and people under their respective management. By this means all the people living on lands not assessed were excluded, and in this division these amount to a very great number. Further, most of the rents in this district are farmed to people called Mostajirs, and these are almost the only agents of the zemindars that reside in the country parts, while many of the persons who rent large extents of country, especially those paying low rents in perpetuity (Estemurar), give their rents immediately to the proprietor or to his chief agent (Dewan), and are entirely exempt from the authority of the Mostajirs. Those who paid such large rents immediately to the zemindar, together with all the people living on their extensive farms, seem also to have been omitted. Further still, all the higher castes, Hindus and Moslems, in this district are exempted from paying rent for the ground occupied by their houses and gardens and are therefore not entered on the books of estates. These also seem to have been omitted. Finally, many of the slaves, poor labourers, and even cultivators (Adhiyars) rent no land immediately from the landlord; but procure room for their houses from those for whom they work. These also seem to have been omitted.

But even all these would not have made such a reduction as probably has taken place, and the number of people was, I doubt not, intentionally represented as much smaller than those that actually pay rent to the agents who were employed; lest government should come to a more accurate knowledge of their resources. In many of the divisions, indeed, the calculations are quite absurd, unless we admit that by people the compilers only meant male adults; thus in Udhrail there are stated to be 15,270 houses and only 32,288 people, and in Krishnagunj 20,285 houses, and 47,844 people; but that this was not the intention, I know from having seen several of the original reports, in which the men, women and children were distinctly enumerated.

Various degrees of the inclination in the agents of the landlords to conceal, and of the vigilance with which they were inspected by the officers of police, have made this document unworthy of credit even as giving a view of the relative population of the different divisions. Thus Matiyari, a very poor sandy territory, is made to contain very near four times the number of inhabitants that are in Udhrail, comparatively a rich country and nearly of the same size; while the population of this is almost equalled by that of Kharwa, a very small district in a bad state of cultivation.

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As in many parts of this district six cattle are kept for each plough, and in most parts at least four are allowed, while the cattle are somewhat better, the quantity of land laboured by each ploughman is on an average a great deal more than in Dinajpur and Ronggopur; although where there are only two oxen to each plough, the quantity that these will cultivate is here usually reckoned less than the people of this district allowed for the people here are a very helpless poor race, evidently less laborious than even those of Ronggopur. Where however six cattle are employed, the man who manages the plough does no other work, and as with four cattle he requires much additional assistance, I scarcely think that the additional stock does much more than counter balance the difference of inactivity, so that including labourers hired to assist the ploughmen, of whom there are scarcely any in Ronggopur and very few in Dinajpur, nearly the same proportion of agricultural population will be required for the same extent of arable land as in Dinajpur, especially as from the vast number of cattle, and the indulgence which is given to those who tend them, their keepers are exceedingly numerous. Still however, I must allow a little more labour to be performed by the additional stock, and in proportion to the amount of that, and the nature of the soil and cultivation. I shall allow from fifteen to nineteen Calcutta bigahs of cultivated land for every family of five cultivators, young and old men and women. Then rejecting small fractions, I shall take the remaining classes of society at the proportion estimated by the best-informed men.

The following is an example of my manner of proceeding:—

In the division of Sibgunj it was estimated by well-informed persons that there were calculated the extent of occupied land at 118 square miles, or 2,26,560 bigahs, the measures there being the same as at Calcutta. Now deducting the proportion seven-eighths of one anna of the whole division, which was stated as that occupied by houses, gardens, and plantations, there will remain 210,040 bigahs, which will give about 16¾ bigahs for every family. Now this I think is a probable proportion; for two-thirds of the ploughs have four oxen, and the remainder have two; while great deal of the land is sown after one or two ploughings, as the inundation retires; but then a great deal of mulberry is raised, and this is a cultivation which is attended with much trouble. These calculations coincide so well with my ideas that I think there can be no very gross error in the results. The agricultural population being here reckoned only one-half of the whole, would be 62,500 in place of 19,469 according to the returns made by the native officers. The reason of such an amazing difference seems to be that few of the other classes paying rent, the greater part of them was entirely omitted in the returns. The agents of the zemindars whom I consulted only admitted 6,000 ploughs cultivating 1,24,000 bigahs, which may very probably be all that is entered on their books, there being much free land and probably enormous frauds. The result of similar calculations made respecting each division, will be found in the first Statistical Table. [Table (49).]

Causes of increase or diminution of the population

[1. *pre-mature marriage*]

In the fifth Statistical Table [Table (53)] will be found a calculation of the extent of many of the causes which affect the population. I have already mentioned the great listlessness and want of energy among the people, scarcely any of whom enter into the regular army, although many are of the same tribes which farther towards the west have strong military habits. They have, however, entered into the provincial corps, where they have chiefly distinguished themselves by a want of that correct and honourable behaviour which the natives of the west of India serving in the Bengal army have in general manifested. Most also of the armed men employed by the police, and by the landlords as guards (Burukandaj), are natives of the district, and a good many go for this kind of services towards the east. Further, the greater part of the officers employed to manage the rent are natives, and perhaps those who go from this district to others for that kind of employment are as numerous as the strangers that are in service in Puraniya.

There is therefore from this district some more emigration than from the two that are situated towards the east; but this emigration is so small as to produce little or no alleviation from the immense population by which the country is overwhelmed, and is more than counter balanced by a much greater strictness in the manners of the women. The husbands are exceedingly jealous and careful, and the number of prostitutes is very trifling. Even the few that are, make but a very poor subsistence, a smaller proportion of the men who have considerable incomes being strangers than in Dinajpur and Ronggopur. Among the lower ranks scarcely any girl remains unmarried at six or seven years of age; but as the Hindu law is here very rigorously observed, many of the higher castes, whose ancestors have come from the west of India or who have not the sums necessary to be squandered on the eternal ceremonies that are required in marriage, find a great difficulty in procuring proper matches for their daughters, and often altogether fail, so that the young women do not get husbands until they have been defiled by the operations of nature. When a misfortune so grievous has arrived, both parents and girls are disgraced.

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In some parts of the district, where the Hindu customs are carried to the most enormous rigour, such people become out-castes, and adopt the faith of Muhammed; but in others an uncommon indulgence in this point is shown, and they are only lowered to an inferior degree, whose marriages are not attended with so much extravagance and nicety, so that by the age of twenty, except miserable deformed creatures and the few prostitutes, no women continue single. In some of the divisions, indeed, except such unfortunate creatures there are non single at fifteen, as will be seen from the fifth Statistical Table [Table (53) of this report]. Where the number is greater, it chiefly arises, as I have said, among the high ranks, from a difficulty in procuring a proper match or means to defray the expense, which in almost every case is highly inconvenient and often proves ruinous.

The Hindu law respecting concubines is here not so strict as in most places, and almost all the pure Sudras and even some of the high castes are permitted to keep widows as Samodhs. As however, the high castes are here exceedingly numerous, the number of widows is somewhat greater than in Dinajpur and Ronggopur, and is some sort of check to population.

Notwithstanding both these circumstances, the number of women in a condition to breed is far beyond the proportion in Europe, and still farther beyond what prudence requires, yet the population seems in some places to be diminishing; for the extreme timidity and listlessness of the people has, in some parts prevented them from being able to repel the encroachments of wild beasts, as will afterwards be stated. This, however, is only a local and recent evil, and within the last forty years the population has, I am credibly informed, at least doubled. There is indeed reason to think that at no very remote period the whole country was nearly a desert; for setting aside the Moslem, who form about 43 per cent of the whole population more than a half of the Hindus consider themselves still as belonging to foreign nations, either from the west of India or Bengal, although many of them have no tradition concerning the time of their emigration, and many have no knowledge of the particular part of these countries from whence they come. Although all the lower classes marry while infants, young women, it must be observed, seldom have their first child until sixteenth or seventeenth year. More have their first child even at a later than at an earlier age. Instances have occurred of girls having a child in their thirteenth year, but such are very rare.

Many more people live here as servants or hired labourers than even in Dinajpur; yet the difficulty which a stranger finds in procuring porters is still greater than in that district; and this, however, extraordinary such an assertion may seem, must be attributed to the extreme poverty of that class of people, although one would naturally expect that this should render them anxious for service; but the fact is in order to defray the expense of marriage, funerals, and other ceremonies, most of them are deeply involved in debt, and their serivces are bound for many months in anticipation, so that they are no longer at liberty to engage themselves to a stranger.

[2. *prevalence of diseases*]

The checks on population are nearly of the same nature here as in Dinajpur and Ronggopur :—

Although the distinction of families which adopt and reject inoculation for the small-pox has become perfectly hereditary and fixed, yet the practice is more universal than in the districts lately mentioned, and is equally successful; while the diseases peculiar to India, especially those chiefly affecting population are less prevalent as will appear from the Statistical Table No. 5. Fever, however, makes greater ravages, and fluxes are more common than towards the east.

Dysenteries without bloody discharges (Am) are here very common, especially after the equinoctial periods; but they are less fatal than in Europe. Formerly, I am told, this was the disease to which the Europeans at Puraniya were chiefly subject; but of late, without any evident cause that I have learned, this severe disorder has become less usual, and fevers much more common. It must be observed that in the south-east part of the district it was stated that fluxes were most prevalent and dangerous after the vernal equinox, while in the other parts of the country the worst season for this disease was stated to be after the autumnal equinox.

Choleras (Daksal) are not uncommon in the hotter parts of the year. Of these seized perhaps one-tenth die; but in some places this disease was alleged to be more fatal.

Both species of leprosy are considered as inflicted by the deity as a punishment for their sin, and unless a Hindu of rank has means to perform the ceremony of purification (Prayaschitya), he becomes so far an outcast that he must live separate from his family, and when he dies, no one will bury him. Many of those who are affected after marriage, even when purified by the ceremony, abstain from cohabitation with their wives. No one affected before marriage can on any account enter into that state, but the period when the malady appears is usually anticipated by the ceremony.

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The leprosy which in Bengal is called Mahavyadhi is here more usually called Kur Kuri or Kushtha, the latter a Sanskrita word. In the eastern parts of the district it is much more prevalent than towards the west. The leporsy in which the skin becomes white is here most commonly called Pakhra, or Sweta, or Charka Kuri, and is pretty common; but is in general confined to a few parts of the body, and very seldom indeed becomes general.

The chronic swelling in the leg is very rare, while that of the throat is very frequent. The former is here called Filpa or elephant-leg, as by European nosologists it has been called elephantiasis. The swelling of the throat is here called Gheg. Except just in the corner projecting towards the lower part of Bengal, chronic swelling of the testicles is comparatively rare, and in most other places this disease is in a great measure confirmed to the natives of that country who have settled in Puraniya.

The rarity of the chronic swelling in the leg and testicle while that in the throat is so common, would seem to point out some difference in the nature and origin of those diseases; although there are so many circumstances common to all that in the account of Dinajpur I was led to consider them as the same malady occupying different parts of the body. In some parts the swelling of the throat was considered as peculiarly incident to certain castes, especially to that called Kairi, which would tend to show that hereditary influence has some share in its production.

The Sannipatik, or fever accompanied by a swelling in the external fauces, in this district is a very uncommon disease, although in the adjacent district of Dinajpur it is exceedingly common. It happens at all season; and in discourse must be carefully distinguished from the disease called Sannipat, which is the very worst stage of a pure fever, where the powers of life give way and the patient becomes cold.

The sporadic fever which the natives consider as arising from a diseased state of the inner membrane of the nose, and which is here called Nakra, is very common.

Although caughs are not nearly so frequent as in cold climates, most catarrhs being confined to a slight fever accompanied by a discharge from the nose, yet many old people are harassed by the complaint which nosologists call *catarrhus senilis*. Many are affected with a kind of chronic rheumatism (Girha) which produces a considerable swelling and great stiffness or even contraction of the limbs, although neither accompanied nor preceded by fever. This disease would appear to be more common in the rainy season than during winter.

Before entering on this subject I must promise that most of the remarks which I shall make will refer chiefly to the part of the district on the right bank of the Mahananda, where the Hindi language and manners of Mithila prevail. On the left of that river the language of Bengal prevails, and the manners and condition of the people so nearly resemble those of the adjacent parts of Dinajpur and Ronggopur that it will not be necessary to enter into a detail concerning them.

expenses of living

Having in Dinajpur and Ronggopur given a particular estimate of the expenses of the different classes of people, Muhammedan and Hindu, in the vicinity of the respective capitals of these districts, I think that in treating of this it would be unnecessary to enter into a detail so minute. I shall therefore confine myself to some general observations on the different heads of expense.

A native assistant, well acquainted with country affairs, was at considerable pains in each division to procure an estimate of the monthly expense of living among different classes and ranks of people, and of the proportion of those who lived in each style; and the result will be found in Table No. 6. [Table (51) of this report]. His estimate, except in the higher classes, was calculated in sixteenth parts of the whole population; for the sake of uniformity, rejecting small fractions. I have calculated how many families belong to each class, and have reduced the Table to that form. The people from whom he took his information were no doubt abundantly able to give a very accurate estimate of the usual rate of living, and might have made a near approximation to the proportion of each class, but the results appear to me liable to many objections.

There is also another objection to the construction of this Table. In place of having desired the assistant to begin with making in each division an estimate of the expense of a family of three persons, and then to proceed gradually increasing the number of people. I directed him to form the various expenses of the people in each division into six classes, in conformity with the estimates which I had made in Ronggopur and Dinajpur. This has occasioned a considerable want of uniformity which might have been avoided by the former plan; and it must be observed that the principal object of all natives' expense being to maintain as many dependents as possible, the relative expenses of different families bear a much closer proportion to the respective number of persons each contains, than one accustomed to the manners of Europe

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alone would readily believe possible. Further, it must not be imagined that in any division there are no families which contain only three or four persons although none such are mentioned in the Table; for the whole having been divided into six classes according to their rate of expenditure, the most usual numbers of persons corresponding to such rates of expense have been selected, and the others omitted.

Even making an allowance for this, the expense of the lowest class seems to me almost everywhere to be exaggerated. The people who gave these statements, men usually of the higher ranks, alleged that the lower classes were not so poor as they pretended, yet on requesting them to calculate how a poor family could raise such a sum as that stated as the lowest, they never could succeed.

With regard again to the higher classes, the same people seem to me to underrate the number of these principal families and the amount of their expense, while they exaggerated the number of persons maintained in their families by including among their domestics many of the persons employed in managing their estates, all of whom have separate families. Such sums as they have stated may indeed be the regular monthly expense of families of this kind; but the building of new houses, marriages, funerals, pilgrimages, purifications, and other ceremonies are contingencies some one of which occurs almost annually; and some of them are attended with an enormous expense.

As in this district such contingencies fall by far heaviest on the Hindus, especially those of high rank, the people of that sect in their usual and regular disbursements have very uniformity acquired habits of the utmost parsimony. The Moslems of rank, on the contrary, are a showy expensive people, and as they still lead the fashions of the capital where, within the memory of many, a Nawab held his court (Durobar), the Hindus of rank maintain a showy equipage, at least when they appear in public; but they live as retiredly as possible, and in private are uncommonly slovenly. It is generally supposed that almost every one among them who is not engaged in commerce endeavours to hide money in the earth, to which he may have resource on any of those distressing contingencies which I hvee lately mentioned ; and much is supposed to be lost from the owners having become stupid, through age or disease, before they disclosed the secret to their famliy, and being thus unable to point out the place of concealment.

[3. *housing*]

In the topographical account of the divisions I have alrcady mentioned the number of houses and other edifices of brick, as affecting the appearance of the country. Perhaps I ought to have added the indigo factories, as several of them, although devoid of every sort of pretension to architectural merit, are by far the most splendid buildings that the district possesses. In the third Statistical Table [Table 54) of this report] will be found an estimate of the manner in which the people are lodged. From this it will appear that the brick houses are chiefly confined to the vicinity of Gaur, where the ruins afford materials very cheap. The natives of the place consider that indispensable, and as the only reason why they indulge in such a luxury ; but I am inclined to belive that a good deal arises from long-established habit. The natives of most parts of the district, it is true, would consider the proposal of any person under the degree of a Raja to build a house of brick as little short of insanity ; yet the exertions of Mr. Smith, by encouraging the people both by advice and pecuniary aid, have induced a good many traders in Nathpur to build houses of brick made for the purpose. Workmen have been induced to come from Nepal, where the people are more skilled, as living almost entirely in brick houses ; and the style of building introduced by Mr. Smith is very convenient, being a sort of mixture between that of Europe, Bengal and Nepal. The roofs are pent, and covered. with tiles, which in the manner of Nepal are excellent. The apartments art rather high ; but in imitation of Bengal, both they and the stairs are very small ; they have, however, tolerable doors and windows, somewhat like the houses of Europe. It is owing to the laudable exertions of the same gentleman that a great part of the brick houses in the town of Puraniya have been erected ; but except at Nathpur, and in tht houses of Europeans, the very worst style of Bengalese architecture prevails. The houses, however, are not so wretched as in Maldeh, and many of those in Bholahat and its vicinity, considering the style, are very good buildings. A great many have two stories, and almost all have a wooden doors and shutters.

Houses consisting of a wooden and bamboo frame and covered with tiles, are confined to the capital, and are as numberous as they merit, especially when covered with the common tiles of the country, which are little fitted to resist wind and rain ; and such houses are scarcely less liable to fire than those covered with thatch, while they are infinitely colder in winter and hotter in summer.

In most parts of the district, clay fit for erecting mud walls may be readily procured, although in general it is not of a quality so good for the purpose as that found in the southern parts of Dinajpur. As will appear from the Table, it is very much neglected, although no material seems better adapted for the state of the country. Walls of mud covered

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with tiles made after the manner of Nepal, would make a comfortable cottage, which would require little timber and few bamboos, and which would be very secure from fire, all considerations of the utmost necessity in this district, where these materials are scarce; and where, the huts of each village being usually huddled together without any intervening gardens, fires are uncommonly frequent and destructive. Many of the houses now built of mud are tolerably comfortable, although all are thatched Some have two stories, more have a terrace of clay under the pent roof in order to lessen the danger from fire; and a large proportion have wooden beams, doors, and window-shutters; but the roofs of many are entirely supported by bamboo, and no wood enters into any part of their structure. People who have houses of this kind usually surround their premises with a wall of mud thatched; as those who have any buildings of brick usually employ a wall of that kind. Some even do this who have nothing within except huts constructed of reeds and bamboos; for the men of high rank here are very shy, and jealous concerning their women.

The scarcity of bamboos renders it necessary for the inhabitants to have much recourse to timber for supporting the roofs of their houses, either in whole or in part, as may be seen by the Statistical Table; but this has not rendered their houses more comfortable than the huts towards the east. Quite the contrary has happened. For the frames of their houses, they do not afford to purchase beams and posts of a reasonable size, but content themselves with miserable sticks. The best are the tops or branches of the Sal tree brought from Morang; next to these, poor cuttings of the same kind of timber from Bhagalpur, or from the stunted forests of district; but many content themselves with the small miserable tree called Hijal (Trees, No. 36), which grows in the marshes of the south, or with some few wild trees of no value that are found in small woods in different parts of the district. The neatest, cleanest, and by far the most comfortable walls in the thatched cottages of Bengal are those made of bamboos opened into a kind of planks, which are interwoven to form mats. In this district, however, such are very rare and seem to be almost entirely confined to Krishnagunj, where it is said, about fifty families have accommodations of this kind. In the division of Dangrkhora they have some tolerable houses with wooden frames, the walls of which consist of straw placed between two rows of reeds, and plastered on both sides with clay and cow-dung. These have wooden doors, and are the only houses of the class which are secured in that manner. Windows are seldom required, as being too favourable for want on curiosity.

In other parts the houses which are supported by wooden posts have only hurdles (Jhangp) for doors; but their wall are of the same nature as those in Dangrkhora. Only they are not always plastered on both sides. Walls of this kind exclude the extremes of heat and cold; but they harbour all manner of vermin, especially rats and snakes. In order to lessen the danger from fire, the outside of the roof is often plastered in the same manner. This operation is performed annually, when the rainy season has passed. The plaster is washed off by the ensuing rains, but then the danger from fire has greatly diminished.

The huts which have frames composed entirely of bamboos are usually from seven to ten cubits long, by from four to six cubits wide, and their frames are partly built after the Chauka and partly after the Arhaiya fashion, terms which I have lately explained. The principal difference among the huts of this kind arises from the nature of the thatch, that composed of straw, or rather stubble, being reckoned vastly inferior to that composed of grass leaves. Whefever rice is plenty, however, all the poorer natives have recourse to the stubble, which is much nearer at hand and costs nothing; but in many parts the demand for straw, on account of the numerous herds, is so urgent that no such thatch is used, and perhaps its use should be prohibited; as the want of forage is in every part a most pressing necessity. The huts with bomboo frames differ also considerably with respect to their walls. The best are composed of reeds confined by split bamboos, or often by bomboo branches; but even this, in some parts of the district, is considered as too expensive, and the reeds, in place of being confined by bamboos, are fastened by means of the stems of tamarisk, or of the pulse called Arahar (*Cytisus Cgjan*), or even by other reeds, all of which, especially the last, form fances through which a dog or jackal can thrust itself. In general these walls are plastered on one side with cow-dung and clay, which in winter serves to exclude much cold; but many cannot afford, or rather will not exert themselves to procure even this comfort: and their abodes are exceedingly wretched. and may be said neither to exclude the burning evening sun nor the chilling blasts of winter, and if rain is accompanied by much wind, they exclude little of the wet.

In the western divisions of the district there is, however, a still farther step in the descent of misery. A kind of circular wall about four feet high, and from five to seven cubis diameter, is made of reeds placed on end, mixed with a few sticks of tamarisk and branches of bamboo, and confined by a few circles of spilt bamboo or of reeds twisted together. This wall is sometimes plastered, sometimes not; and supports a conical roof, consisting of a few

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small bamboos or sticks covered with reeds, and the cheapest procurable thatch. A bamboo post or stick placed in the centre, often but not always supports the roof of this hovel, which is called Marui, Maruka, Morki, or Khopra.

I might have perhaps descended still farther, and described the accommodations of a good many people who live constantly as vagrants, and whose sufferings in the rainy and cold season must be great, as the tents or temporary sheds, which they erect, afford little or no shelter. The number of such is not however considerable.

Although the floods here are of shorter duration than in Ronggopur, the people have taken more pains to raise the ground on which their houses stand; and it is only in two divisions, Gorguribah and Dangrkhora, that usual floods enter the houses. The people of these divisions have no rational excuse for this indolence, as there are other divisons naturally as low, where the people have entirely secured themselves.

The natives of this country are in many respects lodged in a manner similar to what prevails in Bengal. Except in the larger houses built of brick, each apartment is a separate house, and the wealth of the possessor is more known by the number of huts than by any of them being of extraordinary magnitude or neatness; not to mention elegence, which is totally out of the question. The collection of huts, which in Bengal is called Vari, is here called Haveli; and the space by which it is surrounded, and which, when it can possibly be afforded, is always enclosed so as to conceal everything within, is called Anggan. From such a style the palace of Gaur must have appeared like a prison, more dismal than Newgate, being a more dead wall of brick forty feet high.

The great have fence of brick, or of mud thatched, which looks very ill. Except these favoured few, the fences of the other inhabitants are exceedingly mean, being usually reeds very clumsily tied together and the space within is very seldom neat, or ornamented with flowers. The roofs are covered with cucurbitaceous plants, and in the Anggan are sometimes a few plantain or *ricinus* trees, or a bower covered with some twinging pulse (*Dolichos lignosus*); but in many places it is quite bare, and there is no space between the fences, except holes into which all filthiness and even dead care carcases are thrown.

Most of the huts here, except the wretched hovels called Marki, are built in the Banggala fashion with arched ridges, but they are much lower and flatter than in Dinajpur. The number of other built with roofs consisting of four sloping sides is very inconsiderable. Such are here called Chautarka. More are built with two sloping sides, and a straight ridge, and this is here called the Tirahuti fashion, as having been introduced from that country.

[4. *furniture, bedding and clothing*]

The furniture is greatly inferior to that of Dinajpur or Ronggopur, and very few [have] acquired a taste for that of Europeans. In other points, most of what I have said concerning the furniture of these districts is applicable to this; but bamboo mats are in less use for bedding, and their place is supplied by an inferior mat made of reeds of several kinds, or of a grass called Kus (*Pao cynosuroides*), or of straw; more people however have blankets. These indeed are more necessary, the climate being more severe. Many of those who have no bedsteads, in the rainy season sleep on stages; but many of the huts are too small to admit of this salutary practice. The only furniture of any considerable value consists of brass, copper and bell-metal vessels, of which the people here use more than in the two above mentioned districts, and they seem to have been chiefly induced to adopt this practice from its being a kind of hoarding, which may be concealed in the earth, and which is safe from fire.

In the seventh Statistical Table [Table (55) of this report] will be seen an estimate of the manner in which the people are covered by night and by day. I shall here annex a description of the dress of the natives, of which I gave little account in describing the two districts that have been already surveyed.

A man of high rank in hot weather when in full dress, uses a turban (Dustar) of fine muslin; a Nimah or long vest with sleeves, descending below the calf of the leg, tied across the breast, and made of muslin; a Jamah or outer coat of the same fashion and material, but descending to the feet, a Kumurbund, or sash, or girdle of the same material; long loose drawers or trousers (Izar) of calico, tied round the middle by a silk string, and descending to the ankles. These constitute the proper Muhammedan dress, and collectively are called a Jora or suit. He also uses long pointed slippers embroidered with gold and silver thread and spangles. It was formerly the custom to throw these off whenever one entered a room where was a carpet, and this is still done in any place where the natives are afraid; but in imitation of the English, the people of rank keep on their shoes, especially in visiting Europeans. Formerly all men of rank wore a dagger stuck in the girdle, and a sword; but now, in imitation of the English, side arms are not used except among the military. In place of the Nimah and Jamah some persons wear a vest

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called Angga, which descends only to the haunches, and coat, Kaba, which reaches to the knees, and has very wide sleeves. The skirts cross before, and are often open at the sides up to the haunches, as in the Nimah and Jamah.

In cold weather the Muhammedans of rank, when on ceremony, often use the same dress as in hot weather, but wrap two long shawls round their shoulders, and young coxcombs frequently wrap a shawl handkerchief round their heads. This however is an innovation in which old men do not indulge, as at the levee (Durobar) of a Nawab it would have been considered as a liberty which might have cost the perpetrator his ears. Many people, however wear warmer articles of dress, such as a Kaba or coat made of flowered shawl or silk (Kinkhap); drawers of silk a Sambur-topi or cap made of fur, usually of otters' skin and often embroidered, in place of a turban; mittens (Dustanah) of knitted cotton or shawl; and foot-shocks (Paytabah) of knitted cotton or shawl.

The ordinary dress of a Muhammedan man of rank in hot weather consists of a small conical cap of muslin (Taj), a short vest (Angga) of muslin, and long drawers (Izar), of calico. Instead of these last many use the Lunggi, a piece of blue cotton cloth from five to seven cubits long and two wide. It is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, hangs down to the knee. He also has a handkerchief and a pair of leather slippers. In cold weather the turban is often worn even in undress. The vest (Angga) is made of silk or calico. They add a short coat with wide sleeves (Kaba) or with narrow sleeves (Chupkun) and a loose great coat (Lubada) of the same materials. They wrap round their shoulders either a shawl or quilt stuffed with a little cotton (Rejayi), and made of silk, or silk and cotton mixed; also foot-socks and mittens.

The full dress of the middle rank is much the same as that of the higher, especially in warm weather; but it is coarser, and their slippers are usually of leather. In cold weather they use only one shawl, with a long vest and coat (Nimah and Jamah) of muslin, and trousers (Izar) of silk or silk and cotton mixed (Maldehi). They do not use the fur cap, mittens nor foot-socks.

In ordinary dress, the middle rank of Muslems in summer wear a small cap (Taj) of muslin, sometimes trousers (Izar) of calico, but more usually a piece of blue cloth (Lunggi) wrapped round their waist, together with a sheet five cubits by three, consisting of two breadths of cloth sewn together (Dupatta), which they wrap round their shoulders. In place of this they sometimes use a short vest with wide sleeves (Angga) made of muslin. They use wooden sandals. In cold weather they add a short turban (Morassa), a vest (Angga) of silk or chintz, and a quilted mantle (Rejayi) of similar materials, and more commonly use trousers (Izar), although the wrapper (Lunggi) is often employed to cover the waist. Instead of the quilt, many content themselves with a sheet of calico (Dohar) ten cubits long by three wide, which is doubled, and thrown round the shoulders.

The common people among the Muhammedans, in full dress, use bleached calico, a turban, a short vest with wide sleeves (Angga), sometimes trousers, but more usually a wrapper (Lunggi) for their waist. Many, however, have adopted the Hindu dress, and in place of the vest and Lunggi throw round their shoulders a small mantle of calico (Dupatta), which is five cubits long by three wide, and wrap round their middle a piece of calico (Dhoti), which is from five to seven cubits long, and from one and a half to two broad. The end of this, after two turns have been passed round the waist, is passed between the legs and thrust under the folds which cross behind the back. On ceremony they always use slippers. In cold weather, when in full dress, they prefer the vest (Angga) and trousers (Izar) as warmer, and either wrap round their shoulders a quilted mantle (Rejayi), made of old sheets dyed by themselves, or a large sheet (Dohar) worn double.

The ordinary dress of the low Muhammedans, in warm weather, consists entirely of an unbleached Hindu wrapper (Dhoti), or of merely a small piece of calico (Bhagoya or Langooti), which passes between the legs, and its ends are turned over a string, which is tied round the haunches. In cold weather they add as a mantle a large doubled sheet (Dohar), or a quilt of old rags stitched together (Kangtha or Gudri).

A lady of rank on grand occasions dresses as follows: A gown (Peswaj) with sleeves, which reaches to the neck and the heels. It is made of fine muslin bordered with gold or silver lace. A veil of one breadth of cloth six cubits long by three wide (Ekpatta), made of fine Banaras muslin edged with gold or silver lace. An Anggiya or bodice covers the bosom to the waist, and has very short sleeves. It is made of muslin sometimes dyed, and is worn under the gown. A pair of long drawers (Sulwar), which are tied like those of the men, but are exceedingly narrow at the ankle; the women are usually priding themselves much on the neatness of their feet. They are made of satin (Masru), or rich silk flowered with gold and silver (Kinkhab), which are very hot; but even in the warmest weather must be endured on grand occasions. Slippers with long-pointed toes, covered with gold and silver embroidery. Young women often leave out the bodice. In place of the gown (Peswaj) many wear a shift

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(Korta), which is made much like the shift of European women, but reaches only to the knee. It is made of fine muslin. Some wear another kind of the same material which has longer sleeves, but only descends to the haunches. This is called a Muhurum; and young women usually prefer it to the shift. In cold weather they use a flowered shawl as a mantle; and the bodice and shift are of silk.

In warm weather Muhammedan women of middle rank, in full dress, wear linen only; bodice (Anggiya), a short (Muhurum) or long shift (Korta), and a veil of muslin. The veil is sometimes of one piece of cloth (Eklayi), and at others consists of two breadths sewn together (Dupatta). The natives have no name common to both kinds. They also wear drawers (Sulwar) of bleached calico, and leather slippers. In cold weather the bodice or short shift is made of silk or chintz, the long shift of calico usually dyed, and for a mantle either a quilt of silk or chintz (Rejayi), or a doubled sheet (Dohar) of calico is employed.

In ordinary dress the Muhammedan women of middling rank, after the Hindu fashion, use nothing but an unbleached piece of muslin called a Sari or Barahati, which is about ten or twelve cubits long by two board. One end of this is passed twice round the waist, and descends to the ankles, to other end is raised over the head and shoulders and forms a veil. In cold weather they add as a covering for their shoulders, a mantle of quilted chintz (Rejayi), or a double sheet of calico (Dohar).

The poor Muhammedan women in full dress use a wrapper (Sari) of dyed calico, and throw another piece of the same kind round their shoulders. In cold weather, if they can afford it, they add a doubled mantle of calico (Dohar). In common dress they use a wrapper (Sari) of unbleached calico, and in cold weather they make a kind of patched mantle (Kangtha) from pieces of old cloths quilted together, but without being stuffed with cotton.

The Hindu men of rank, even the Pandits at their marriages and other grand occasions, have entirely adopted the Muhammedan dress, and use the turban, clothes made by a tailor, and shoes or slippers of leather. They are only to be distinguished by their vests and coats being tied on the right side in place of the left, as the Muhammedans practise. Under the trousers they always wear a small Dhoti, and their turban is also in general smaller, when, however, they perform any religious ceremony or eat, these foreign luxuries must be laid aside; and they only retain the wrapper (Dhoti), and, if the weather is cold, wrap another piece of the same kind round their shoulders. On such occasions every Hindu must lay aside whatever part of his dress has been touched by the infidel needle.

In ordinary dress even, they use the turban, but in place of the trousers they always use the wrapper called Dhoti, which I have already described. In addition to this, for covering their shoulders they use a mantle (Dupatta) consisting of two breadths sewn together. Many now use leather slippers but some adhere to their proper custom of wearing sandals, which have wooden soles, a strap of leather to pass over the instep, and a wooden or horn peg with a hutton on its top. The foot is passed through the strap, and the peg is placed between two of the toes. In cold weather they add a short calico vest with sleeves, which they call Angrakha; but, except in being tied on the contrary side, it does not differ from the Angga of the Muhammedans. Some also wear a wide greatcoat (Lubada) of Chintz or of Maldehi silk, or a quilted mantle (Rejayi) of the same materials, or a mantle made of a sheet of calico doubled (Dohar), or of muslim lined throughout with calico, and also surrounded by a border (Dolayi).

Hindus of middling rank, when fully dressed in warm weather, in addition to their proper clothing consisting of a piece (Dhoti) of bleached calico wrapped round the waist, add a Muhammedan mantle of muslin with a border of calico (Eklayi). or of two breadths sewn together (Dupatta), a short vest of the same (Angrakha), and a turban, and they use leather slippers. In cold weather some wear a shawl in place of a mantle, others a quilt (Rejayi), or one made of muslin lined and bordered with calico (Dolai), or a calico sheet doubled (Dohar). Many Brahmans, however, even of this rank use the full Muhammedan suit (Jora), only using a wrapper (Dhoti) under their trousers.

In warm weather the ordinary dress of the Hindus of middling rank consists of a wrapper (Dhoti) of unbleached calico, with a mantle of the same consisting of two breadths sewn into one sheet (Dupatta), and a pair of wooden sandals. In cold weather they add a turban, a quilt (Rejayi) for the mantle and a short vest (Angrakha).

The poor Hindu men, in full dress, use an unbleached wrapper (Dhotti) of calico, a bleached turban, a mantle of two breadths sewn together (Dupatta), and leather shoes. In cold weather, in place of the single mantle they use one that is doubled (Dohar), or a quilt (Rejayi), made of old clothes dyed. Their ordinary dress is the same with that of the Muhammedans of their own station.

The Hindu females in this part of the world have in many respects adopted the use of a dress made by the needle. Women of rank, in full dress, use a petticoat (Ghagra or Lahangga) of silk, and a

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veil of silk or muslin. This veil being of the same dimensions and materials with the wrapper (Sari), which is their proper dress is called by the same name. The Kshatriya or Rajput women in place of this wear bodice (Angga) and a short jacket (Choli) of the same materials. In cold weather a shawl or quilted mantle of silk (Rejayi) is added to the above

In warm weather the Hindu women of a middling rank, when fully dressed, wrap a Sari of bleached muslin or silk round their waists and cover their shoulders with one of its ends. In cold weather most of them wrap another Sari round their shoulders while some use a double mantle of muslin (Dohar). In ordinary during the warm weather, their whole dress consists of one unbleached calico wrapper (Sari) to which in cold weather they add another for the shoulders.

This ordinary dress of the middling rank is the only one of the poor, but there is coarser and smaller, and is never washed except on very signal occasions such as marriages; and then they usually dye their clothes red with safflower.

The Moslems leading the fashion in dress and being very smart, the Hindu men of rank, when they appear in public, keep themselves clean. The women of the Moslems, and of some castes of Hindus that are secreted, are said to be tolerably clean; but all those which are visible are the dirtiest creatures that I have ever beheld. In general their linen, except what is used as a dress of ceremony, is neiher bleached nor dyed, nor have they even coloured borders, such operations indeed would be totally superfluous, as no colour could possibly be distinguished through the dirt by which they are encrusted. A woman who appears clean in public on ordinary occasions may pretty confidently be taken for a prostitute; such care of her person would indeed be considered by her husband as totally incompatible with modesty. Their clothes are often worn to rags without having been once washed. The higher ranks of Hindu women, on solemn occasions such as marriages, have a dress of silk which lasts a life-time. In common many such do not even use bleached linen. I am assured by the Pandit of the survey that, having been introduced to the family of a Pandit of Dhamdaha who now resides in Calcutta, where he is highly celebrated for his learning, and who is a very wealthy man, he found the females dressed in linen, which did not appear to have been washed for a month, if in fact it had ever undergone that operation.

Silk is a good deal used, but Erandi and Mekhli are less in use than towards the east. The Brahmans wear a good deal of a reddish to cotton cloth somewhat resembling Nankeen, and called Kukti. In the northern parts of the district many of the women dress after the old fashion of Kamrup; but in other parts they are more fully covered. Both men and women are more fully clothed in winter than in Dinajpur and Ronggopur; and a greater sharpness in the air renders this necessary, and would even require a much greater addition than is allowed. I do not indeed know whether the people here do not on the whole suffer more from cold than in those districts, there being a very essential difference in the temperature. Yet of even the lower classes most are provided with a wrapper of cotton cloth quilted, or with a blanket or piece of sackcloth, and of the higher all use quilts of silk or chintz either as a cost or wrapper. In summer the lower classes of men go nearly naked.

[5. *ornaments*]

The women here are much less indulged in gold and silver ornaments than in Dinajpur. Even in the south-east corner, where the people are most luxurious, it is supposed that their husbands allow them one-quarter part less of this extravagance than on the opposite side of the Mahananda; and in the western parts they do not allow one-half. In the south-east corner, and beyond the Mahananda, the Hindu women use ornaments of shell : but in Mithila they use ornaments of lac; and all in a great measure supply the place of the precious metals with brass and bell-metal, pewter, or tin.

Although no country can well abound more with oil, the custom of anointing themselves in several parts of this district is confined to a very few families of strangers. In others again, and these far from being so productive as most others, a very large proportion daily anoint themselves. The university of the practice to such an extent seems chiefly confined to Gaur and the old province so called, which abounds much more with oil than sugar, from whence it is said to derive its name. In most parts, everyone anoints himself on high occasions. The women here, although in other respects slovenly,are more careful of their hair than in Kamrup; and few allow it to hang about like a mop, but tie their hair with some degree of care. The young women and children usually have their eye-lids stained with lamp-black. The practice in a man would be considered effeminate. The women of this district, both Moslems and Hindus, are usually more or less marked by an operation called Godna, which may be translated tattoo, that Otaheitian word having now in some measure become English. The belles of the South Sea have however carried this ornament to a much greater extent than those

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of India, who generally content themselves with a few flourishes on their arms, shoulders and breast. No pure Hindu will drink water out of a girl's hand until she is thus adorned. The operation is performed between the age of ten and twelve years.

[6. *diet*]

In the eighth Statistical Table [Table (56) of this report] will be found the result of very patient inquiries concerning the diet of the people of this district, which, although made by intelligent natives, questioning others perfectly well informed, are far from being satisfactory. They were, as usual, taken in fractions of annas and pice of the whole families of each division, and from thence the numbers put down have been calculated so as to procure a general average, on which of course more reliance may be placed than on the particulars, the errors in one division being probably corrected by those of another.

Grain is of course the grand staple of subsistence, and the people agreed better concerning the allowance of that than of any other thing, although they were not so uniform in their statements as in Dinajpur and Ronggopur. The average consumption of rice, for a family eating no other grain except for seasoning, was in different divisions stated at from 48 to 64 s. w. a day for each person, young and old. The former is the rate almost universally given in Dinajpur; and the latter exceeds a little even that given in Ronggopur; but these are the extremes, and in most of the divisions the estimate was nearly 54 s.w. (1.386 lb. avoirdupois). It must however be observed that the quantity of pulse used here as a seasoning is much greater than in Ronggopur, and probably this makes the quantity of food nearly equal in the two districts. Rice, however, is not so universally the grand constituent part of the food as in Dinajpur, nor even as in Ronggopur. Every rich person indeed uses it at least once a day; but many prefer wheaten flour for a portion of their food, and near the Ganges many cannot afford the daily use of rice, but live much on cakes made of maize, or of other coarse grains, and still more on those made of pulse.

The food in this district is notwithstanding, more stimulating and savoury than that of the people to the east. In the first place many more persons daily eat butchers' meat or poultry, and in many places, notwithstanding a greater proportion of Hindus, the Moslems openly procure beef and buffalo, and there are professional butchers who regularly sell beef, goats' flesh, or mutton. The indulgence seems to have been secured partly by there having been several considerable Moslem proprietors, partly by there having been three European stations, but chiefly from the residence of a Nawab having been fixed immediately over the chief Hindu zemindar, so that the selling [of] meat had become a regular custom. At Krishnagunj good beef may occasionally be procured from the butcher during the whole cold season. A proper is sent round, mentioning the number of pieces into which the beast is to be cut, with the price of each annexed; and when the subscription for a considerable proportion has been filled, the beast is killed. In every other part, even in the capital, the meat that can be procured is so wretchedly lean as to be totally unfit for English cookery. It may indeed be made into soup, which may be eaten by any one who has not seen the meat before it was dressed. Sacrifices and offerings are also more common than towards the east; but it is not always the votary that benefits in his diet. Many Brahmans and other persons who affect uncommon sanctity give the flesh to the lower castes; still however the meat is not lost, and contributes fully as much to the benefit of society as if these good men had indulged their appetities. The lower dregs of Hindu impurity are also much benefitted by the swine which they keep, although not so much as in Ronggopur. Towards the boundary of Dinajpur there are a few, but the breed increases gradually towards the west, and beyond the Kosi is very abundant. Game is not so plenty as in Dinajpur, but more so in the western parts of Ronggopur, and many of the lower castes procure abundance of ducks and teal, which towards the east are totally neglected.

Fish also is exceedingly abundant, so that in some parts almost every person had daily more or less at his table, partly purchased and partly caught by himself. The aliment is however more plenty in the dry season, and is generally of a very bad quality and often half putrid. Little is preserved dry, and the people are unacquainted with preserving it beaten up into balls with vegetable (Sidal).

Milk and its preparations are in general vastly more plenty than towards the east, especially near the Ganges and Kosi, and there are very few so poor but that they can procure it on holy days. The consumption of sugar is very trifling and in many parts is considered as an indulgence only procurable by a Raja. Sugar is chiefly consumed in a drink called Sherbet, which in this country consists usually of sugar and water alone. The consumption of the coarse extract of sugar-cane, or of molasses and treacle, is very great. There is scarcely any one who has them not on great occasions, and many use them daily.

The greatest defficiency in the diet of the natives of this district is the small proportion of oil; although no country can well be more productive of

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this substance. Very various degrees of economy in its use seem to have taken place in different parts of the district, and in general it is most scantily used where the greatest quantities are produced. The reason of this seems to be that there, a vast proportion of the rent being paid from its sale, and the payment of rent being always the most urgent demand, a great economy has taken place. In the parts, again, where silk is the production that pays most of the rent, the quantity of oil that is used is surprising. On this account, I am afraid the proportions given in the Table will be of little use, for what was called abundance in one place was in others considered as a very scanty allowance. In some places, indeed, the greater part of the natives seemed to have no desire to eat oil, and the difference of the allowance perhaps is not always so great in reality as in appearance; for in several of the divisions, where the quantity stated was small, the kind in common use for the lamp is either the castor or linseed oil; but where a family burns rape-seed oil, no separate account is kept of that used for the table and that used for light. The estimates of the quantity daily used by each person, old and young, when there was no necessity for economical restraint, varied in different divisions from 5 s.w. to 1 s.w. or from 15 drams to 3 drams apothecaries weight. The former was in the capital, where many families transact a great deal of business and enjoy themselves by the light of the lamp; the latter was in Nehnagar, where the people seem to dislike oil as an aliment; but a large proportion anoint themselves, and the estimate which the people gave was probably underrated. The average rate is about 2.8 s.w. a day for each person; and where people use the oil daily, but scantily, and merely as an aliment, one-quarter of that quantity may be about the usual proportion, although in some places a much smaller quantity suffices. In some parts a good many cannot every day afford even the smallest portion.

In a few divisions towards Dinajpur the poorest people eat little or no salt, and supply its place by ashes; and in a few others towards the north-east the lowest class add some ashes to compensate the scantiness of the supply; but in by far the greater part of this district every family uses daily more or less, and from the quantity stated to be imported the consumption must be very great, although a considerable portion is re-exported to the dominions of Gorkha, and some is given to cattle. Still however the people are very badly supplied; so that the poor who use it daily are not supposed to be able to procure more than one-fourth of the proportion that those in a comfortable situation consume; and even those who are in tolerably easy circumstances require to be extremely frugal in the use of this commodity. The result of my inquiries on this head differed more widely than I expected, some stating 75 s.w. and others only 27 s.w. as a comfortable monthly allowance for each person of a family, young and old included. It must however be observed where very low estimates of the usual consumption of the easiest rank were given, as at Manihari and Gorguribah, that the total consumption is very great, because every one is stated to receive a considerable share and none are very scantily supplied. The average of all the estimates which I procured was at the rate of 55 s.w. a month for each person, young and old, who is living without restraint, and the proportion given in different places would make the actual consumption fall somewhat short of half of that quantity. The whole, as imported here, is exceedingly adulterated. A large proportion is of the kind imported by sea, which in some parts of Bengal scarcely any one will eat.

It is evident from the above that in order to enable the poor to purchase a quantity of salt sufficient for their desires the price would require to be reduced to one-fourth of the present rate, and even the middling rank would require a reduction of one-half, which is very little more than what the salt would cost were there no monopoly. But if that were abolished, it by no means follows that the salt would be afforded to the people at the rate which it now costs the Company, because the demand increasing, the manufacturer would increase his price. Farther it is not clear that, were the price reduced, the poor would consume more; they would perhaps work less, or spend their means on tobacco.

The people here use about the same proportion of vegetables of an insipid nature as in Dinajpur, and many people make a profession of gardening, for there are fewer extensive fields employed in this kind of culture. They have a great abundance of capsicum, turmeric and ginger, and in most parts onions and garlic are within the reach of every person, and are used by many of the Hindus, although they are rejected by every person who pretends to pure birth. Foreign spices, black pepper, and the carminative seeds are also much more common than towards the east, and the pepper especially is eaten by almost every one when he used meat, except the low caste multitude.

[7. *luxuries*]

In Table no. 9 [Table (57) of this report] will be seen an estimate of the extent to which use of various stimulating or narcotic substances is carried. This deserves particular attention, as affording the ready means by which the people may be taxed without materially injuring the poor, I have already fully

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expressed my opinion that the moderate use of any of these substances is far from being prejudicial, and I find it the universal belief among the natives, founded I am persuaded upon accurate observation, that except the betel, which is perfectly innocent, all the others used in moderation are highly advantageous to health and strength, and that even a good deal of excess is not attended with those bad consequences to the body which many people imagine. In a moral point of view, however, an excess in the use of several of them is highly pernicious; but in checking this evil the statesman should carefully avoid doing perhaps more injury to society by checking their moderate enjoyment, than any advantage that will ensure to the public from the strictness that he can establish.

I am led in particular to make this observation from what has taken place respecting the palm wine. The quantity that has ever been raised in this district has been so small that, in a view of raising from this source a revenue that could be in the smallest degree advantageous, any interference of government would be quite ridiculous; but some reports of excess perhaps not committed even within the district, have probably led to a tax so inconsistent with the present extent of cultivation that it operates as a complete bar to any more palm trees being planted, farther than as an ornament. Now this appears to me very much to be regretted, as both the Khajur and Tal palms are very valuable articles of cultivation, both affording not only palm wine but a saccharine matter of great utility, and the stem of the Tal may also be applied to various useful purposes. The palm wine I have already mentioned as a wholesome spirituous fermented liquor, which with proper pains might supply many of the natives, even of the labouring class, with a common beverage to serve as beer does in England; and its quality might be much improved from what it is at present, by the addition of some bitter herbs, as according to Rumphius, is practised in the eastern islands. These supply the place of hops, moderate the fermentation so as to prevent the liquor from becoming soon sour, and invigorate the stomach. Until however the use of this liquor becomes infinitely more common than it is at present, all taxes should be avoided, as being vexatious to the people without benefit to the treasure. On the countrary, the cultivation should rather meet with every encouragement. At Puraniya and south from it along the banks of the Ganges a good deal is now used in some parts; but the mode of collecting the tax, by granting exclusive licences to a few people to sell, has put a stop to the cultivation, and every man extracts the juice of his own trees without selling.

[8. *intoxication*]

The practice of drinking distilled spirituous liquors has already gained such a footing that it has become a very fit object for taxation, and I am persuaded is more prevalent than is stated in the Table : for in order to avoid offence and to procure a more accurate statement, I confined my inquiries to the proportion of men alone who drink these liquors; but I was credibly informed that a considerable proportion of those who drink in private, and those form a large share of the whole, drink in company with their women. It was in general stated that the proportion of those who drink daily does not amount to more than perhaps one-eighth of the whole; in some places, however, many more, in others many less were stated, and this may be perhaps correct; but I suspect a fallacy in its being in general alleged that very few ever drink to excess. It is indeed highly probable, as is alleged, that in the whole district there are not above 1000 open abandoned drunkards who appear publicly in that state; but as a very large share drink in private, without any witness whatever unless it be a female bottle companion, it would be difficult to say how many actually carry their indulgence to an excessive degree.

I was assured by one Darogah, but he was a stern old Moslem, that every one who took liquor in his jurisdiction set no other bounds to the quantity than his faculty of swallowing. A good deal of allowance must, however, be made for my informant's character; at any rate the excess of these people produces no public outrage, nor did I ever hear that even the most abandoned drunkards among the natives become outrageous, so as to disturb the peace.

The tax on this luxury is highly proper, and is far from checking its moderate use; on the contrary it perhaps has tended to that increase of the consumption which has no doubt taken place since it was imposed. The tax is also levied in a very easy manner, without any just cause of vexation to any one person and at a very moderate expense to government yet it is liable to one very considerable objection.

Each distiller having an exclusive privilege of vending for a certain extent of market, in proportion to which he daily pays a certain sum, there is no competition, and his principal object is to make his liquor as cheap as possible, with very little regard to its quality; for it is notorious that there is no distilled liquor so execrable for which people who can obtain no better will not acquire a taste, and the strength of the habit, and especially the degree of excess, is very often increased in proportion to the badness of the drink. The liquor that is distilled here may in fact be considered as in the *very ultimate degree of badness*.

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The mode of raising a tax on liquor, that formerly at least was adopted in Russia, seems preferable. Government there monopolized the manufactory; made, or purchased from abroad, all kinds of distilled liquors of various degrees and qualities, and delivered them to whoever desired at a price which secured the revenue that was required. Where practicable, without invading an immense property that individuals have laid out on buildings, this seems to be by far the best means of taxing distilled liquors, as avoiding all the vexations of an excise, as giving room for a variety of liquors, and as securing the quality of each.

This nearly is the plan that the Government of Bengal has followed with opium, which is the most reputable intoxicating substance used by the natives; yet this mode of taxation is less fitted for opium than for distilled liquor, and the revenue that it raises is very trifling. This, however, is probably, in a great measure, owing to the scanty number of shops licensed to sell. If one were established in every considerable bazar, with an exclusive privilege over a certain number of market-places, and a power of informing against those who illicitly reared the poppy, the revenue would probably be considerably increased. The number of consumers of opium stated in the Table is probably a good deal underrated; as for reasons similar to those which guided my inquiries concerning the dram-drinkers, I avoided inquiring concerning the women who use opium, and I believe there are many. In the opinion of the natives this is by far the most creditable manner of intoxication; but it is here also allowed that unless accompanied by a nourishing diet, especially by the use of much milk, that it does not invigorate. In this district little or no use is made of capsules of the poppy in either of the manners that are employed in Ronggopur.

The use of hemp for intoxication, in the form called Gangja, is considered by the natives as more conducive to health and strength than any other, and in this district is carried to a very considerable extent, as will appear from the Table, which is probably as much underrated as the opium and distilled liquors, and many women also probably use it. All those who use this and opium take them regularly every day; the tax is levied in a manner similar to that by which the duty on spirituous liquors is raised, and is not liable to the objection of lowering the quality of the drug; but as this may be easily smuggled, while a still cannot be concealed from the smell of the passenger, so in the sale of Gangja there is a great opening for contraband. On this account it would be perhaps more advantageous to prohibit the cultivation altogether, except on account of the Company.

The sale of hemp prepared according to the manner called Siddhi is, I believe, altogether prohibited, nor do I know on what grounds, the plant in its wild state being fitted for making this preparation, a few people, chiefly men from the west of India dedicated to a religious life, prepare some for their own use, but the demand is so trifling that it might be safely overlooked.

The use of the substance called Charas, which is extracted from the hemp in Bhotan or Tibet, is prohibited, and the ease with which it can be smuggled certainly renders it desirable that it should be altogether excluded; but as this circumstance renders the exclusion impracticable, I can see no reason why government should not avail itself of raising a revenue by its means. Perhaps the easiest way would be to enter into a contract with the governments of Nepal and Bhotan for an annual adequate supply, and leave it to the care of the princes of these countries to prevent the transit of more than the annual demand required.

So far as I can learn, there is no essential difference in the effects which these various preparations of hemp produce on the human body, supposing the dose to be equally regulated.

The use of tobacco is almost universal among the men of this district, and extends to a much larger proportion of the women; for here a great many of the females smoke, and a great many chew. By far the greater part of the men who do not smoke are the higher castes of the Mithila Hindus, who reject the custom from a religious principle; but all these snuff, and the greater part also chew. The desires of the people for this stinking weed are not only more universal here than in Ronggopur, but they are said to consume more, the usual daily rate of smoking being stated at 2½ s.w. of the dried leaves, which by the addition of treacle or other sweet substances becomes 5 s.w. of prepared tobacco; and it is probable, including what is used in chewing and snuffing, that little short of this enormous quantity (23¼ lbs. a year) may be on an average consumed by fifteen-sixteenths of the adult males of this district. The quantity consumed by the women is comparatively a trifle.

This custom, now so universally diffused and carried to such an extent, while it is less if at all invigorating, although no doubt less dangerous than distilled liquors, would seem to be a fit subject for taxation, although I must confess that the means of levying a tax without great vexation seem to be difficult. Perhaps the least objectionable and at the same time adequate means would be to stop all cultivation, except on the account of government; but as things stand at present, this would undoubtedly be an odious regulation, for in some

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places the cultivation is very general, and pays a great portion of the rent. It must however be observed that any tax on the sale would instantly render the cultivation almost universal; every man would raise in his garden what would suffice for his wants. A considerable sum, however, might be raised in the course of time by requiring those who prepare tobacco for sale to take out licences. The profession is low, and no person of rank will prepare his own, so that the tax would fall chiefly on the rich; low people would either prepare their own tobacco or use it without preparation. The tax should of course be at first very moderate, and very gradually raised.

A luxury still more useless than tobacco is the chewing of betel, which is carried to a very great length, both men and women using it nearly in equal proportions. In this district, however, it is not in general devoured with that incessant voracity with which it is used in the eastern parts of India, and there are not perhaps above 1500 people who sleeping and awake have their months crammed; nor is it considered by the people here as fashionable to be unable to articulate their words. Those in this district who are considered as abundantly supplied, use it daily from one to six times, and perhaps four times a day may be the most usual quantity. This requires ten leaves and two nuts, which on an average will cost from sixteen to twenty cowries, so that a person chewing will cost nearly one rupee seven annas a year.

Those who in this district are stinted in their allowance of betel, use it only from three to fifteen times a month. The others seldom use it except at marriages or such grand solemnities, or when they receive it from a superior, when he condescends to receive them among those who are to look up to him for protection.

Formerly the sale of betel was usually granted by the zemindars to monopolists, who had the exclusive supply of certain market-places for an annual fixed rent. The Company, during the government of Lord Cornwallis, purchased this right and totally remitted the tax, which appears to me to have been of an unexceptionable nature, and if carefully administered might become very productive. The price has fallen one-half since the abolition of the monopoly.

[9. *fuel and light*]

Fuel in most parts of the district is scarce, although a few trees planted round the villages, and regularly polled, might afford an ample supply; for the chief demand is merely for cooking; but the owners of land have an utter abomination at allowing any planted trees to being cut, and the chief supply of wood, used for the fire, comes either from mango trees that have decayed or from natural woods, which harbour so many destructive animals that none should be permitted to grow. Bamboos are so scarce that in most parts they cannot be used for fuel. Reeds and tamarisks are in some parts a good deal used; but are liable to the same objection with the natural woods, and ought to be carefully eradicated.

The grand supply, therefore, of fuel is at the expense of agriculture, and by far the most common is cow-dung, which is mixed up with the husks of rice, with the sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed, and even with straw, and is formed into a kind of four-sided bars like the peats made in Scotland from moss or turf. These are prepared in the dry season, and preserved in a quantity sufficient to last during the periodical rains. A custom equally pernicious prevails in some parts, where almost the only fuel used is the straw of rice or other grains, which might serve as fodder for the wretched animals by which the land is cultivated. Some supply however, is procured from the stems of mulberry, indigo, cotton, *corchorus, crotolaria, cytisus*, and some other plants of a woody nature that are common objects of cultivation, and the use of these is highly proper; but use is also made of the stems of rape and pulse, which although unfit for fodder ought to be thrown into the dunghill to increase the quantity of manure.

The people, however, on the whole are not very badly supplied with fuel, and the poor can usually burn a little straw, sticks, or cow-dung, to allow them to see while they eat their evening repast, which is always their principal meal; and every one almost, in the four months of cold weather can in the morning kindle a fire, over which his family alleviate the sufferings of their benumbed joints; the extreme badness of their houses and the scantiness of clothing render this a very great comfort. In the tenth Statistical Table [Table (58) of this report] will be seen an estimate of the different kinds of fuel that are employed in this district which, however, will be of more use as pointing out the various degrees of imperfection of agriculture than of the comforts the people enjoy.

As oil for eating is so scarce, it may readily be imagined that for the lamp it is still scarcer; but in several divisions this want is somewhat supplied by the use of the oils of linseed, *ricinus*, and *carthamus*. A vast many can afford no lamp; by far the greater part of families burn a lamp for an hour or two; the rich again, especially the Moslems, use a vast deal of oil, and a great part of both their business and amusement goes on by the light of the lamp. A great many lamps are employed in

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the religious ceremonies both of the Moslems and Hindus. In the same tenth Statistical Table will be seen an estimate of the proportions of different kinds of lamp oil that are consumed in the district.

[10. *means of conveyance*]

Nothing more distinguishes the people of the western parts of the district from those of the eastern end of Bengal, than a greater splendour or rather quantity of attendance. Every possible means are exhausted to support a large equipage and disorderly rabble, in order to make a show on public occasions, while the manner of living in private is mean and penurious. In the eleventh Table [Table (59) of this report] will be seen an estimate of the various kinds of expenditure under this head. I shall now proceed to offer some general remarks.

The natives retain a great part of the fondness for the elephant which they are said to have possessed in the time of Pliny. This animal is considered as the most noble conveyance either for the images of God or for man, and a good many are kept. Few, however, keep separate cattle for the former purpose; but employ those on which they ride or hunt, to carry the images on days of procession. Most of the elephants are of the bad breed procured in Morang and cost from 500 to 1000 rs. Those who make the first purchase very seldom part with them.

The people here have somewhat more turn for horsemanship than towards the east, and a few horses are kept for riding. They are of two breeds, Tazi and Saresa, both very bad, but the produce of the vicinity. A much greater number of ponies are kept for riding than towards the east, and are of three kinds. The best are the Tanggans brought from the hills of Bhotan, and worth here from 50 rs. to 80 rs. The next are a breed mixed from these with native mares. These are called Doasla Tanggans, and are worth from 25 rs. to 40 rs. The poorest ponies are called Tatus or Tanggalis, from their usually being allowed to roam loose for pasture when not required for use. They are infinitely worse than the Tatus of Dinajpur, because a great many of them are employed to carry loads, and are wrought too early, by which they in general become distorted and knowk-kneed, and are the most wretched creatures that I have ever seen. The best are reserved for riding, and are worth from 5 rs. to 15 rs. It is these alone that are included in the twelfth Table.

One native keeps a coach made after the European fashion, and five keep buggies, while eight keep carriages of the country fashion drawn by horses. In the twelfth Table will be seen the number of natives who keep carriages drawn by oxen. Some of these have four wheels and are called Rath; but the use of springs, an improvement now common at Calcutta, has not yet found its way among the natives of this district, although several Europeans have such carriages drawn by oxen, which are exceedingly cheap and convenient, and the cattle when decently fed travel at a very respectable rate.

The carriages upon two wheels, after the native construction, go very fast, but would be of little use to an European, as the space for sitting is so small as not to admit of a chair or stool, so that the passenger must sit on his heels, which few Europeans can do. They have no springs; but the passengers sit on a netting of ropes, which in some measure diminishes the effects of jolting. They are covered with a roof of cloth supported by a frame of wood, bamboos, and rope, which keeps off some of the sun but does not turn a heavy shower. The carriage is like that of the common country cart, indeed many use the same carriage indifferently for transporting goods and for travelling, and on the latter occasion put on the seat and covering; but many others have a proper carriage for travelling, made neater and lighter than that used by carriers. There are two kinds, Majholi and Raharu, which differ chiefly in the manner by which the traveller mounts. It is remarkable that even Hindus of some degree of rank have here sense enough to travel in such carriages, which in every other part that I have seen would have been considered as an intolerable abomination. A pair of oxen can take these carriages twenty miles a day, and they go at a round trot.

The number of palanquins is nearly the same with that used in Ronggopur. In general they are very wretched unseemly conveyances. By the natives they are considered as of four kinds. The most fashionable is by them called Kharkhariya, and at Calcutta is the kind now in most general use. It is an oblong couch covered above by a low roof, and its sides shut by Venetian blinds, from the noise of which in travelling the name is said to be derived; but in this district the sides are often open or merely covered by a curtain. In the latter case the proper name at Calcutta was Meyana, but there this kind has now almost entirely gone into disuse, and the name by Europeans has in general been transferred to the Kharkhariya. The poles by which this palanquin is carried are fastened to the two ends

The second kind of palanquin is that from which this name is derived, and is called Palki. It is a couch suspended under a long bamboo, by the extremities of which it is carried. The bamboo forms an arch over the couch, and upon this arch

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is suspended a tilt made of cloth, which serves to screen the passenger from the sun and rain. This is a more showy but less convenient equipage than the former, and is now very rarely seen in Calcutta, but here some people still retain it.

The third kind is called Chaupala, that is, four square, and is a kind of square box open at the sides. A bamboo by which it is carried passes through it, near its roof, and the passenger sits on his heels, leaning his head sometimes against one side of the bamboo and sometimes against the other. This is a very miserable conveyance, used by the middling rank of native men; but has been improved by Europeans into the Doli for conveying the sick, by lengthening it so as to admit the passenger to lie at length.

The fourth kind is the Mahapa, used for carrying women. It is of the same shape with Chaupala, but the bamboo by which it is carried passes over the top, so that in dirty roads the poor creature within is miserably draggled, and she is completely screened from view by curtains, which surround her conveyance.

It is only a few zemindars that keep regular sets of bearers, to whom they give lands as a reward for their services. Bearers, however, are pretty numerous in almost every part and may readily be procured by those who intend going only a short way, such as at marriages or other ceremonies, or in visits in the same vicinity; but few can be tempted by mere wages to undertake a journey of twelve or fourteen miles. When such are wanted they must be highly paid; and even then will not go without an order from their landlord, or from the magistrate, which is a kind of compulsion.

[11. *free domestic servants*]

In the number of male free domestic servants I have only included those called Bhandaris, Tahaliyas, or Khedmutgars, the nature of whose services are the same with what I have mentioned in Dinajpur. They are in general ragged dirty fellows, and the crowd in whose multitude the native gentlemen take so much pride is composed in general of servants who are considered as belonging to the establishment by which they manage their revenues, or by which their carriages and cattle are conducted. A man may have twenty grooms, and not one of them appears on the account of his establishment. Each is considered merely as an appendage to the horse of which he had the management. In the town of Puraniya these domestic servants usually receive from two to three rupees a month, and find themselves in food, clothing and lodging; but if they have no family on the spot they are always allowed to sleep in some hut, which, howevr, costs their master nothing, as he furnishes no bedding. They of course lie on the ground. In other places the master gives the servant food, but no clothing and the wages vary from ½ to 1½ r. a month. In others the master finds both food and clothing, and allows monthly wages of from 4 annas to 1½ r. In general, however, the wages that are given to a good servant are 1 r. a month, with food and clothing.

In many parts no free women servants are on any account procurable. In some they can be had for nearly the same wages that are given to men; and are called Chakrani and Dasi. Most of them are elderly women that have lost their connections; but some are young, and are probably concubines veiled under a decent name. In the eastern parts of the district, again, many poor creatures give up their services for merely food and raiment, as is usually the case with the women servants in Dinajpur. These are sometimes called Bhatuyanis, but they are also called Gulmi or Laundi, that is, slaves, although it is admitted that they have not been purchased cannot be sold, and that they may change their master whenever they find one that will treat them better. There are some such persons employed not only as domestics but in agriculture, and some of them are males; but I have not been able to separate these classes. The whole are comprehended in the eleventh head of the eleventh Table [Table (59) of this report].

It must however be observed that the same terms Golam and Gulmi, or Launda, Laundi are given to male and female domestics who are actually slaves, have been purchased, and are sometimes sold. Under the term Laundi, however, are often comprehended persons of a very different description; and had a Moslem chief the means of procuring a Circassian beauty, she would come under this denomination. As it is, the high Moslems sometimes purchase a pretty child, with whom necessity induces her parents to part. She is carefully shut up with his wife on whom she attends; but as she grows up she often attracts the regards of her master, becomes a mother, and although she never acquires the rank nor dignity of a spouse, she often receives more of the chief's attention than falls to the lot of her mistress, and obtains a separate establishment. Everything concerning the women of such persons being veiled in the most profound mystry, no estimate could be procured of their number; but this is a luxury in which almost every Muhammedan of fortune is supposed to indulge as far as he can afford.

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[12. *slaves*]

Common domestic slaves are not only called Golam and Launda, but in some parts they are called Nufur, while in others this term and Dhinggar are exclusively given to slaves employed in agriculture, in contradistinction to Khawas or Bahaiya, the name given to domestic male slaves, or Sudin the name given to females. In other places again, Khawas is given indifferently to slaves employed in agriculture or as domestics, and another distinction of more importance arises. Those who belong to zemindars and receive lands for a subsistence are called Khawas, while those who belong to inferior persons, and are allowed a house, food and raiment, are called Sehana; but none of these terms are applied in different parts with any uniformity; the words are taken in one sense in one pergunah, and in a contrary or at least different sense in the next.

This indeed is a circumstance that deserves the most serious and careful consideration from every person who manages the affairs of India, especially from those who form the laws by which it is to be governed. We almost everywhere find the same terms employed in the customs, finance and government of the people; and superficial observers have done infinite harm by representing the people as everywhere guided by the same laws and customs. Now I will confidently assert that many of the terms expressive of points of the most essential consequence in the customs, finance, and government of the people are taken in meanings essentially different, not only in different remote provinces but even in neighbouring districts, divisions and estates. The use therefore of any such terms in a general legislative view, without a most accurate definition of the sense in which it is to be taken, may prove in some cases highly prejudicial, while with a proper definition the regulation might have proved universally beneficial. This indeed cannot be too often inculcated, especially on the people in Europe, who have often been misled by specious writers, generally extremely shallow. The manners indeed of the different nations and people in India differ as widely as those of Europe, even including from Lapland to Paris.

Farther, as India has almost constantly been undergoing a rapid succession of dynasties governing very different portions of country, and as the princes of these have been little guided by any other maxim except their temporary convenience, and have very generally entrusted even the legislative power to very inferior officers, each acting on discordant principles, so an astonishing and most perplexing variety of local regulations and interpretations of the same phrases has arisen.

Although I have long been convinced of the circumstance, and endeavour constantly to guard against it, yet I confess that I often fail, and that I have not succeeded in distinguishing these classes of slaves with proper accuracy, so that the statements of the proportion of each class in several of the divisions are taken merely from my own conjecture, having been completely deceived by the use of the same words in opposite, or at least very different meanings. The head Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the eleventh Table [Table (59) of this report] contain all the male adult slaves reported to belong to the district, and these may be nearly a fourth of the whole persons, young and old, in that condition; but as I am very uncertain what proportion is really employed in agriculture and what as domestics, I shall under this head give an account of the whole.

Those of one class (see Table 11, head 12) are chiefly domestics, although they are sometimes employed to send cattle, to dig, to build houses, or in such kinds of labour. These live entirely in their masters' houses, but are always allowed to marry. Their children are slaves, and their women act as domestic servants. So far as I can learn, they are in general tolerably well treated, and fare as well as the ordinary class of servants, whose state however in this country is not very enviable, and has no sort of resemblance to the pampered condition of a European servant in India, and still infinitely less to that of the luxurious domestics of England. They have, however, wherewithal to stay the cravings of appetite for food, and the comfort of marriage, without the care of providing for a family. These are not numerous, and chiefly belong to Muhammedans. A grown man costs about from 15 rs to 20 rs.

The next class (see Table 11, head 14) belongs chiefly to Hindus of rank, who either have small free estates or rent lands, and in the cultivation of these such slaves are chiefly employed, although some are also employed as domestics. The whole that I would consider as belonging to this class are such as are allowed a separate hut and small garden for themselves and families, where they receive an allowance of grain and coarse cloth for a subsistence. The men work constantly for their master, and the women whenever their children do not require their attention are either permitted to work on their own account, or if required to work for their master, they and the children are fed and clothed entirely at his expense. The children, so soon as they are able to tend cattle, are taken to their master's house, where they are fed and clothed until married. The allowance usually given annually to a slave is a piece of coarse cloth, and about 98$

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lbs. (15 *mans*, 64 s.w. a ser) of grain. His wife's labour and his garden must furnish every other article of expense. A lad at sixteen years of age sells for from 12 to 20 rs. A girl at eight or ten years, when she is usually married, sells from 5 to 15 rs. In most parts man and wife, provided they belong to the same master, are not usually sold separate, nor is it the custom to separate children from their parents until they are marriageable. But in others they are sold in whatever manner the master pleases, and there the price rises considerably higher.

Very various customs prevail respecting their marriages. *If a master has no slave girl of an age* proper to give in marriage to one of his own boys that has arrived at the age of puberty, he endeavours to purchase one; but in many cases no master is willing to sell. The two masters sometimes agree, and having allowed the parties to marry, the master of the boy is entitled to one-half of the male children, and the master of the girl to the other half, with all the females. In other cases the master of the girl, at the marriage, takes 2 rs. from the master of the boy. The male children are as before divided equally; but the master of the boy gets 2 rs for every female child when she becomes marriageable. In both cases the female slave continues to live with her master, who if he requires her work, fees and clothes her and the children until they are marriageable, and at any rate gives them a hut; but in general the male slave passes the night with his wife, gives her part of the allowance which he receives from his master, and she works for whatever else she may require. These contracts can therefore only be entered into between neighbours.

In some places it is not usual for free persons to marry with slaves but in other places it is not uncommon. When a free man marriages a slave girl, he is called Chutiya (*cunno servus*), and works for her master on the same terms as a slave, but he cannot be sold. His male children are in some places free; but are called Garhas, and are looked upon as of lower birth than persons of the same caste, both of whose parents were free. In other places the male children are slaves, and the female children in all cases are reduced to that state. A man sometimes gives his slave in marriage to a free girl, paying her father 2 rs. In this case all the male children are slaves; but the females are free, only when each of them is married either her relations or bridegroom must pay 2rs to the father's master. The woman lives with her kindred and works on their account, receiving the husband's allowance from his master.

In some places it was said by the masters that the slaves did more work than hired servants, and were better fed; but near Dimiya, where they are by far most numerous, it is alleged that they will do no labour without the constant fear of the rod, which appears to me the most credible account. They frequently run away, and going to a little distance, hire themselves out as servants, which shows that their former state was not enviable. Servants being exceedingly scarce, few masters are supposed to be honest enough to refuse hiring a runaway slave; indeed many will deny that there is any moral turpitude in protecting a fellow creature who has escaped from that state of degradation.

There are, however, in this district many slaves (see Table 11, head 13), whose condition is very different. These belong mostly to the great landlords, and each family receives a farm free of rent and sufficiently large for its comfortable subsistence. This the family cultivates with its own hands, or by means of those who take a share; and when required, the men attend their lords, sometimes on grand occasions to swell out his numerous train, but usually either as domestics, or as confidential persons to whom he can safely entrust the superintendence of his affairs. Their families live on their farms, only perhaps one woman or two in a hundred may be required to be in attendance on her lady. Such persons are in fact by far the easiest class of labouring people in the district, and of course never attempt to run away, and are in general very faithful to their masters, who, although at a vast expense of land in maintaining them, very seldom sell them, but they possess the power, which operates strongly in rendering these slaves careful in the performance of their master's commands, and regardless of its nature. Their marriages are liable to the same varieties with those of other slaves.

[13. *beggars and charity*]

The number of common beggars that were estimated to be in the whole district amounts to 7,140, of which by far the greater part are real objects of charity, although in some parts it was alleged that there were among them many lazy fellows who were able enough to work. So long as they are able to go about, they are in general supplied with a sufficient quantity of food, and are commonly allowed to sleep in some out-house provided they have no hut of their own. Many of them, however are provided with this accommodation, for some charitable people prefer assisting them to build a hut not rather than run the risk of their dying within their premises, which in most parts of this district would be attended with great inconvenience.

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Besides there are many lame, blind or other infirm persons belonging to poor families, that cannot give them food but who give them accommodation and such assistance as is within their power, especially in sickness.

I have already stated that, when compared with Ronggopur the number of prostitutes is exceedingly small and their gains much less. They do not form a kind of corporation as in that districts, but almost all of them openly profess themselves to be entirely of the Muhammedan religion. The doctrine of caste is so strictly observed that any Hindu of rank who had a connection with a common woman would be in great danger. It is therefore chiefly the Moslems by whom such creatures are encouraged. Of course there are a good many widows, or women whose husbands are absent on service, that carry on intrigues, in which they observe some secrecy but yet are pretty generally known. These are however extremely careful to confine their intrigues within the bounds of caste. Such ladies are called Ghuskis. In the whole district I heard of only two houses of the Hindu tribe called Ramjani, the women of which are professed strumpets. Most of the prostitutes are said to be purchased while infants, from the northern parts of Dinajpur and Ronggopur, and they are joined by very few widows and still fewer maids of this district; for among the lower ranks premature marriage is almost universal, and among the higher ranks the women are watched with the utmost care. On the whole it was stated (Table 5) that in this district there are only 470 houses of bad fame, and on an average there are not in each house two women of an age fit for their profession.

The people here seem to be less charitable and much more addicted to intoxication than those of Dinajpur. Towards the west there are many pilferers, but they are not nearly so much addicted as the people of that district to audacious robbery and murder, although the latter crime is far from being uncommon. In other respects their dispositions are much the same, only, if possible, the people here are greater proficients in chicane and are of a more querulous disposition.

(69) TABLE No. 24 (S-35)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Muhamedan population of the District of Purnea*, 1809-10—contd.

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
1	*Fakir*			
	Benawas	—	73	Passed their time in pious exercises and the practice of charity. They ought to abstain totally from Marriages.
	Tukiyahdars	—	203	Marriage is thought perfectly consistent with their duties; passed their time in the practice of hospitality and religious exercises.
	Julali	222	—	
	Madari	1,600	—	They are religious.
2	Public criers	—	73	Who with their shrill voice endeavoured to remind the people.
3	Shiyas	200	—	Most families originally from Persia and of high birth and decen, education, several of Kaji, Darogahs and Munseef have been selected among these.
4	Descent from the Prophet	700	—	
5	Moguls	200	—	There are four sub-divisions : (*i*) Irani-Persian, (*ii*) Turani-tartariant (*iii*) Rasbihari-Russian, (*iv*) Chakatta-Moguls of all these subdivisions ought to abstain from inter marriages.
6	Pathan Descendants	2,000	—	They served either in the military, or civil departments, exclusive of domestic labour. They did not honour the plough like the hardisons of Rome.
7	Sheykhs	not available	—	Generally cultivator.
8	Momin	3,200	—	Weavers.
9	Tape weavers	5	—	They work in silk sashes and cords, but they were excluded from Communion.
10	Dhuniyas	1,250	—	Who clean cotton wool and render it fit for being spun, but they were excluded from Communion.
11	Jat (Goyala)	400	—	They prepared and sold milk and tended herds of cattle.
12	Pangchpiriya Goyala	100	—	Cowherds of the five saints.

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(69) TABLE No. 24 (S-35) *Socio-occupational characteristics of the Muhammedan population of the District of Purnea, 1809-10*—concld.

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
13	Tailor	180	—	Excluded from Communion.
14	Washermen	230	—	Do.
15	Barbours	150	—	Do.
16	Shoemaker	—	100	
17	Butcher	170	—	They killed goats and sheep and emasculate the bull, horse and goat but they are excluded from the Communion.
18	Abdali	—	—	To collect honey and wax.
19	Sahisiya	20	—	Purchased male calves, emasculate and rear them until fit for labour and then sold them.
20	Cutler	10	—	Excluded from Communion.
21	Goldsmith	10	—	Do.
22	Coppersmith	40	—	Do.
23	Glass bracelet maker	4	—	Do.
24	Paper maker	15	—	Do.
25	Potters	10	—	Do.
26	Tube makers for smoking tobacco	15	—	Do.
27	Dyers (Rungrez)	54	—	Do.
28	Fireworks (Atushbaz)	3	—	Do.
29	Fisherman (turah)	25	—	Do.
30	Fish seller	50	—	Do.
31	Persons who catch birds	3	—	Do.
32	Kungjara	1,400	—	Those who retail greens and vegetables but excluded.
33	Bakars	230	—	Those who retail tobacco but excluded.
34	Bukalis	680	—	Who sell spiceries and hot seasonings.
35	Bakers	10	—	Excluded.
36	Bhat	50	—	Do.
37	Damphawalehs	50	—	Beggars.
38	Helas	2	—	Do.
39	Tasawaleh and Nakarchy	10	—	Excluded.
40	Bhangr or Juggler	50	—	Who extract money by amusing people and they are degraded.

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(70) TABLE NO. 25 (S-36) *Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population of the District of Purnea,* 1809-10

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
1	Brahmans	50	—	Out of these 20 families are settled in Gour. The whole are main of business and are little tenacious of their custom.
2	Maithil (other kind of Brahman)	10,000	—	These who study more or less and reject service are the highest. Another section of this population cultivated land. They also took service from the Govt. and the Zemindars.
3	Masijivi (Brahman)	N.A.	N.A.	They copied books.
4	Dewal or Tapas (Brahman)	N.A.	N.A.	Owners of temples.
5	Pujaris (Brahman)	N.A.	N.A.	They serve in temples.
6	Asijivi (Brahman)	N.A.	N.A.	They carried arms.
7	Yajak	N.A.	N.A.	They served the village Gods.
8	Dhavak	N.A.	N.A.	Messengers.
9	Pachak	N.A.	N.A.	Who act as cooks for Sudras of a pure caste.
10	Mahapatra (Agradani)	N.A.	N.A.	—
11	Pangchagotra	1,300	—	From Rarhiya division.
	(5 tribes)	300	—	From Barandras division.
12	Baidiks	25	—	From Bengal.
		40	—	From Kamrup.
13	Burukandaj (Guards)	1,100	—	Profession of arms.
14	Saraswat Brahman	N.A.	—	They officiated as purohits for those who pretend to be of the Royal or military caste (Kshatriya).
15	Gujrat Brahman	1	—	Merchant.
16	Astrologers (Daivaggnas)	100	—	—
17	Bards (Brahma Bhat)	300	—	All of which rent land and many have endowments.
18	Rajpoot	4,000	—	They were divided into different classes from a different of occupations.
19	Vaisyas	250	—	—
20	Medical tribe	100	—	—
21	Kayastha	4,000	—	—
22	Karan Kayastha	40	—	—
23	Karkari	N.A.	—	They are petty dealers and rent lands but do not labour with their own hands.
24	Kaiyar	40	—	They treat tumour and sore.
25	Beniyas	90	—	They deal in money.
26	Vaisya Baniyas	900	—	Who observes the customs of Vaisya.
27	Gandha Banik	160	—	They deal with herbs, splces, etc.
28	Kathbaniya	220	—	Same as Gandha Banik.
29	Barandras	400	—	—
30	Barnabar	15	—	They are petty dealers.

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(70) TABLE No. 25 (S-36) *Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population of the District of Purnea,* 1809-10—contd.

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
31	Nuniyas	26	—	Traders, who deal chiefly in salt.
32	Kambals	4	—	Traders, who deal chiefly in blanket.
33	Manik Chandriya Baniyas (Modis)	100	—	Who were supplied with grain a certain Manik Chandra.
34	Baniyas (Kanojiyas)	15	N.A.	N.A.
35	Baniyas (Kasarani)	120	N.A.	N.A.
36	Baniyas (Rastoki)	2	N.A.	Merchants.
37	Baniyas (Ayodhyavasi)	10	N.A.	N.A.
38	Kasera and Thathera	400	N.A.	N.A.
39	Malakar	600-700	N.A.	To make garlands and artificial flowers.
40	Pot makers	2,200	N.A.	Pottery.
41	Blacksmith	2,090	N.A.	They make the whole implements of agriculture as well wooden as iron, but they never employ their hands in agriculture.
42	Swarnakar (Sakra)	894	—	To make ornaments.
43	Sutar or Sutradhar	385	N.A.	Carpentry.
44	Tantrabay or Tangti	965	N.A.	Weaving, some of them are also brokers, agents and dealers of cloth.
45	Barui or Barjivi	944	N.A.	They cultivate betel leave and retail it.
46	Tambuli	85	N.A.	N.A.
47	Mairas or Modak or Murari	347	N.A.	N.A.
48	Halwai	1,350	N.A.	Who prepare sweet meets, 2 or 3 per cent of them hold the plough.
49	Kandu	1,650	N.A.	Who parch grain, serve as domestic and cultivate the land.
50	Bauri	640	—	They sell parched grain and coarse sweet meet.
51	Teli	130	N.A.	N.A.
52	Goyalas	Most numerous		Greater part are mere cultivators. A considerable no. purchased milk and prepare it in various ways for sale.
53	Kurmi	400	—	They are mostly cultivators, but some are domestic servants, and some are messengers or carry arms.
54	Kewat or Kaibarta	Numerous	—	Cultivators.
55	Amat	N.A.	N.A.	Cultivators.
56	Dhanuks	Most numerous		Cultivators.
57	Kairi	They are higher than Goyalas.		They are pure cultivators, they are very industrious.
58	Khanggar	Not very numerous		Cultivators.
59	Nagar	Numerous	—	Cultivators.
60	Ganggot	Pretty numerous	—	Do.
61	Gongthi	3,600	N.A.	Wood-cutters, boatmen, fishermen, some are traders of oxen.
62	Barbers (Caste consider low & impure)	2,925	N.A.	Shavers.

1. *Year*--1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(70) TABLE No. 25 (S-36) *Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population of the District of Purnea*, 1809-10—contd.

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
63	Rawani Maharas	850	N.A.	Palanqueen bearers, land cultivation is the subsidiary occupation.
64	Bhar	150	N.A.	Palanqueen bearers, land cultivation.
65	Bhawar	150	N.A.	Palanqueen bearers, but all cultivate land.
66	Gangreri	400	—	Who rear sheep and weave blankets and who also occasionally cultivate.
67	Ganes	Numerous	—	Weavers, a large proportion is employed in agriculture.
68	Gangangyi	Pretty numerous		Cultivators and weavers of sack cloth.
69	Athariya	8	N.A.	Cultivators.
70	Pungra or Pundarik	Numerous		Do.
71	Chasat	Pretty numerous		Do.
72	Koch and Rajbangsi	50	N.A.	Cultivate and weave sack cloth or coarse cloth of cotton.
73	Palyas	N.A.	N.A.	Cultivating land, their women weave.
74	Banat	140	N.A.	Cultivators and watermen.
75	Naris	270	N.A.	Who make ornaments of lac.
76	Patwars	65	N.A.	Weaving.
77	Kungjra or Khattas	80	N.A.	Women sell seasonings and men act as gardeners or cultivators.
78	Kapalis or Kawalis or Chunaris	55	N.A.	Pretty dealers in grains and carriers.
79	Kalu or Teli	800		Oil-men.
80	Sungri or Saundik or Sau	7,000	N.A.	To distil spirituous liquors from grain.
81	Dorasiya	16	N.A.	Traders.
82	Muryari	550	N.A.	One-half of them cultivate land, the remainder fish and act as boatmen and as caulkers.
83	Malo	1,600	N.A.	They fish and are boatmen and many of them cultivate the land.
84	Kewat or Kaibarta	75	N.A.	Fishermen and boating.
85	Bindus	700	N.A.	Fishermen.
86	Tiwars	1,600	N.A.	Most are boatmen and fishermen.
87	Patanis	100	N.A.	Boatmen.
88	Gangrar	90	N.A.	Fishermen.
89	Suraiya	400	—	Fishermen.
90	Kharwar	Numerous	—	Fish and carry the palanquin and most are cultivators.
91	Markandeya	400	—	Fishermen.
92	Torahs	—	—	Retail fish.
93	Kol	750	—	Fishermen and cultivators.
94	Kandar or Kandal	60	N.A.	Boatmen and fishermen.
95	Kuri	100	N.A.	Fishermen.
96	Chaings	3,500	N.A.	Fish, boating and cultivating.
97	Chabi	290	N.A.	Fish, boating and cultivating.
98	Barhaikandal	750	N.A.	Fishermen.
99	Rishis	100	N.A.	Another tribe of fishermen.
100	Chandal	700	N.A.	A tribe of Bengalee fishermen.

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—District of Puraniya

(70) TABLE No. 25 (S-36) *Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population of the District of Purnea*, 1809-10—concld.

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
101	Rajdhobi or Saphkar . .	2,000	—	Mat maker and cultivator.
102	Yogis or Chunaris . . .	350	—	Prepare lime and cultivate land.
103	Bayuti	40	—	Same as before.
104	Beldars	750	—	They make salt and nitre.
105	Khodayas or Diggers . .	500	—	They dig tank etc., and some of them weave and carry the palanquin.
106	Chapoyal Jalahas	1,200	—	Barbour, originally they are muhammedans, but offer their arrival here, they have been partly converted.
107	Palawar Jalahas	150	—	Do.
108	Hindus Jalahas . . . . . Caste considered vil and abominable.	2,000	—	Do.
109	Dosads or Hazaras . . .	less than 1,000	—	Chowkidars.
110	Kamar	—		Biters, they eat beef.
111	Palawar	—	—	They eat meat and beef also.
112	Kurin	—	—	They fear to eat beef.
113	Musahar	above 600	—	Watchmen, cultivate the land and sometimes fish. They eat snakes, rat and lizards but reject beef.
114	Banytar	20	—	Similar as Musahar.
115	Kangrihari	N.A.	—	Same as Musahar.
116	Karandiya	N.A.	—	They catch birds with a rod and birdline, they eat almost any thing.
117	Badiya or Bayabh	40	—	Do.
118	Dheyor	30	—	Do.
119	Dhargar or Dharkar . .	200	—	They work in ratans and bamboos, put ropes in the bottom of bedsteads, and reir surine.
120	Bethuyas	a few	—	Workers in ratans.
121	Dom	450	—	Basket makers.
122	Hari	N.A.	—	Sweepers.
123	Kural (Muchi)	250	—	Work in leather.
124	Dabgar	4	—	Same as Karal.
125	Chamar	1,800	—	Considered as vil and abominable.
126	Kangjor	4	—	Public executioners.
127	Saryuriyas	130 to 140	—	—
128	Baburias Misra	400	—	—
129	Sannyasis or Gosaings . .	N.A.	—	Pretend to follow the rules of Sankaracharaya. They trade in silk and purchase considerable estates.

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—The District of Puraniya

[*various plants* : 1. *rice*]

[Among culmiferous plants cultivated for their grain Buchanan mentions various kinds of rice : 1. Spring rice ; 2. Summer rice ; 3. Winter rice.]

[2. *leguminous plants*]

Next to rice, he mentions wheat. Barley is mentioned after wheat. Maize, usually called Makai is mentioned after barley. He also mentions Janera, Kaun and Chince different types of millet. A very little Bazra is also reared in this district. There are two other kinds of millet named Kheri and Kodo are also produced here. The other Leguminous plants mentioned by Buchanan are Mashkalai, Mauri, Khesari, Arahar (Cytisus), Cajan, Badam, Masur.

[3. *plants giving oil*]

[Among plants reared for the oil Buchanan mentioned Sarisha, Turi, Tisi (Linseed), Ricinus.]

[4. *plants cultivated as vegetables*]

In the thirteenth Statistical Table it will be seen that I have estimated the land in Kitchen gardens at 85,000 bighas and that about 6,600 bighas in the fields are cultivated with vegetables for the table.

[5. *plants used as warm seasoning*]

[Buchanan mentions the following : Ginger, Turmeric, Capsicum, Onion, Garlic, Methi, Dhaniya, Songp and Ajoyan.]

[6. *plants cultivated as tarkari*]

[Under this head Buchanan mentioned Baygan, Potato, Kachu, Karala, Chichingga, Sim, etc.]

OF FARMS

[*social classes based on agriculture* : 1. *high caste*]

In this district the nature of farms is very much affected by the rank of the tenant. All the high or pure tribes, that is, Brahmans, Rajputs, Kayasthas, Saiuds, Pathans, and Moguls, have a right to occupy whatever lands they require for their houses and gardens, free of rent ; and the same indulgence in granted to men of both religions, who pretend that they are dedicated to God, such as Vairagis, Sannyasis, Vaishnav, and Fakirs.

As however they are highly respected, and as most of the lands are under the management of such of their kinsmen as can keep accounts, under this pretext of land for houses and gardens, besides the large proportion of land free of taxes which they possess, they have contrived to seize on a great deal belonging to the assessed estates. In Gorguribah I was assured by the native officers that they thus hold one-fourth part of all the cultivated land that belonged to the zemindars.

[2. *tradesmen and artists as tenants*]

The next class of tenants in this country are the tradesmen, who in general hire small plots of land for the same purposes that I have mentioned in Dinajpur, and which does no injury to anyone. The only thing additional that I have here to notice is that some persons included in this class, that is, the Goyalas who are farmers. Some of them have very considerable farms, like the high ranks ; but although they cultivate them by servants, and pay a heavy rent, they make more profit, because they attend more carefully to their affairs. The expense of hired servants on the large scale is however so great that their cattle form the principal resource which these people have, and the farms are chiefly kept for the accommodation of their herds. It is this class of the artists that possess by far the greater part of the agricultural stock that belongs to the tradesmen ; and some of them are very wealthy. I heard of one who had 1,000 head of cows. The other tradesmen chiefly cultivate by means of those who receive a share of the crop.

[3. *ploughmen or chasas*]

The third class of tenants are called Chasas or ploughmen, but among these are included not only tenants who lease lands, but those who cultivate for share of the crop, or for wages. In the eastern parts of this district, there are many of those, especially Muhammadans, who have large farms and abundant stock, although very few are so wealthy as the great farmers and traders of Dinajpur ; but their stock enables them to trade to a certain extent, and to supply the wants of their poorer neighbours. In the western parts again there are many fewer of the labouring tribes that lease considerable farms, most of which are occupied by the high tribes and cowherds.

[4. *under-tenants*]

A fourth class of tenants are the Kolayit or under-tenants, who have no lease nor possession from the zemindars, but hire land at rack-rent from the tenantry. Under existing circumstances, no means for the improvement of the country appear to me so likely to have effect as the encouragement of large tenants, who should have reasonable long leases, and who might re-let to under-tenants at rack-rent.

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—The District of Puraniya

[*stock of farms*]

In Table 33 [Table (64) of this report] I have given an account of the labouring and milch stock belonging to each of these classes; only it must be observed that six-sixteenths of the buffaloes belong to milkmen and tradesmen, and ten-sixteenths to the high castes, for the Chasas have scarcely any of this property. In the 35th Table [Table (65) of this report] I have given an estimate of the proportion of land rented by each of these three classes, and of the proportion of ploughs held by their owners or men of their families, by those who cultivate for a share, by hired servants or slaves, and by under-tenants. This will explain many circumstances relative to the stock of farms. I shall now proceed to mention some more.

The expense of implements is here nearly the same as in Dinajpur, and amounts to a mere trifle. In some parts towards the north-east, where no iron is used in the plough, it is next to nothing. Where the soil is stiff, and where iron teeth are used in the rake drawn by cattle (Bida), the expense is rather, heavier. The principal stock in both districts is cattle, and here this charge is comparatively heavy, although a good deal of the land near the Ganges requires no assistance from the plough, and the only expense attending its cultivation is the sowing and reaping.

In the eastern parts of the district the labouring cattle are small, and of about the same value with those in Dinajpur, that is, on an average are worth about 3 rs. a head. In the western and greater part of the district, the cattle are much superior, their average value being nearly double of what is above stated. Two or four oxen there no doubt plough a good deal more than the same number of poor cattle do towards the east : but this excess is by no means in proportion to the difference of price, especially where a ploughman is hired and his master, as usual, is indolent.

In the 36th Table [Table (65) of this report] will be found an estimate of the number of cattle allowed for each plough in the different divisions of this district, formed on the node of calculation usual among the natives, of so nany sixteenths having two cattle, so many four, and so many six. This must not be taken as strictly exact, even making the allowances for error in the estimate, because where all the ploughs are stated to have two or four or six cattle, it may happen that an inconsiderable number may differ, but in a general view of the subject this can make no essential difference.

[*share of produce*]

The total produce of the arable lands being estimated at 2,10,97,192 rupees; allowing one-half for the fair expense of cultivation and one-half of the remainder for the net profit of the tenant, we may judge somewhat of the extent of the fair demands which the zemindar might make, and which probably very far exceeds what they receive, after making every deduction for free estates.

The whole rent is paid in money by various instalments, and as in Dinajpur is usually collected in trifling fractions by means of ignorant messengers (Mahasel), who cannot give receipts and are a dreadful charge to the tenantry, as they pay the whole expense of such messengers. Although I am aware that the nature of the people, little inclined to discharge their legal debts, requires constant dunning, and that this expense ought to induce them to be regular in their payments at the office (Kachahri) of the landlord; and although it seems hard to proceed to recover payment by legal distress without previously endeavouring by more lenient steps to recover arrears; yet I am persuaded that the true interests of both landlords and tenants require that this practice of sending messengers with the bills should be entirely prohibited, that the tenants should be made to know that they must either come voluntarily to the office (Kachahri) and pay their rent at the stated period, or there obtain from their landlord a legal delay, or that he is at liberty to recover his rent by distress. The agents are the only persons who gain by these messengers, all of whom pay one way or other for their employment, and all that they take is a clear loss to the landlord and tenant. Messengers therefore should be totally prohibited from receiving rents and from taking any hire from tenants; and as such people are extremely daring, nothing less than severe corporal punishment in case of legal conviction would deter them from such practices. The order of their superiors should of course be no legal excuse.

The tenures by which farmers in this district hold land are extremely various, and shall be detailed in the review which I give of estates. I shall here mention only a few circumstances of a more general nature.

Some parts of this district belonged to Dinajpur when Mr. Hatch made the settlement of the Raja's estates, and are rented in the same manner as the other lands of that district. In the other parts of the district there may be said to be four classes of tenants :—

One is by the natives usually called Estemurars or Chakbandi, and may be rather considered as proprietors; for they pay a fixed rent to the zemindar, which can never be raised, and in general they can sell their farms to whomsoever they please. In other cases, however, this is not allowed. Why they

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—The District of Puraniya

were not placed on the footing of the Murzkuris, who held lands of a superior lord, I do not know. Their rent is in general very low, and some of their possessions are pretty considerable.

The second class, nearly approaching to the above, have leases, which were signed by the gentlemen who made the settlement with the zemindars. These leases are perpetual, even if the lands should be sold for arrears of revenue, and the rate is now considered very low, the price of all kind of grain having risen prodigiously since the settlement was made.

Thirdly, those who possess lands in perpetuity from the owners, but whose right of possession becomes void, should the estate be sold for the arrears of revenue. Such possessions in this district are most usually called Mududi. Some of the tenants have leases, others have not, but their names and rents are entered on the books of the estate, and by its customs these have an undoubted right of possession at the same rate. In some cases, however, as will afterwards be mentioned, means are taken by the landlords to make evasions.

Fourthly, those who possess on short leases, at the expiration of which they may be deprived of their lands, and these in fact compose by far the greater part of the tenantry. In no case, however, is it customary to turn a tenant away who would give as much as any other offerer; nor is man ever deprived of his house and garden, nor is the rent of these ever heightened, so long as he chooses to occupy them.

As it has pleased government to vest the property of the lands in the zemindars, and as this act is now irretrievable, I am persuaded that this tenure is by far more advantageous for the community than any other by which the tenants could hold their lands. As however, I admit that most of the lands in this district are held by this tenure, and that the people are not so industrious as in Dinajpur, where a different tenure prevails, many may naturally think that there is here a practical proof of my being mistaken. I endeavour to account for appearances as follows :—First, wherever this custom prevails in this district, the people are more industrious and the land is better cultivated than where the leases are perpetual. Secondly, the leases are too short, seldom exceeding three years. Thirdly, the high castes, that is, the most indolent are encouraged by paying a very low rent, while those who are industrious are reduced to beggary by enormous exactions.

[*arts in Purnea*]

For an estimate of the number of each class of artists, I in general refer to the 37th Table*. In this no respect is had to caste. For instance some milkmen (Jat) are Moslems, some (Goyalas) Hindus; both are included under one head : but there are many both of the Jat and Goyalas, who do not prepare curds nor Ghi ; in this Table such are not mentioned.

In my account of the topography and condition of the people, I have said all that has occurred to me concerning the state of architecture, ancient or modern. In the whole district there certainly is not one decent native building, nor is there one erected by Europeans that has the smallest claim to merit as a work of elegance; and so far as we can judge from the remains, the case has always been the same.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned except in accuracies in compiling tables due to informant bias.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

At the rains of 1809, Francis Buchanan moved towards Purnea and conducted his survey during the winter of 1809-10. He started with a map of Rennell and improved upon it by all means, still "the whole northern boundary ... is irregular and has never been ascertained". The area as worked out by an identification of the tract of 1809-10 in subsequent period stood at 6.340 square miles in 1809-10, 6,409 in 1872, 6,448 in 1921 and 6,268 in 1961. The map as given by R.M. Martin was used for identification. Some years ago, a khanasumari was conducted and a list of inhabitants prepared. Buchanan used these materials and presented a summary of the same. Buchanan used a number of intelligent methods to ascertain the extent of land under cultivation and other uses, and, population. He also enquired into cause of increase or diminution of population. He collected data on the expenses of living, but was not satisfied with their quality. He observed, " ... the expense of the lowest class seems to be almost everywhere exaggerated. The people who gave this statement, men usually of higher ranks, alleged that the lower classes were not so poor as they pretend, yet on requesting them to calculate how a poor family could raise such a sum as that stated at the lowest. they never could succeed. With regard again to the higher classes, the people seem to me to underrate the number of these principal families and the

*Please see (64) Table No. 21—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1809-10
2. *Place*—The District of Puraniya

amount of their expense, while exaggerated number of persons maintained in their families including among their domestics many of the persons employed in managing their estates, all of whom have separate families".

Population declined from 2,904,380 in 1809-10 to 1,714,795 in 1872 or by 40.96 per cent, then increased to 2,692,523 in 1921 or by 57.02 per cent and then again to 4,526,855 in 1961 or by 68.13 per cent. The following table shows the trend.

(71) TABLE No. 26 (S-37) *Variation in population of Puraniya, 1809-10, 1872, 1921 and 1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809-10 . .	2,904,380	—	—
1872 . . .	1,714,795	—1,189,585	—40.96
1921 . . .	2,692,523	+977,728	+57.02
1961 . . .	4,526,855	+1,834,332	+68.13

6. THE DISTRICT OF RONGGOPOOR, 1808-09

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

3. *Source*—

Buchanan, Francis

An Account of the District of Ronggopoor, 1808-09. MSS. Buchanan-Hamilton collection. India Office Library.

[IOL/MSS]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

The District or Zila of Ronggopoor, which forms the extent of the jurisdiction of a judge and magistrate, occupies the north-eastern part of Bengal. A collector also resides at Ronggopoor; but he collects the revenue of a part of the Moymonsing district that has lately been separated from Ronggopoor; and receives the tribute due by the Raja of Koch Vihar, whose territory is entirely independent of the judge and magistrate. In this account I shall confine myself strictly to the district placed under the authority of that officer. Its greatest length from the frontier of Assam to that of Nepal is 185 British miles, and its greatest width, crossing the above line at right angles, from the boundary of Nator on the Banggali river, to the frontier of Bhotan on the Sonkosh, is 116 British miles.

By tracing the boundaries of the district, as nearly as possible, on the map in the Bengal Atlas, I find, that it contains about 7400 square British miles. The face of the country, however, since the time when Major Rennell made his most valuable survey, has undergone such wonderful changes from the alterations in the courses of rivers that I can place no very great dependance on the accuracy, with which I have been able to trace the boundaries either of the district, or of its divisions; yet this is the sole foundation, upon which my statistical calculations depend. Although, however, there may be considerable errors in particular places, yet as one error will in all probability nearly counter balance another, the general result may nearly approach the reality.

geographical identification

H. Beverley tried to identify the district of Rangpur as surveyed by Buchanan in 1809 and noted, "In Buchanan's time, Rangpore included present district of Julpiguree and Goalpara (the Doors of course excepted), and thannah Dewangunge in Mymensingh. His calculation of the area and population is constructed with our present figures in the following table".

(72) TABLE NO. 1 *Area of the tract of Rangpur in* 1809 *and* 1872*

[tract]	Buchanan's figures 1809	Census figures 1872
1	2	3
	(area in sq. mile)	(area in sq. mile)
Present district of Rangopore . .	3,560	3,476
Julpigoree (exclusive of Doors) .	825	1,069
Goalpara (exclusive of Doors) . .	2,915	2,865
Dewangunge thannah . . .	100	401
total .	7,400	7,811

*population omitted.

There were many changes in the tract since 1872. The following table is based on the identification of the tract on subsequent maps in 1921 and 1961.

(73) TABLE NO. 2 (S-38) *Area (in square mile) of the tract of Rangpur in* 1809, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

[tract]	1809	1872	1921	1961
1	2	3	4	5
Rangpur . . .	7,400	3,476	3,496	3,704
Julpigoree (excluding Doors) . . .	—	1,069	1,069	1,069
Goalpara (excluding Doors)	—	2,865	2,865	2,865
Dewangunj . .	—	401	287	287
total .	7,400	7,811	7,717	7,925

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

(74) TABLE NO. 3 (S-39) *summary table of population of the District of Ronggopoor*, 1808-09

srl. no.	item	particulars
1	area in square miles	7,400
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	2,735,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	369.59
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

1. *Year*---1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(75) TABLE NO. 4 *General statistical table of the District or Zilla of Ronggopoor*

sl. no.	division or thanah	extent in square mile	soil and situation									manner of occupation			
			inundated in the rainy season				exemption inundation and fit for the plough					altogether unfit for the plough or waste			
			rivers tanks marshed water courses	clay	good free soil	light sandy soil	clay lands	reed free soil	ash colo-ured good soil	ash colo-ured light sandy soil	hills	rivers &c.	clear or deserted	inundated of good soil	reeds bushes and trees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Kotwali	64	6	—	14	2	—	—	32	10	—	6	—	1	
2	Dhap	344	21	—	43	22	2	—	213	43	—	21	12	—	
3	Phoronavari	180	11	—	4	19	—	—	101	45	—	11	4	7	
4	Varuni	172	6	—	15	5	—	—	125	21	—	6	—	3	
5	Patgang	82	3	—	—	—	—	—	66	13	—	3	—	—	
6	Fakirgunj	184	11	—	—	—	—	—	149	24	—	11	—	—	
7	Sonnyasi Kata	197	9	—	—	—	—	—	110	78	—	9	—	—	
8	Boda	362	34	—	—	—	—	—	214	114	—	34	—	—	
9	Dimla	195	19	—	6	24	—	—	110	36	—	19	6	12	
10	Durwani	228	14	—	29	14	28	—	114	29	—	14	—	7	
11	Kumargunj	148	10	4	12	2	44	—	74	2	—	10	2	2	
12	Molonggo	153	10	19	13	9	10	—	82	10	—	10	—	5	
13	Vagdwar	126	8	11	10	1	20	—	72	4	—	8	—	4	
14	Pirganj	152	10	3	28	26	19	—	66	—	—	10	16	5	
15	Sadullahpur	163	10	—	38	5	5	—	105	—	—	10	2	—	
16	Govindogunj	327	40	—	164	41	—	—	82	—	—	40	—	35	
17	Dewangunj	100	25	—	40	17	—	—	18	—	—	25	—	12	
18	Bhowanigunj	355	57	—	202	39	—	—	57	—	—	57	—	60	
19	Chilmari	198	57	—	86	45	—	—	10	—	—	57	—	18	
20	Olipur	287	35	—	162	54	—	—	36	—	—	35	—	5	
21	Borovari	218	30	—	73	30	—	—	55	30	—	30	—	14	
22	Nakeswari	250	46	—	154	32	—	—	14	4	—	46	—	13	
23	Dhubri	1,135	177	—	400	114	—	200	119	50	75	177	—	318	
24	Ranggamati	1,780	252	—	140	219	—	200	566	60	343	252	—	321	
	total	7,400	901	37	1,633	720	128	400	2,590	573	418	901	42	842	

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(75) TABLE No 4 *General statistical table of the District or Zilla of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.	division or thanah	manner of occupation												people	
		altogether unfit for the plough or waste				fit for the plough but allowed a fallow		actually occupied by the farmers who use the plough				land actually occupied by those who use the hoe alone		number of people	proportion between the number of
		fit for the plough not inundated		broken hills corners				clay		free soil					moslems hindus
		woods, bushes and deserted villages	reeds or deserted fields			inundated	high	inundated	high	inundated	high	level	hills		
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 30
1	Kotwali	1	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	16	32	—	—	50,000	10 6
2	Dhap	3½	—	32	—	5	5	—	1½	48	216	—	—	272,000	11 5
3	Phoronvari	6	16	17	—	4	14	—	—	8	93	—	—	86,000	8 8
4	Varuni	6	2	24	—	1	4	—	—	11	115	—	—	92,000	6 10
5	Patgang	4	3	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	62	—	—	45,000	6 10
6	Fakirgunj	51¾	5	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	100	¼	—	73,000	9 7
7	Sonnyasi Kata	12	12	18	—	—	24	—	—	—	122	—	—	83,000	8 8
8	Boda	11	—	46	—	—	34	—	—	—	237	—	—	231,000	7 9
9	Dimla	5	10	24	—	3	6	—	—	9	101	—	—	94,000	5 11
10	Durwani	4	6	19	—	11	1	—	28	25	113	—	—	142,000	12 4
11	Kumargunj	4	—	10	—	2	3	3	40	9	63	—	—	84,000	10 6
12	Molonggo	18	—	12	—	4	—	18	10	14	62	—	—	82,000	12 4
13	Vagdwar	12	—	8	—	—	3	8	14	10	59	—	—	72,000	12 4
14	Pirganj	3	4	9	—	4	—	2	12	30	57	—	—	74,000	12 4
15	Sadullahpur	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	41	98	—	—	147,000	10 6
16	Govindogunj	4	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	170	60	—	—	214,000	10 6
17	Dewangurj	—	—	1	—	9	3	—	—	37	13	—	—	43,000	10 6
18	Bhowanigunj	—	—	4	—	39	11	—	—	138	46	—	—	157,000	10 6
19	Chilmari	1	—	8	—	22	—	—	—	83	9	—	—	75,000	10 6
20	Olipur	—	—	31	—	5	—	—	—	176	35	—	—	169,000	10 6
21	Borovari	7	15	7	—	7	7	—	—	78	53	—	—	134,000	6 10
22	Nakeswari	—	—	12	—	15	—	—	—	150	14	—	—	140,000	10 6
23	Dhubri	239	90	6	74	96	20	—	—	96	17	1	1	83,000	6 10
24	Ranggamati	204	410	7	338	22	98	—	—	16	105	2	5	93,000	2 14
	total	596¼	579	332	412	249	249	31	110½	1,165	1,882	3¾	6	2,735,000	— —

1. *Year*--1808-09
2. *Place*--The District of Ronggopoor

(75) TABLE No. 4 *General statistical table of the District or Zilla of Ronggopoor*—concld.

sl. no.	division or thanah	people				commerce		
		state of education				market places	exports	imports
		odhyapoks	moulavis	akhons	gurus			
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	Kotwali	—	—	12	10	8	319,950	307,270
2	Dhap	4	—	10	5	37	195,750	8,775
3	Phoronvari	3	—	2	25	27	144,200	40,650
4	Varuni	—	—	20	7	27	122,600	25,300
5	Patgang	—	—	—	—	6	14,550	7,000
6	Fakirgunj	—	—	1	—	12	55,600	44,450
7	Sonnyasi Kata	—	—	1	10	9	28,875	17,130
8	Boda	—	—	—	30	17	327,900	66,750
9	Dimla	—	—	1	25	25	95,800	26,600
10	Durwani	—	—	7	50	38	159,500	19,400
11	Kumargunj	—	—	1	15	25	82,740	9,800
12	Molonggo	1	—	4	150	17	131,300	31,700
13	Vadwar	2	—	3	15	10	139,660	18,400
14	Pirganj	4	1	—	30	20	157,050	38,350
15	Sadullahpur	3	—	10	40	20	165,050	36,200
16	Govindogunj	1	2	—	50	38	118,350	44,000
17	Dewangunj	—	—	—	6	6	37,750	10,550
18	Bhowanigunj	—	—	—	50	23	156,750	18,690
19	Chilmari	3	—	—	20	13	73,900	43,750
20	Olipur	8	1	100	20	33	306,500	45,700
21	Borovari	3	—	5	25	29	178 600	38,100
22	Nakeswari	1	—	8	6	35	92,550	34,610
23	Dhubri	—	—	—	—	17	94,060	75,000
24	Ranggamati	1	—	—	—	21	449,610	41,950
	Total	34	4	185	589	513	3,648,595	1,450,125

1. *Year*—1808-09

2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(76) TABLE No. 5 *State of the population of the District of Ronggopoor and some of the causes by which it is affected*

division or thanah	sects						employment			health			
	moslems	hindus		total	asurik	total	idlers or sikhvas	labourers		proportion inocculated	feyers annually	mohongedhi	switor
		strangers	kamrupis					artificers	cultivators				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
										of the whole	of the whole	of the whole	of the whole
Kotwali	31,000	9,000	10,000	19,000	—	50,000	8,000	11,000	31,000	43,750	18,750	50	20
Dhap	187,000	25,000	60,000	85,000	—	272,000	68,000	34,000	170,000	34,000	68,000	300	20
Phoronvari	43,000	8,000	35,000	43,000	—	86,000	5,000	16,000	65,000	21,500	21,500	100	15
Varuni	35,000	4,000	53,000	57,000	—	92,000	3,000	9,000	80,000	69,000	9,200	60	30
Patgang	17,000	2,000	26,000	28,000	—	45,000	4,000	1,500	39,500	39,375	22,550	20	5
Fakirgunj	41,000	1,850	30,000	31,850	150	73,000	2,000	7,000	64,000	63,875	10,950	100	30
Sonnyasikata	42,000	1,000	40,000	41,000	—	83,000	2,500	2,500	78,000	80,402	12,450	200	25
Boda	100,000	11,000	120,000	131,000	—	231,000	65,000	14,000	152,000	216,562	57,750	200	25
Dimla	29,000	5,000	60,000	65,000	—	94,000	9,000	15,000	70,000	88,125	35,250	120	25
Durwani	106,000	7,000	29,000	36,000	—	142,000	9,000	26,500	106,500	106,500	53,250	500	50
Kumargunj	52,000	6,000	26,000	32,000	—	84,000	3,000	8,000	73,000	78,750	10,500	200	50
Mollonggo	61,000	6,000	15,000	21,000	—	82,000	5,000	10,000	67,000	61,500	25,625	492	40
Vagdwar	54,000	3,000	15,000	18,000	—	72,000	5,000	9,000	58,000	45,000	8,640	72	20
Pirgunj	56,000	8,000	10,000	18,000	—	74,000	2,000	7,000	65,000	71,684	11,100	74	25
Sadullahpur	92,000	20,000	35,000	55,000	—	147,000	18,000	37,000	92,000	142,399	36,750	7,350	—
Govindagunj	134,000	50,000	30,000	80,000	—	214,000	27,000	40,000	147,000	160,500	133,750	4,280	few
Dewaniguni	27,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	—	43,000	8,000	3,000	32,000	40,312	16,125	215	—
Bhawanigunj	98,000	28,000	31,000	59,000	—	157,000	30,000	10,000	117,000	137,375	39,250	785	—
Chilmari	47,000	7,000	21,000	28,000	—	75,000	7,000	9,000	59,000	70,312	18,750	1,500	10
Olipur	105,000	23,000	41,000	64,000	—	169,000	21,000	21,000	127,000	84,500	42,250	500	200
Borovari	50,000	23,000	61,000	84,000	—	134,000	29,000	21,000	84,000	100,500	33,500	150	40
Nakeswari	88,000	3,000	49,000	52,000	—	140,000	4,000	9,000	127,000	35,000	70,000	400	100
Dhubri	30,000	3,000	49,000	52,000	1,000	83,000	2,500	2,500	78,000	20,750	20,750	usually	—
Ranggamati	11,000	3,000	75,500	78,500	3,500	93,000	6,000	3,000	84,000	11,625	34,875	93	—
total	1,536,000	264,850	929,500	1,194,350	4,650	2,735,000	343,000	326,000	2,066,000	1,823,296	811,515	17,761	730

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(76) TABLE No. 5 *State of the population of the District of Ronggopoor and some of the causes by which it is affected*—contd.

division or thanah	health			proportion of marriageable girls remaining single at 15 years age	house occupied by prostitutes
	good	gologonda	koronda		
1	15	16	17	18	19
	of the whole	of the whole	of the whole		
Kotwali	10	200	400	none	192
Dhap	50	100	204,000	none	103
Phoronvari	20	20	64,500	none	66
Varuni	5	300	200	13,800	10
Patgang	2	150	50	1,350	17
Fakirgunj	10	40	40	8,760	44
Sonnyasikata	20	40	50	9,960	1
Boda	10	300	150	23,100	100
Dimla	12	500	25	2,820	40
Durwani	50	1,000	71,000	14,200	40
Kumargunj	100	100	300	16,800	7
Mollonggo	25	450	2,000	1,640	48
Vagdwar	10	200	28,800	2,160	50
Pirgunj	20	500	18,500	5,180	21
Sadullahpur	735	20	9,188	4,410	33
Govindagunj	10,700	10,700	4,280	2,140	76
Dewanigunj	—	4,300	10,750	2,688	15
Bhawanigunj	—	3,140	15,700	23,550	34
Chilmari	750	7,500	400	11,250	50
Olipur	50	250	600	25,350	70
Borovari	4	1,000	33,500	13,400	36
Nakeswari	50	100	100	5,600	68
Dhubri	—	—	—	31,125	50
Ranggamati	—	93	93	5,580	50
total	12,633	31,003	464,626	224,863	1,221

1. *Year*—1808-09

2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(77) TABLE No. 6. *Explaining the manner in which the people of Ronggopoor are covered by day and by night*

	Katwali	Dhap	Phoronvari	Varuni	Patgang	Fakirgunj	Sannyasi-kata	Boda	Dimla	Durwani	Kumargunj	Molongga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total people in each district .	50,000	272,000	86,000	92,000	45,000	73,000	83,000	231,000	94,000	142,000	84,000	82,000
People who are bleached linnen	1,000	1,000	800	400	200	100	50	400	200	300	200	400
Women who use silk on great occasion	1,200	1,500	500	150	50	50	50	200	150	300	100	500
People who drops partly in muga silk	1,200	500	100	300	150	50	50	300	100	250	200	400
Women who drops partly in creudi silk . . .	1,200	6,000	1,000	250	700	300	300	1,500	800	1,200	2,500	800
Men who drops partly in creudi silk	400	1,700	300	100	300	200	200	500	350	800	1,500	400
Women who drops partly in Megili	—	—	—	14,000	1,000	12,000	14,000	30,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	—
Men who drops partly in Megili	—	—	—	4,000	300	4,000	4,000	15,000	2,000	500	500	—
People who drops entirely in cotton unbleached . .	45,000	266,300	83,300	72,800	42,600	56,700	64,800	185,000	87,400	137,650	78,400	80,000
Families who sleep on beds and cover themselves with quilts or blanket	4,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	200	100	300	200	100	4,000	2,000	400
Families who sleep on mats of motha and cover themselves with rags	3,000	27,000	4,000	4,000	1,800	7,000	800	23,000	9,000	18,000	8,800	6,000
Families who sleep on mats of motha or sask cloth and cover themselves with the latter .	1,800	14,000	10,000	9,000	4,500	5,500	12,500	11,500	5,000	3,000	2,000	5,000
Famlies who sleep on mats of rhola and cover themselves with the same	1,000	5,000	800	1,000	500	500	1,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Families who sleep on rhosla* and cover themselves with the same	200	1,400	400	3,400	2,000	1,500	2,000	8,500	3,700	1,400	2,000	2,000

*Perhaps leaves of palm or date trees—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*– The District of Ronggopoor

(77) TABLE No. 6 *Explaining the manner in which the people of Ronggopoor are covered by day and by night*—contd.

	Vagdwar	Pirgunj	Sadullah-pur	Govinda-gunj	Dewan-ganj	Bhowani-gunj	Chilmari	Olipur	Borovari	Nakeswari	Dhubri	Rangga-mati	total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total people in each district .	72,000	74,000	147,000	214,000	43,000	157,000	75,000	169,000	134,000	140,000	83,000	93,000	2,735,000
People who are bleached linnen	200	200	300	500	100	200	500	1,000	100	200	100	200	8,650
Women who use silk on great occasion	300	300	200	1,300	300	1,000	500	1,000	400	400	100	100	10,650
People who drops partly in muga silk	400	300	300	200	300	400	300	300	800	1,700	4,000	18,000	30,600
Women who drops partly in creudi silk	1,400	1,500	6,000	4,500	500	3,000	400	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,500	2,500	47,350
Men who drops partly in creudi silk	700	800	2,000	1,500	300	1,000	200	1,0000	800	1,000	700	1,500	18,250
Women who drops partly in Megili	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	79,600
Men who drops partly in Megili	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	30,500
People who drops entirely in cotton unbleached . .	69,800	72,500	145,000	208,600	42,000	154,700	73,450	164,200	129,400	132,900	76,300	74,200	2,543,000
Families who sleep on beds and cover themselves with quilts or blanket	400	4,000	3,000	5,000	300	1,000	2,000	4,000	200	100	200	300	41,800
Families who sleep on mats of motha and cover themselves with rags	3,000	5,000	12,000	16,000	2,000	16,000	9,000	21,000	10,000	7,000	10,000	7,000	230,400
Families who sleep on mats of motha or sask cloth and cover themselves with the latter .	6,000	3,000	7,000	11,000	5,500	8,000	2,000	4,000	13,000	19,000	2,000	9,000	173,300
Families who sleep on mats of rhola and cover themselves with the same	2,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	300	3,000	1,000	2,000	1.000	1,000	3,000	1,000	45,100
Families who sleep on rhosla and cover themselves with the same . . .	3,000	1,800	3,400	5,800	500	3,400	1,000	2,800	2,600	900	1,400	1,300	56,400

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(78) TABLE No. 7 *Explaining the diet of the people in Ronggopoor*

	Katwali Dhap	Phoron-vari	Varuni	Patgang	Fakirgunj	Sannyasi-kata	Boda	Dimal	Durwani	Kumar-gunj	Modonggo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total families in each district	10,000	54,400	17,200	18,400	9,000	14,600	16,600	46,200	18,800	28,400	16,800	16,400
Families who sacrifice 2 or 3 times a month	1,000	7,000	4,000	50	30	60	20	200	300	2,000	1,000	1,000
Families who sacrifice on great occasion only	6,000	27,000	8,000	11,000	5,500	9,000	10,000	23,000	11,500	16,000	11,000	8,000
Families who cannot afford meat on any occasion	3,000	20,400	5,200	7,350	3,470	5,540	6,580	23,000	7,000	10,400	4,800	7,400
Families have much fish as they please	6,000	27,000	8,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,200	9,000	2,000	15,000	6,000
Families only have fish on market days	2,000	17,000	5,000	9,000	2,000	7,000	8,000	17,000	6,000	14,000	1,000	7,300
Families have only what fish they catch themselves	2,000	10,400	4,200	8,400	5,000	3,600	4,600	23,000	3,800	12,400	800	3,400
Families who can use ghee whenever they please	1,000	1,000	400	300	300	400	100	500	300	600	200	300
Families who use milk daily	2,500	10,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	600	4,000	14,000	3,500	7,000	2,000	5,000
Families who use milk in the cheap season only	4,000	20,000	5,000	9,000	500	4,000	2,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	4,000	5,000
Families who use milk on holiday	2,500	14,000	7,000	2,000	3,000	7,000	6,000	20,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Families who seldom procure milk	1,000	10,400	2,200	2,400	4,500	3,000	4,600	3,200	1,300	1,400	6,800	1,400
Families who use sigar or surit meat when they please	4,000	3,000	1,000	500	2,000	200	600	3,000	800	5,000	1,500	4,000
Families who use the above on market days	2,500	17,000	2,000	7,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Families who only procure them on holidays	3,500	34,400	14,200	10,900	6,000	12,400	14,000	37,200	12,000	19,400	12,300	8,400
Families who use daily fine rice & pulse	4,000	10,000	2,000	1,350	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,200	1,300	4,000	1,000	1,000
Families who use coarse rice and seldom procure pulse	6,000	44,400	15,000	17,000	8,000	12,600	14,550	43,000	17,500	24,400	15,780	15,000
Families who live chiefly on milet coarse pulse	—	—	200	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	20	400
Families who procure oil in abundance	5,000	14,400	2,200	7,000	2,000	600	1,000	17,200	7,000	7,000	4,000	3,000
Families who procure oil in scarcity	5,000	40,000	15,000	11,400	7,000	14,000	15,600	29,000	11,800	21,400	12,800	13,400
Families which have salt in abundance	7,500	27,000	13,000	7,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	17,200	9,000	14,000	4,000	12,000
Families who also procure salt but also use some	2,400	26,000	3,000	9,000	2,000	11,600	12,600	29,000	9,800	14,000	10,000	3,000
Families who usually procure nothing but ashes	100	1,400	1,200	2,400	2,000	—	2,000	—	—	400	2,800	1,400
Families who use cultivated vegetables	9,500	47,000	16,000	17,000	7,000	11,000	12,600	40,000	17,500	25,000	16,000	14,000
Families who use vegetables	500	7,400	1,200	1,400	2,000	3,600	4,000	6,200	1,300	3,400	800	2,400
Families who can afford to purchase foreign spieces	5,000	14,000	2,000	100	1,000	300	300	1,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	300

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(78) TABLE NO. 7 *Explaining the diet of the people in Ronggopoor*—contd.

	Vagdwar	Pir-gunj	Sadu-llahpur	Govinda gunj	Dewan-gunj	Bhowahi-gunj	Chil-mari	Olipur	Barovari	Nakeswori	Rangga-mati	Dhubri	total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total families in each district	14,400	14,800	29,400	42,800	8,600	31,400	15,000	33,800	26,800	28,000	16,600	18,600	547,000
Families who sacrifice 2 or 3 times a month	1,000	1,000	7,000	8,000	600	2,000	2,000	6,000	3,000	200	2,000	3,000	52,460
Families who sacrifice on great occasion only	8,000	9,000	11,000	19,000	5,000	20,000	7,000	17,000	14,000	18,000	8,000	9,000	291,000
Families who can not afford meat on any occasion	5,400	4,800	11,400	15,800	3,000	9,400	6,000	10,800	9,800	9,800	6,600	6,600	203,540
Families have much fish as they please	9,000	4,000	7,000	21,000	4,000	16,000	9,000	23,000	17,000	21,000	8,000	9,000	238,200
Families only have fish on market days	3,000	7,000	15,000	16,000	3,000	10,000	3,000	6,000	7,000	3,500	4,000	6,000	178 500
Families have only what fish they catch themselves	2,400	3,800	7,400	5,800	1,600	5,400	3,000	4,810	2,800	3,500	4,600	3,600	130,300
Families who can use ghee whenever they please	200	300	300	600	100	300	200	500	300	300	400	500	9,400
Families who use milk daily	2,000	4,000	7,000	5,000	1,000	16,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	3,500	6,000	5,000	129,100
Families who use milk in the cheap season only	2,000	3,000	2,000	11,000	3,000	10,000	4,000	17,000	12,000	3,500	4,000	7,000	168,000
Families who use milk on holiday	7,000	2,000	13,000	21,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	6,000	5,000	14,000	6,000	4,000	165,500
Families who seldom procure milk	3,400	5,800	7,400	5,800	1,600	1,400	1,000	2,800	2,800	7, 000	600	2,600	84,400
Families who use sigar or surit meat when they please	4,400	4,000	4,000	10,000	600	2,600	500	4,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	64,100
Families who use the above on market days	5,000	4,000	7,000	10,000	3,000	16,000	4,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	124,500
Families who only procure them on holidays	5,000	6,800	18,400	22,800	5,000	13,400	10,500	21,800	22,800	20,900	13,600	13,600	358,400
Families who use daily fine rice & pulse	2,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	600	2,000	1,000	4,000	800	500	1,000	2,600	56,350
Families who use coarse rice and seldom procure pulse	12,400	12,700	27,400	32,000	6,000	24,000	11,000	21,000	22,000	24,000	10,000	14,000	449,730
Families who live chiefly on milet coarse pulse	—	100	—	5,800	2,000	5,400	3,000	8,800	4,000	3,500	5,600	2,000	40,920
Families who procure oil in abundance	2,000	2,000	7,000	16,000	2,000	12,000	4,000	8,800	6,800	14,000	8,000	4,600	157,600
Families who procure oil in scarcity	12,400	12,800	22,400	26,800	6,600	19,400	11,000	25,000	20,000	14,000	8,600	14,000	389,400
Families which have salt in abuandance	9,000	7,000	18,000	32,000	6,000	23,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	6,000	7,000	278,700
Families who also procure salt but also use some	5,400	6,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	7,000	3,500	20,000	13,000	13,000	9,600	10,000	242,900
Families who usually procure nothing but ashes	—	1,800	400	800	600	1,400	500	800	1,800	1,000	1,000	1,600	25,400
Families who use cultivated vegetables	13,000	13,000	26,000	40,000	7,000	27,000	13,000	32,000	22,000	24,000	12,000	14,000	475,600
Families who use vegetables	1,400	1,800	3,400	2,800	1,600	4,400	2,000	1,800	4,800	4,000	4,600	4,600	71,400
Families who can afford to purchase foreign spices	400	1,000	2,000	5,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	300	2,000	62,700

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(79) TABLE No. 8 *Explaining the state of education among the people of Ronggopoor*

	Kotwali	Dhap	Phoron-vari	Varuni	Patgang	Fakir-gunj	Sannyasi-kata	Boda	Dimla	Durwani	Kumar-gunj	Molonggo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Men capable of keeping common accompts	1,000	3,000	2,000	200	400	100	200	1,000	600	1,000	1,000	1,000
Men who can sign their name . .	4,000	14,000	4,000	500	1,000	5,000	2,000	20,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	3,000
Men who can understand the common poetry of Bengal	2,000	4,000	3,000	300	900	100	300	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Women who can understand the common poetry of Bengal	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	100	50	100	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	500

	Vagdwar	Pir-gunj	Sadu-llahpur	Govinda-gunj	Dewan-gunj	Bhawani-	Chilmari	Oilpur	Borovari	Nakeswori	Dhubri	Ranggamatri	total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Men capable of keeping common accompts	500	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,00	500	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,500	200	400	24,800
Men who can sing their name . . .	3,000	5,000	18,000	11,000	2,000	7,000	4,000	12,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	141,000
Men who can understand the common Poetry of Bengal	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	300	1,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	300	600	39,800
Women who can understand the common Poetry of Bengal	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	500	500	2,000	1,000	1,000	100	200	17,250

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(80) TABLE NO. 9 *Showing the manner in which the occupied lands of Ronggopoor are employed*

sl. no.			total
1	2	3	4
1	rivers, plantations and gardens	houses	120,400
		trees	66,100
		bambooes	156,100
		kitchen gardens	100,900
2	vegetable	vegetable in the fields	8,605
3	cultivated for grain alone	broadcast summer rice by itself	846,800
		transplanted summer rice by itself	2,000
		broadcast summer rice followed by transplanted winter rice	859,000
		broadcast summer rice followed by khesari	65,900
		broadcast summer rice followed by mosuri	94,300
		broadcast summer rice followed thakuri	500
		broadcast summer rice sown along with winter rice	144,700
		broadcast summer rice followed by wheat	65,200
		broadcast summer rice followed by barley	25,800
		broadcast summer rice followed by sarisha	441,300
		broadcast summer rice followed by barley mixed with moosuri	4,000
		transplanted winter rice followed by khesari	90,500
		transplanted winter rice by itself	1,291,000
		broadcast winter rice by itself	622,000
		spring rice	1,150
		china	65,740
		rangui	85,110
		rangui followed by transplanted by winter rice	32,700
		wheat by itself	2,250
		barley by itself	750
		sarisa by itself	178,000
		sarisa sown along with mosuri	4,200
		thakuri by itself	18,250
		mosuri by itself	5,200
		motor by itself	4,600
		oror by itself	5,150
		boro by itself	1,100
		kurti by itself	180
		but by itself	1,000
		toda but by itself	200
		sadling land by itself	187,300
		sadling land followed by sarisa	78,400
		sadling land followed by mosuri	14,550
		sadling land followed by thakuri	8,050

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(80) TABLE No. 9 *Showing the manner in which the occupied lands of Ronggopoor are employed*—contd.

sl. no.			total
1	2	3	4
		sadling land followed by transplanted winter rice	55,800
		sadling land followed by wheat	22,100
		sadling land followed by barley	9,300
		til	408
4	Plants for making thread or ropes	pata by itself	13,300
		pata followed by wheat	3,950
		pata followed by barley	1,750
		pata followed by sarisa	28,950
		pata followed by tari	6,450
		pata followed by mosuri	9,800
		pata followed by transplanted winter rice	3,700
		tari	2,625
		kankhura	54
5		cotton	1,040
		sugarcane	24,845
6	Plants for smoking and chewing	tobacco after pata	19,200
		tobacco by itself	21,750
		tobacco after broadcast summer rice	28,050
		bettle leaf	1,055
		bettle nut	18,375
7	plants used for dying indigo	indigo by itself	46,140
		indigo before tobacco	10,780
		indigo before sarisa	9,850
		indigo before a heat	3,090
		indigo before mosuri	4,780
		indigo before transplanted	4,600
		winter rice	8,600
8	plants for making silkworm	mulburry	10,500
		crondo	3,093
9		motha and uls (sic)	40,300
10		poppy	,13,250
		total	6,126,470

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(81) TABLE NO. 10 *An estimate of the extent to which the people of Ronggopoor indulge in various intoxicating substances*

classification of persons by type of addiction	Kotwali	Dhap	Phoranvari	Varuni	Patganj	Fakirgunj	Sonnyasikata	Boda	Bimla	Durwani	Kumargunj	Malonggo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total families in each district	10,000	54,400	17,200	18,400	9,000	14,600	16,600	46,200	18,800	28,400	16,800	16,400
Families who have prepared tobacco in abundance	6,000	40,000	7,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	29,000	7,000	11,000	12,800	8,000
Families who have abundance of Tobacco partly prepared partly unprepared	3000	14,400	2,000	9,000	6,000	10,000	10,600	9,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	6,000
Families who can not procure abundance of any kind of tobacco	1,000	—	8,200	4,400	—	600	—	8,200	9,800	10,400	2,000	2,400
Families who have betle in abundance	6,000	27,000	11,000	14,000	5,000	4,000	8,000	29,000	4,500	4,000	4,000	12,000
Families who are stinted in betle	3,700	27,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	10,000	8,500	17,000	14,000	24,000	8,500	3,000
Families who seldom procure betle	300	400	200	400	2,000	600	100	200	300	400	4,300	1,400
People who are addicted to liquor	2,500	10,000	400	500	200	1,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	200	4,000	500
People who use opium or posto	1,200	40,000	200	2,000	500	500	1,000	3,000	100	50	50	500
People who use gangja or siddhi	3,000	7,000	400	5,000	2,000	200	200	400	1,000	200	1,000	200

classification of persons by type of addiction	Vagwar	Pirgunj	Sadullahpur	Govindogunj	Dewangunj	Bhowanigunj	Chilmari	Olipur	Borovari	Nakeswera	Dhubri	Ranggamati	total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total families in each district	14,400	14,800	29,400	42,800	8,600	31,400	15,000	33,800	26,800	28,000	16,600	18,600	5,47,000
Families who have prepared tobacco in abundance	11,000	11,000	22,000	29,000	6,600	23,500	11,000	17,000	10,000	17,000	4,000	7,000	3,07,900
Families who have abundance of tobacco partly prepared partly unprepared	3,400	3,800	4,000	11,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	13,000	13,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	1,53,200
Families who can not procure abundance of any kind of tobacco	—	—	3,400	2,800	1,000	3,900	2,000	3,800	3,800	7,000	6,600	4,600	85,900
Families who have betle in abundance	11,000	11,000	22,000	32,000	5,000	20,000	9,000	29,500	17,000	7,000	12,500	16,000	3,20,500
Families who are stinted in betle	3,000	3,500	7,000	8,000	2,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	17,500	3,000	2,600	1,97,300
Families who seldom procure betle	400	300	400	2,800	1,600	3,400	2,000	300	2,800	3,500	1,100	—	29,200
People who are addicted to liquor	500	3,000	2,000	5,000	500	4,000	500	1,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	57,800
People who use opium or posto	500	2,000	7,000	10,000	2,000	8,000	1,000	2,000	8,000	600	4,000	7,000	1,01,200
People who use gangja or siddhi	500	500	2,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,500	2,000	2,500	44,600

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(82) TABLE No. 11 *An estimate explaining the extent of luxary in attendance and conveyance in the District of Ronggopoor*

	Kotwali	Dhap	Phoron-vari	Varuni	Patgang	Fakirgunj	Sonnya-sikata	Boda	Dimla	Darwani	Kumar-gunj	Molonggo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jame Elephants	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ponies called Sanggons	60	100	6	10	7	8	2	20	15	25	4	10
Ponies called Status	30	100	10	20	60	25	30	50	100	50	20	10
Palanquins	100	150	30	50	20	6	2	50	100	50	40	30
Male free domestic Servants . .	1,000	1,000	200	100	100	125	15	400	300	200	100	150
Female free domestic Servants . .	300	500	100	30	150	100	20	500	100	100	200	100
Male domestic Slaves . . .	10	20	3	—	20	40	—	100	—	—	—	—
Female domestic Slaves . . .	10	20	1	—	10	20	—	100	—	—	—	—

	Vagd-war	Pir-gunj	Sadul-lahpur	Govin-dogunj	Dewan-gunj	Bhowani-gunj	Chilmari	Olipur	Boro-vari	Nakes-wari	Dhubri	Rang-gamati	total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Jame Elephants	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	15
Ponies called Sanggons . . .	25	20	15	16	5	10	15	10	20	7	5	4	419
Ponies called Status	60	50	30	80	10	15	30	50	30	20	10	10	900
Palanquins	20	20	25	30	5	10	8	50	20	20	12	10	858
Male free domestic Servants . .	100	400	400	800	100	250	500	600	300	125	300	300	7,865
Female free domestic Servants . .	50	100	100	200	25	50	50	500	100	25	100	100	3,600
Male domestic Slaves . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	125	—	50	50	818
Female domestic Slaves . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	125	—	40	50	476

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(83) TABLE No. 12 *Containing a statement of the livestock in the District of Ronggopoor with its value in Sicca Rupees*

	Kotwali		Dhap		Phoronvari		Varuni		Patganj		Fakirgunj		Sannyasikata	
	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bulls reserved for feading in villages	50	200	—	—	—	—	100	300	100	300	400	1,100	450	1,240
Bulls wrought in the plough	700	2,100	8,500	25,800	1,600	4,800	1,200	3,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxen reserved for carriage by traders	300	1,650	100	500	100	500	—	—	—	—	100	800	150	1,200
Bogda oxen reserved by traders	100	1,000	40	400	10	100	—	—	—	—	40	360	20	160
Oxen reserved for carriage by farmers	200	900	700	2,800	600	1,800	250	1,000	600	2,400	300	1,500	600	3,000
Oxen employed in carriage and in plough	—	—	1,500	4,500	600	1,650	450	1,350	100	600	300	1,500	500	2,500
Oxen used in plough alone	11,000	22,000	41,000	102,500	14,000	31,500	16,000	32,000	14,000	24,500	12,800	41,600	15,600	46,800
Cows reserved for milk by those who do not farmed	1,500	6,000	1,000	4,000	400	1,600	600	2,700	500	1,750	500	3,000	200	800
Cows kept for milk by farmer	6,000	24,000	11,000	27,500	100	225	200	800	3,000	1,200	300	1,500	800	2,800
Cows wrought in the plough	700	1,400	17,000	34,000	9,800	19,600	16,000	28,000	2,000	3,000	12,500	31,250	15,600	31,200
Oxen reserved for machinery	100	600	200	1,200	240	1,320	200	1,100	120	660	120	600	100	500
Old cattle in villages	1,000	—	5,000	—	1,600	—	2,000	—	1,000	—	1,600	800	1,900	950
Young cattle in villages	8,600	10,750	38,400	48,000	12,800	16,000	19,000	23,750	10,000	10,000	17,000	25,500	20,000	25,000
Bulls in Bathans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	108	28	84	10	30
Cows in Bathans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	1,500	320	1,600	120	480
Young cattle in Bathans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	1,200	640	960	240	300
Buffaloes belonging to the division	125	1,000	50	400	200	1,600	200	1,600	400	2,800	1,200	14,400	150	1,500
Goats	6,000	3,000	20,000	7,500	8,000	3,000	9,000	2,250	4,000	2,500	5,000	2,500	5,000	1,560
Sheep	800	500	5.000	2,500	1,000	500	1,000	375	300	150	1,200	900	600	450
Swine	300	225	2,000	1,500	600	450	100	100	250	250	500	500	200	100

1. *Year*--1808-09
2. *Place*--The District of Ronggopoor

(83) TABLE No. 12 *Containing a statement of the livestock in the District of Ronggopoor with its value in Sicca Rupees*—contd.

	Boda		Dimla		Dewani		Kumarganj		Molonggo		Vagdwar		Pirgunj	
	no of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Bulls reserved for feading in villages	900	2,250	360	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls wrought in the plough	1,000	3,500	—	—	2,700	8,100	1,800	5,100	1,900	6,650	1,000	3,500	1,400	4,200
Oxen reserved for carriage by traders	400	2,400	—	—	150	1,050	20	140	300	2,400	350	2,450	—	—
Bogda oxen reserved by traders	50	500	40	400	50	500	—	—	20	200	25	250	—	—
Oxen reserved for carriage by farmers	600	360	1,500	9,000	1,000	6,000	230	1,150	200	1,200	600	3,600	500	2,500
Oxen employed both in carriage and in plough	400	2,400	150	900	—	—		—	100	600	—	—	—	—
Oxen used in the plough alone	30,400	76,000	18,000	54,000	26,000	78,000	18,400	55,200	20,000	70,000	22,000	66,000	15,000	37,500
Cows reserved for milk by those who do not farmed	1,000	6,000	800	4,000	1,000	5,000	100	500	500	3,000	1,800	9000	2,000	1,000
Cows kept by for milk farmer	1,200	6,000	1,200	4,800	2,000	10,000	—	—	6,500	32,500	12,000	48,000	2,000	10,000
Cows wrought in the plough	30,400	76,000	10,000	25,000	14,000	28,000	12,000	30,000	4,900	14,700	300	900	9,600	19,200
Oxen reserved for machinery	300	1,500	400	2,800	200	1,400	100	600	400	24,000	200	1,200	160	960
Old cattle in villages	3,800	—	17,000	—	2,600	—	1,700	—	1,700	—	1,400	—	1,400	—
Young cattle in villages	40,000	50,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	36,000	16,000	20,000	12,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	18,000	18,000
Bulls in Bathans	18	54	9	27	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cows in Bathans	200	12,000	100	500	50	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young cattle in Bathans	400	500	200	300	100	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffaloes belonging to the division	600	6,600	500	4,500	300	2,700	—	—	20	200	—	—	—	—
Goats	12,000	3,750	6,000	2,250	5,000	2,500	8,000	2,500	7,000	2,625	5,000	2,500	2,000	1,000
Sheep	1,200	600	1,200	600	2,000	1,000	500	250	2,000	1,000	100	50	100	50
Swine	1,000	750	500	250	1,500	750	150	150	250	125	40	30	500	250

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(83) TABLE No. 12 *Containing a statement of the livestock in the District of Ronggopoor with its value in Sicca Rupees*—contd.

	Sadullahpur		Govindagunj		Dewangunj		Bhowanigunj		Chilmari		Olipur	
	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	No. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Bulls reserved for feading in villages	—	—	100	275	100	250	400	1,000	50	125	100	300
Bulls wrought in the plough	1,800	5,850	2,000	6,000	200	500	1,100	2,750	2,900	7,250	6,100	16,775
Oxen reserved for carriage by traders	—	—	200	1,400	—	—	200	1,100	400	2,000	1,000	5,500
Bogda oxen reserved by traders	—	—	50	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4,80
Oxen reserved for-carriage by farmers	200	1,100	600	3,000	300	1,200	1,300	5,850	500	2,000	1,000	4,500
Oxen employed both in carriage and in plough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxen used in the plough alone	18,400	35,200	29,400	88,200	11,200	28,000	38,500	96,250	14,800	33,300	32,000	80,000
Cows reserved for milk by those who do not farmed	1,000	5,000	6,000	30,000	300	1,200	1,900	7,600	4,500	18,000	10,000	42,500
Cows kept for milk by farmer	—	—	—	—	1,500	5,250	8,500	29,750	1,000	3,500	2,000	7,500
Cows wrought in the plough	18,400	41,400	29,400	73,500	1,600	3,200	8,500	17,000	5,900	11,800	12,700	25,400
Oxen reserved for machinery	160	960	400	2,400	30	150	250	1,250	250	1,250	250	1,375
Old cattle in villages	2,300	—	3,600	—	800	—	3,200	1,600	1,800	900	3,400	—
Young cattle in villages	23,000	23,000	36,000	36,000	7.600	7,600	32,000	32,000	18,000	18,000	34,000	42,500
Bulls in Bathans	—	—	—	—	100	300	400	1,200	150	450	24	96
Cows in Bathans	—	—	—	—	3,000	9,000	10,000	30 000	4,000	12,000	400	1,600
Young cattle in Bathans	—	—	—	—	6,000	6,000	20,000	20,000	8,000	8,000	800	800
Buffaloes belonging to the division	—	—	—	—	200	1,800	—	—	1,500	12,000	150	1,500
Goats	8,000	3,000	10,000	3,750	1,000	500	3,000	1,125	2,000	1,000	10,000	3,750
Sheep	500	250	2,000	1,000	100	50	300	150	100	50	1,000	500
Swine	250	190	1,000	500	—	—	—	—	750	750	2,500	1,875

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(83) TABLE No. 12 *Containing a statement of the livesstock in the District of Ronggopoor with its value in Sicca Rupees*—concld.

	Borovari		Nakeswari		Dhubri		Ranggamati		total	
	no of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total price	no. of cattle	total value
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Bulls reserved for feading in villages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,210	8,720
Bulls wrought in the plough	3,300	9,900	3,100	9,300	300	900	500	1,250	43,100	127,825
Oxen reserved for carriage by traders	50	350	200	1,400	—	—	—	—	4,020	24,840
Bogda oxen reserved by traders	15	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	5,130
Oxen reserved for carriage by farmers	500	3,000	100	600	200	1,000	—	—	12,580	62,700 [59,460]
Oxen employed both in carriage and in plough	50	300	—	—	100	500	—	—	4,250	16,800
Oxen used in the plough alone	23,600	82,600	22,300	66,900	23,400	81,900	25,000	100,000	512,800	1,449,950
Cows reserved for milk by those who do not farmed	200	800	300	1,200	300	1,200	500	1,750	36,900	166,600
Cows kept for milk by farmer	10,000	30,000	200	700	600	2,400	1,500	4,500	71,600	263,725 [252,925]
Cows wrought in the plough	6,700	13,400	25,300	56,925	7,800	19,500	8,600	23,650	279,700	628,025
Oxen reserved for machinery	500	3,000	1,400	9,800	130	650	200	800	6,410	38,475
Old cattle in villages	2,600	—	3,000	—	1,600	1,200	2,000	2,000	63,000	7,450
Young cattle in villages	26,000	32,500	30,000	37,500	17,000	21,250	10,000	12,500	505,400	609,850
Bulls in Bathans	—	—	20	80	200	550	100	300	1,099	3,291
Cows in Bathans	—	—	320	1,280	6,000	9,000	4,000	16,000	29,110	84,410 [95,210]
Young cattle in Bathans	—	—	640	800	12,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	58,220	61,010
Buffaloes belonging to the division	300	3,000	350	3,150	3,000	30,000	900	9,000	10,145	97,750
Goats	6,000	2,250	10,000	3,125	1,000	375	1,600	800	154,600	57,860 [59,110]
Sheep	1,000	375	2,000	750	100	50	—	—	24,100	12,100
Swine	3,000	2,250	400	300	500	500	8,000	8,000	24,290	19,795
Total										3,746,305 [3,744,316]

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(84) TABLE No. 13 *Estimate of the quantity of milk and its value which is procured annually in the Ronggopoor District exclusive of that given to the calves*—contd.

name of the thanahs	cows kept in the house for giving milk alone					cows kept both for the plough and giving milk				
	total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each cow	total milk in mons	total value of milk in rupees	total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each cow	total milk in mons	total value of milk in rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kotwali	7,500	3,750	160	15,000	19,106	700	140	60	210	267
Dhap	12,000	6,000	140	21,000	26,749	17,000	3,000	60	4,500	5,732
Phoronvari	500	250	160	1,000	1,470	9,800	2,500	50	3,125	4,594
Varuni	800	400	93	930	1,296	16,000	4,000	40	4,000	5,575
Patgang	3,500	1,800	90	4,050	5,645	2,000	500	45	562½	784
Fakirgunj	800	400	120	1,200	1,615	12,500	2,800	35	2,450	3,298
Sonnyasikata	1,000	500	120	1,500	2,019	15,600	3,500	30	2,625	3,534
Bode	2,200	1,100	100	2,750	3,169	30,400	6,700	32	5,360	6,177
Dimla	2,000	1,000	90	2,250	3,210	10,000	2,200	35	1,925	2,747
Durawani	6,000	3,000	86	6,450	9,075	14,000	3,000	35	2,625	3,745
Kumarganj	100	50	140	175	278	12,000	2,700	30	2,025	3,220
Mollonggo	7,000	3,500	70	6,125	6,125	4,900	1,100	30	825	825
Yagdwar	13,800	7,000	80	14,000	14,000	300	100	35	87½	88
Pirganj	4,000	2,000	120	6,000	6,000	9,600	1,500	30	1,125	1,125
Sadullahpur	1,000	500	120	1,500	1,500	18,400	4,000	30	3,000	3,000
Govindoganj	6,000	3,000	120	9,000	11,947	29,400	6,000	30	4,500	5,974
Dewanganj	1,800	900	120	2,700	2,670	1,600	350	40	350	346
Bhawaniganj	10,400	5,200	120	15,600	15,424	8,500	1,900	40	1,900	1,879
Chilmari	5,500	2,750	100	6,875	6,540	5,900	1,300	35	1,137½	1,082
Olipar	12,000	6,000	90	13,500	14,006	12,700	2,800	32	2,240	2,324
Borovani	10,200	5,100	90	11,475	13,483	6,700	1,500	32	1,200	1,410
Nakeswari	500	250	90	562½	794	25,300	5,600	30	4,200	5,465
Dhubri	900	450	100	1,125	998	7,800	2,600	32	2,080	1,846
Ranggamati	2,000	1,000	100	2,500	3,190	8,600	1,900	32	1,520	1,940
Total	111,500	55,900		147,267½	170,309	279,700	61,690		53,572½	66,977

Year—1808-09
Place—The District of Ronggopoor

(84) TABLE No. 13 *Estimate of the quantity of milk and its value which is procured annually in the Ronggopoor District exclusive of that given to the calves*—concld.

name of the thanahs	cows kept in bathans					buffalow						
	total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each cow	total milk in mons	total value of milk in rupees	total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each buffalow	total milk in mons	total value of milk in rupees	total milk in mons	total value of milk in rupees
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kotwali	—	—	—	—	—	125	42	240	252	252	15,462	19,625
Dhap	—	—	—	—	—	50	16	240	96	96	25,596	32,577
Phoronvari	—	—	—	—	—	200	66	240	396	371	4,521	6,435
Varuni	—	—	—	—	—	200	66	240	396	346	5,326	7,217
Patgang	600	300	80	600	836	400	130	240	780	682	5,992½	7,947
Fakirgunj	320	160	100	400	538	1,200	400	280	2,800	2,275	6,850	7,726
Sonnasikata	120	60	100	150	202	150	50	280	350	284	4,625	6,039
Boda	200	100	90	225	259	600	200	240	1,200	1,050	9,535	10,655
Dimla	100	50	90	112½	160	500	167	240	1,002	877	5,289½	6,994
Durawani	50	25	80	50	71	300	100	240	600	525	9,725	13,416
Kumarganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,200	3,498
Mollonggo	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	240	42	42	6,992	6,992
Vagdwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,087½	14,088
Pirganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,125	7,125
Sudullahpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,500	4,500
Govindoganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,500	17,921
Dewanganj	3,000	1,500	100	3,750	3,708	200	67	280	469	440	7,269	7,164
Bhawaniganj	10,000	5,000	110	13,750	13,595	—	—	—	—	—	31,250	30,896
Chilmari	4,000	2,000	100	5,000	4,756	1,500	500	280	3,500	3,281	16,512½	15,659
Olipar	400	200	90	450	467	150	50	280	350	350	16,540	17,147
Borovani	—	—	—	—	—	300	100	280	700	700	13,375	15,593
Nakeswari	320	160	90	360	466	350	116	280	812	660	5,934½	7,387
Dhubri	6,000	3,000	90	6,750	5,990	3,000	1,000	280	7,000	5,688	16,955	14,522
Ranggamati	4,000	2,000	90	4,500	5,743	900	300	280	2,100	1,838	10,620	12,711
total	29,110	14,555		36,097½	36,791	10,145	3,377		22,845	19,757	259,782½	293,836

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(85) TABLE No. 14—*Statement of the proportion of* 100 *mds. of milk produced in each month and of the usual price which it then bears in each division of the Ronggopoor District*—contd.

name	Vaisakh 12 April—12 May		Jaishto 13 May—12 June		Asar 11 June—14 July		Srabon 15 July—14 Aug		Bhadro 15 Aug—14 Sept.		Aswin 15 Sept.—14 Oct.		Kartic 15 Oct—13 Nov.	
	quantity mds.	value of 1 mds.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kotwali & Dhap .	13	1—3	13	1—3	10	1—3	6	1—3	6	1—3	6	1—3	7	1—6
Phoronvari . .	14	1—5	14	1—5	10	1—5	5	1—10	5	1—10	5	1—10	6	1—10
Varuni & Patgang .	12	1—5	13	1—5	13	1—5	10	1—5	10	1—5	6	1—10	6	1—10
Fakirgung & Sonnyasikata . .	14	1—4	14	1—4	12	1—4	5	1—4	5	1—9	5	1—9	6	1—8
Boda . . .	13	1—	13	1—	13	1—	7	1—4	7	1—4	7	1—4	7	1—4
Dimla & Darwani .	13	1—5	13	1—5	13	1—5	6	1—10	6	1—10	6	1—10	6	1—10
Kumargunj . .	13	1—8	13	1—8	10	1—8	6	1—8	6	1—12	6	1—12	6	1—12
Malonggo & Vagdwor . .	14	—13	14	—13	12	—13	5	1—	5	1—	5	1—	5	1—4
Pirgung & Sadullahpur . .	14	—14	14	—14	12	—14	5	1—4	5	1—4	5	1—4	5	1—4
Govindogunj .	12	1—4	12	1—4	8	1—4	6	1—8	6	1—8	6	1—8	6	1—8
Dewangunj & Bhowanigunj . .	12	—14	12	—14	8	1—3	8	1—3	6	1—3	6	1—3	7	1—
Chilmari . .	14	—12	14	—12	6	1—3	6	1—3	6	1—3	6	1—4	7	1—4
Olipur . . .	13	—12	13	—12	10	1—4	6	1—4	6	1—4	6	1—6	6	1—6
Borovari . .	12	1—2	12	1—2	8	1—2	6	1—4	6	1—4	6	1—4	6	1—4
Nakeswari . .	12	1—4	12	1—4	6	1—4	6	1—4	6	1—6	6	1—6	6	1—6
Dhubri . . .	13	—12	13	—12	6	—12	6	1—	6	1—	6	1—	6	1—
Ranggamati . .	13	1—2	13	1—2	6	1—8	6	1—8	6	1—8	6	1—8	6	1—6

*value of maunds given in Rs. annas. ed.

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(85) TABLE No. 14 *Statement of the proportion of* 100 *mds. of milk produced in each month and of the usual price which it then bears in each division of the Ranggopoor District*—concld.

Name	Agrohayen 14 Nov—13 Dec.		Paush 14 Dec.—12 Jan.		Magh 13 Jan.—10 Feb.		Phalgun 11 Feb.—11 March		Chitra 12 March—11 April		Average value of 1 Md. R.A.P.	Value of 100 Mds. Rs. A
	quantity mds.	value of 1 mds.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.	quantity mds.	value of 1 md.		
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Kotwali & Dhap	7	1—6	7	1—6	7	1—6	8	1—6	10	1—6	1—4—4½	127—6
Phoronvari	6	1—10	6	1—10	8	1—8	10	1—8	11	1—8	1—7—6	147—
Varuni & Patgang	5	1—10	5	7—8	5	1—8	5	1—8	10	1—5	1—6—3¼	139—6
Fakirgung & Sonnyasikata	6	1—8	6	1—8	8	1—6	8	1—6	11	1—4	1—5—6½	134—10
Boda	6	1—4	6	1—6	6	1—6	6	1—6	9	1—	1—2—5⅓	115—4
Dimla & Darwani	6	1—10	6	1—8	7	1—8	8	1—8	10	1—5	1—6—10	142—11
Kumargunj	7	1—12	7	1—10	7	1—10	8	1—10	11	1—8	1—9—54	159—
Malonggo & Vagdwor	7	1—3	7	1—3	8	1—3	8	1—3	10	1—3	1—	100—
Pirgung & Sadullahpur	7	1—	7	1—	8	1—	8	1—	10	1—	1—	100—
Govindogunj	6	1—6	8	1—6	9	1—4	9	1—4	12	1—4	1—5—3	132—12
Dewangunj & Bhowanigunj	7	1—	7	1—	8	—14	8	—14	11	—14	—15—10	98—14
Chilmari	7	1—	8	1—	8	1—	9	—12	9	—12	—15—2¾	95—2
Olipur	7	1—2	7	1—2	7	1—2	7	—14	12	—14	1—7—7¼	103—12
Borovari	7	1—3	7	1—3	8	1—3	10	1—3	12	1—2	1—2—9½	117—8
Nakeswari	8	1—5	8	1—5	8	1—5	10	1—5	12	1—4	1—4—10	130—2
Dhubri	6	1—	8	1—	8	1—	9	1—	13	—12	—14—2⅓	88—12
Ranggamati	6	1—6	8	1—4	8	1—4	9	1—4	13	—12	1—4—5	127—10

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(86) TABLE No. 15.—*A list of artists and tradesmen in the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

Sl. no.		Kotwali Dhap		Phoron-vari	Varuni	Patganj	Fakir-gunj	Sannya-sikata	Boda	Dimla	Darwani	Kumar-gunj	Molon-gga	Vagdwar	Pirgunj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Nice or dancing and singing girls....sets	21	3	5	—	2	6	—	6	3	—	—	—	1	—
2	Devotional singers	32	30	38	6	28	13	25	22	69	39	—	18	8	25
3	Badyaker or common musician....Eaple	200	100	200	50	60	50	80	150	200	125	60	100	50	200
4	Bajikor or tumbler and ballancer....sets	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Washerman....houses	25	50	10	7	3	7	3	12	10	20	7	10	7	20
6	Taylor....houses	50	30	10	2	2	4	4	10	25	50	2	2	6	5
7	Barbars....houses	200	100	60	30	25	30	20	60	150	100	14	40	16	40
8	Misiwalehs....houses	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Abirwalesh....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Sindurlehs....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
11	Looking glass maker....houses	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Chariwalehs or lac makers....houses	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
13	Sangkhari....houses	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
14	Malakatas....houses	—	15	15	—	5	—	—	—	5	15	3	5	15	—
15	Malakoras....houses	30	20	40	12	7	7	7	15	100	25	5	20	30	30
16	Mat makers....houses	—	50	15	50	10	2	—	—	50	25	10	—	—	—
17	Umbrella maker....houses	—	10	7	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Potonis....houses	50	50	100	40	10	15	40	50	50	50	10	100	50	100
19	Paper maker....houses	1	..	6	2	4	..	1	1	25	3	5	40	2	10
20	Muchis....houses	30	25	2	5	—	—	2	20	40	50	5	20	8	20
21	Bedes....houses	40	10	12	12	7	10	2	—	25	25	—	—	10	50
22	Gum powder maker....houses	27	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
23	Wax candle maker	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Diosalaiwalehs....houses	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Takwalehs....houses	10	5	1	—	1	—	—	2	5	10	2	—	5	5
26	Tamakuwalehs....houses	50	50	30	7	2	3	—	5	—	40	10	20	15	10
27	Distillers....mills	4	3	3	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	1
28	Kolu or oil makers....mills	75	100	120	100	60	60	35	170	200	100	50	200	100	80
29	Goyalas....houses	12	15	10	8	15	30	10	100	25	25	2	—	25	5
30	Moyra or Haluikor....houses	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—
31	Bhujaris....houses	40	20	100	10	10	20	15	60	150	100	15	25	10	40
32	Daiharis....houses	14	—	—	5	4	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
33	Carpenters..houses	50	15	25	35	25	12	12	20	40	50	10	25	25	40
34	Sawres....houses	12	4	5	—	1	4	—	4	10	5	—	—	4	5
35	Turners....houses	3	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	10

1808-09

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(86) TABLE No. 15 *A list of artists and tradesmen in the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Sadullahpur	Govinda-gunj	Dewan-gunj	Bhowani-gunj	Chilmari	Olipur	Borovari	Nakeswari	Dhuubri	Rangga-mati	total
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Nice or dancing and singing girls ....sets	1	4	2	—	1	11	—	2	—	9	79
2		45	31	8	—	14	75	30	24	—	7	587
3	Badyaker or common musician....Eaple	100	125	44	120	50	300	100	100	50	50	2,664
4	Bajikor or tumbiker and ballancer....sets	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	7
5	Washerman....houses	20	10	10	13	25	25	30	15	10	9	358
6	Taylor....houses	5	5	—	—	—	10	40	7	20	10	299
7	Barbars....houses	40	100	15	56	40	50	100	65	30	15	1,396
8	Misiwalehs....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
9	Abirwalesh....houses	—	6	—	—	10	20	—	—	—	—	36
10	Sindurlehs....houses	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
11	Looking glass maker....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12	Chariwalehs or lac makers....houses	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	27
13	Sangkhari....houses	5	10	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	30
14	Malakatas....houses	—	20	—	—	—	7	5	5	—	—	115
15	Malakoras....houses	15	50	3	10	25	15	30	20	16	4	536
16	Mat makers....houses	—	—	1	10	—	—	15	—	—	—	238
17	Umbrella makers....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	Potonis....houses	50	150	—	10	15	40	150	28	2	—	1,160
19	Paper maker....houses	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	3	—	—	127
20	Muchis....houses	10	14	6	4	15	5	25	—	2	—	308
21	Bedes....houses	—	—	—	—	—	30	20	—	—	—	253
22	Gum powder maker....houses	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	42
23	Wax candle maker....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
24	Diosalaiwalehs....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25	Takwalehs....houses	2	5	—	2	15	5	4	5	—	2	86
26	Tamakuwalehs....houses	5	50	—	30	15	25	15	15	—	8	405
27	Distillers....mills	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	27
28	Kolu or oil makers....mill	50	200	15	125	125	125	250	800	64	50	3,254
29	Goyalas....houses	15	40	90	125	125	40	40	40	64	60	921
30	Moyra or Haluikor....houses	2	6	—	2	3	3	2	2	—	1	54
31	Bhujaris....houses	25	20	10	20	20	30	150	60	—	—	950
32	Daiharis....houses	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	40
33	Carpenters....houses	25	50	20	48	22	30	50	20	30	3	682
34	Sawres....houses	5	7	—	—	5	4	10	2	—	4	91
35	Turners....houses	—	..	—	—	1	4	10	2	—	—	59

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(86) TABLE No. 15 *A list of artists and tradesmen in the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Kotwali Dhap	Phoron-vari	Varuni	Patganj	Fakir-gunj	Sannya-sikata	Boda	Dimla	Darwani	Kumar-gunj	Molong-gga	Vagdwar	Pirganj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
36	Khondikors....houses	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Pot maker....houses	—	100	40	50	30	20	4	25	30	75	40	50	100	50
38	Image maker....houses	2	5	—	4	—	1	—	3	10	15	3	—	—	—
39	Brick maker	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
40	Bricklyres....houses	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
41	Lime burner....houses	25	10	25	8	4	5	4	20	40	50	11	20	2	40
42	Goldsmith....houses	30	25	30	10	9	25	5	20	30	10	4	50	16	25
43	Coppersmith....houses	25	—	2	..	..	10	..	3	5	10	1	5	6	5
44	Thatasus....houses	..	..	..	4	10	4	..	10	15	50	3	50	10	—
45	Katiharas....houses	5	8	50	2	2	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5
46	Bidriwaleh....houses	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	Sealengraves....houses	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	Nolwalehs or Nayechahbuds....houses	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	Blacksmith....houses	21	30	30	15	10	1	3	40	100	100	10	40	30	50
50	Cutters....houses	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Dhunires....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	Dyers....houses	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	Silk wavers....houses	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
54	Patoyers....houses	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	Cotton weavers....houses	320	300	150	100	100	80	125	200	300	300	50	975	120	100
56	Womia cotton weavers....houses	—	—	—	—	50	200	150	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	Satrenji weavers....houses	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	Koyali or gany maker....houses	—	10	7	25	—	—	50	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
59	Farmer weavers of megily....houses	—	—	—	15,000	1,800	7,000	8,500	15,000	11,000	1,700	—	—	—	—
60	Cotton printers or Chint makers....houses	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	Sugar boilers....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	7	22	10
62	Indigo makers....houses	1	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	9	5	8

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(86) TABLE No. 15 *A list of artists and tradesmen in the District of Ronggopoor*—concld.

sl. no.		Sadullahpur	Govinda-gunj	Dewangunj	Bhowani-gunj	Chilmari	Olipur	Borovari	Nakeswari	Dhubiri	Rangga-mati	total
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
36	Khondikors....houses	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
37	Pot maker....houses	50	50	—	40	15	35	50	60	30	150	1,094
38	Image maker....houses	20	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	81
39	Brick maker	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
40	Bricklyres....houses	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32
41	Lime burner....houses	25	50	6	20	22	25	40	25	—	—	477
42	Goldsmith....houses	25	25	7	10	15	10	30	20	50	15	496
43	Coppersmith....houses	4	3	6	7	3	9	10	6	—	9	129
44	Thatasus....houses	—	—	6	6	10	25	25	12	20	3	263
45	Katiharas....houses	50	4	—	—	—	10	2	5	—	—	160
46	Bidriwaleh....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
47	Sealengraves....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
48	Nolwalehs or Nayechahbuds....houses	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
49	Blacksmith....houses	50	60	12	45	15	30	50	30	80	40	892
50	Cutters....houses	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	11
51	Dhunires....houses	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
52	Dyers....houses	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	12
53	Silk wavers....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
54	Patoyers....houses	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	21
55	Cotton weavers....houses	125	100	100	400	520	300	1,700	250	20	20	6,755
56	Womia cotton weavers....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	21,600
57	Strenji weavers....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
58	Koyali or gany maker....houses	—	30	—	—	—	7	10	5	—	—	244
59	Farmer weavers of megily....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000
60	Cotton printers or Chint makers....houses	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
61	Sugar boilers....houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
62	Indigo makers....houses	7	5	2	3	3	5	5	1	—	—	78

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(87) TABLE No. 16 *Value in rupees of the goods exported and imported annually from and into the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Kotwali		Dhap		Phoronvari		Varuni	
		import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	clean rice	—	5,000	—	90,000	—	60,000	—	70,000
2	rough rice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
3	wheat	700	—	—	200	—	—	—	—
4	Poler	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	muster seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200
6	muster seed oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	ghee	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—
8	betlenuts	4,000	—	575	—	600	—	3,800	—
9	cocoanuts	200	—	—	—	—	—	500	—
10	tobacco	—	3,000	—	12,500	5,000	37,500	—	25,000
11	hemp leaves and buds	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	opium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	goods sold by Jhalwalehs chiefly dry ginger with a little turmeric	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	tejpat or malabathrum leaves	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	goods sold by povaris or druggists	32,600	4,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	paper	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	red starch or root of jedoary (tikhut)	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	murjista or bholan or madder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	native indigo	—	2,000	—	—	—	2,000	—	1,000
21	European indigo	—	5,000	—	88,000	—	32,000	—	14,000
22	wax	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	salt	65,000	—	7,000	—	33,700	11,000	13,000	5,000
24	copper	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	piwter (justar)	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	600	—
26	lead	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	tin	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	iron	3,000	—	1,200	—	350	—	2,300	—
29	iron mongery	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	copper krap and bell metal wax	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,300	—
31	goods sold by moniharis	11,500	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	shells for braceleh	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	lime	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	stone plates	600	—	—	—	—	—	400	—
35	timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	bamboos and bamboo mats	—	50	—	500	—	300	—	500
37	sack cloth and bags	—	200	—	1,200	—	500	—	600
38	hemp of the cochoras capsularis	—	100	—	500	—	600	—	1,200
39	cotton wool	28,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(87) TABLE No. 16 *Value in rupees of the goods exported and imported annually from and into the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Patgang		Fakirganj		Sannayasikata		Boda		Dimla	
		import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	clean rice	—	—	15,000	25,000	—	3,500	—	200,000	—	30,000
2	rough rice	—	10,000	2,000	4,000	—	13,000	—	—	—	5,000
3	wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	pulse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	muster seed	—	—	10,000	12,000	—	—	9,000	9,000	—	—
6	muster seed oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	ghee	—	—	—	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	betelnuts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—
9	cocoanuts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	tobacco	—	2,000	—	—	—	3,000	—	12,000	—	30,000
11	hemp leaves and buds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	opium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	goods sold by Jhalwalehs chiefly dry ginger with a little turmeric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
14	tejpat or malabathrum leaves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	goods sold by povaris or druggists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	red starch or root of jeodary (tikhut)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	murjista or bholan or madder	—	—	—	—	6,500	6,000	—	—	—	—
19	lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	native indigo	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	2,000	—	1,000
21	European indigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,000
22	wax	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—
23	salt	—	—	7,500	2,000	5,000	125	21,000	—	19,500	—
24	copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	piwter (justar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	lead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	iron	—	—	450	—	—	—	1,750	—	2,200	—
29	iron mongery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	copper krap and bell metal wax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	goods sold by moniharis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	shells for braceleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	lime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	stone plates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	timber	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	bamboos and bamboo mats	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	500	—	300
37	sack cloth and bags	—	200	—	1,500	—	750	35,000	100,000	—	550
38	hemp of the cochoras capsularis	—	400	—	2,000	—	—	—	3,000	—	500
39	cotton wool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	—

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(87) TABLE No. 15 *Value in rupees of the goods exported and imported annually from and into the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Durwani		Kumargunj		Mollonggo		Vagdwar		Pirgunj		Sadullahpur		Govindagunj		Dewangunj	
		import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export
1		21	22	23	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Clean rice	—	76,000	—	40,000	—	7,000	—	58,000	—	50,000	—	100,000	—	50,000	—	10,000
2	rough rice	—	—	—	—	—	1,300	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	wheat	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	poler	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	muster seed	—	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	2,000	—	11,000
6	muster seed oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
7	ghee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
8	bettlenuts	—	—	100	—	—	3,000	—	4,000	—	25,000	—	10,000	400	1,000	—	—
9	cocoanuts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
10	tobacco	—	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	hemp leaves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	opium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	goods sold by Jhawlalehs chefly dry ginger with a little turmeric	—	5,000	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,250	—	—
14	tejpat or malabathrum leaves	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	goods sold by provaris or druggists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—
16	paper	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	red starch or root of jedoary (tikhut)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	murista or bholan or madder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	native indigo	—	2,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	European indigo	—	44,000		30,000	—	66,000	—	38,000	—	52,000	—	52,000	—	43,000	—	13,000
22	wax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	salt	15,000	—	8,000		21,000	—	15,000	—	25,000	—	35,000	—	30,000	—	7,000	—
24	copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	piwter (justar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	lead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	200	—
27	tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	iron	1,600	—	350	—	2,000	—	1,400	—	350	—	200	—	800	—	350	—
29	iron mongery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	copper krap and bell metal wax	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	1,300	—	—	—
31	goods sold by moniharis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—
32	shells for braceleh	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	lime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	stone plates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	bamboos and bamboo mats	—	500	—	300	—	400	—	200	—	300	—	350	—	600	—	250
36	sack cloth and bags	—	1,000	—	300	—	400	—	1,000	—	300	—	400	—	2,000	—	150
38	hemp of the cochoraas capsularis	—	1,000	—	100	—	300	—	400	—	200	—	200	—	500	—	200
39	cotton wool	2,800	—	350	—	8,000	—	—	—	7,000	—	—	—	5000	—	—	—

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(87) TABLE No. 16 *Value in rupees of the goods exported and imported annually from and into the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Bhowanigunj		Chilmari		Olipur		Borovari		Nakeswari		Dhubri		Ranggamati		total	
		import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
1	clean rice	—	80,000	—	22,000	—	100,000	—	75,000	—	10,000	—	6,000	—	10,000	15,000	1,177,500
2	rough rice	—	—	—	—	—	37,500	—	19,000	—	9,000	—	—	—	1,000	2,000	106,800
3	wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	300
4	poller	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	800	4,500	1,800
5	muster seed	—	36,000	—	16,000	—	30,000	1,500	3,000	—	8,000	—	25,000	15,000	25,000	35,500	181,300
6	muster seed oil	—	5,000	—	1,500	—	50,000	—	6,000	—	55,000	—	—	—	—	—	118,500
7	ghee	—	3,900	—	2,600	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	15,650
8	bettlenuts	100	—	750	—	2,500	—	100	—	600	—	—	400	650	700	15,675	44,100
9	cocoanuts	40	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	1,240	—
10	tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—	200	450	200	5,450	168,400
11	hemp leaves and buds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
12	opium	—	—	—	10,000	—	20,000		2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,000
13	goods sold by Jhalwalehs chiefly dry ginger with a little turmeric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,550
14	tejpat or malabathrum leaves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
15	goods sold by provaris or druggists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,300	2,000	36,400	6,600
16	paper	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	50	3,000
17	red starch or root of jedoary (tikhut)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300
18	murjista or bholan or madder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	7,000	6000
19	lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
20	native indigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,000
21	European indigo	—	30,000	—	21,000	—	37,000		33,000	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	630,000
22	wax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	—
23	salt	17,000	—	35,000	—	35,000	—	35,000	18,000	32,000	—	10,000	30,000	200,000	266,000	691,700	332,125
24	copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	4,800	9,000	4,800
25	piwter (justar)	400	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	280	—	—	—	1,000	500	6,080	500
26	lead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
27	tin	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,600	—
28	iron	350	—	800	—	2,000	—	1,000	—	1,500	—	1,500	—	1,500	—	26,950	—
29	iron mongery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	650	1,500	1,150	2,500
30	copper krap and bell metal wax	500	—	5,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	230	—	2,500	2,000	1,500	2,000	17,330	4,000
31	goods sold by moniharis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	8,000	7,000	20,000	16,500
32	shells for braceleh	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	300	3,500	500
33	lime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
34	stone plates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
35	timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	18,000	—	27,000
36	bamboos and bamboo mats	—	600	—	200	—	800	—	1,000	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	7,950
37	sack cloth and bags	—	400	—	200	—	600	—	500	—	150	—	—	—	—	35,000	112,900
38	hemp of the cochoras capsularis	—	500	—	100	—	700	—	300	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	12,900
39	cotton wool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,550	

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(87) TABLE No. 16 *Value in rupees of the goods exported and imported annually from and into the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Kotwali		Dhap		Phoronvari		Varuni		Patgang		Fakirgunj		Sannyasikata		Boda	
		import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
40	cotton with the seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,400	—	5,000	—	9,000	—	5,000	—	—	—
41	raw silk	62,000	222,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	mugt silk cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	eendic cloth	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	silk cloth	5,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	cotton cloth	30,000	47,000	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	2,000	1,000	500	—	100	500	—	1,000
46	cotton carpets	500	300	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	woolen carpets	1,500	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	Bhotan blankets	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—
49	English woolen cloths	15,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	shals	10,000	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	cloth of gold & silver	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	chamor or tails of the Bhotan cow	500	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
53	goods sold by Gundhis or perfumer	5,000	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	rhinoceros hider and horns & targets	500	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	ivory	500	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	elephants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	horse	8,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	kine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	surine	—	1,000	—	200	—	300	—	100	—	200	—	300	—	600	—	400
60	goats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—
61	poultry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
62	cats & dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	dry fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—
64	fruit	1,000	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	extract of sugarcane mola & tracle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	spinning whats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	307,270	319,950	8,775	195,750	40,650	144,200	25,300	122,600	7,000	14,550	44,450	55,600	17,130	28,875	66,750	327,900

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(87) TABLE No. 16 *Value in rupees of the goods exported and imported annually from and into the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Dimla		Durwani		Kumarganj		Molonggo	
		import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
40	cotton with the seed	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	raw silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000
42	muga silk cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	eendi cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	silk cloth	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	00
45	cotton silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	—
46	cotton carpets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	woolen carpets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	Bhotan blankets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	english woolen cloths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	shals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	cloth of gold & silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	chamor or tails of the Bhotan cow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	goods sold by Gundhis or perfumer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	rhinoceros hider & horns & targets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	ivory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	elephants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	kine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	surine	—	200	—	500	—	40	—	200
60	goats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	poultry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	cats & dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	dry fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	sugar	—	—	—	3,200	—	7,500	—	10,000
66	extract of sugarcane mola & tracle	—	1,250	—	1,600	—	3,000	—	10,000
67	spinning whats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	26,600	95,800	19,400	159,500	9,800	82,740	31,700	131,300

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(87) TABLE No. 16 *Value in rupees of the goods exported and imported annually from and into the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

sl. no.		Vagdwar		Pirgunj		Sadullahpur		Govindagunj		Dweangunj	
		import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
40	cotton with the seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	raw silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	muga silk cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	eendi cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	silk cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	cotton silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	cotton carpets	1,000	—	5,000	—	1,000	—	5,000	—	3,000	—
47	woolen carpets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	Bhotan blankets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	english woolen cloths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	shals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	cloth of gold & silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	chamor or tails of the Bhotan cow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	goods sold by Gundhis or perfumer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	rhinoceros hider & horns & targets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	ivory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	elephants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	kine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	surine	—	60	—	250	—	600	—	1,500	—	150
60	goats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	poultry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	cats & dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	dry fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	sugar	—	25,000	—	15,000	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
66	extract of sugarcane mola & tracle	—	12,000	—	11,000	—	—	—	15,000	—	—
67	spinning whats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	18,400	139,660	38,350	157,050	36,200	165,050	44,000	118,350	10,550	37,750

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(87) TABLE No. 16 *Value in rupees of the goods exported and imported annually from and into the District of Ronggopoor*—concld.

sl. no.		Bhawanigunj		Chilmari		Olipur		Borovari		Nakeswari		Dhubri		Ranggamati		total	
		import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export	import	export
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
40	cotton with the seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000	—	95,000	—	178,400	—
41	raw silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,000	252,000
42	muga silk cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,500	16,000	28,500	16,000
43	eendi cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	200	—	1,400
44	silk cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	200	3,500	30,000	10,400	3,700
45	cotton cloth	300	—	2,000	—	1,000	—	500	—	—	—	600	2,000	10,000	12,000	64,700	63,500
46	cotton carpets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	2,300
47	woolen carpets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	200
48	Bhotan blankets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,580	—
49	English woolen cloths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	17,000	14,000
50	shals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	11,000	2,500
51	cloth of gold & silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
52	chamor or tails of the Bhotan cow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	400
53	goods sold by Gundhis or perfumer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	200
54	rhinoceros hider and horns & targets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	500	500	1,350
55	ivory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	6,000	6,500	6,500	7,400
56	elephants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	500	—	1,500
57	horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	6,000
58	kine	—	350	—	300	—	1,000	—	800	—	100	—	6,000	—	—	—	6,000
59	surine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,200	—	11,350
60	goats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	600	—	1,500
61	poultry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	300	—	750
62	cats and dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	20
63	dry fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	4,000	—	6,200
64	fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	150	1,150	750
65	sugar	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	2,350	350	67,050
66	extract of sugarcane mola and tracle	—	—	—	—	—	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	,000	200	2,000	200	81,600
67	spinning whats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	200
	total	18,690	156,750	43,750	73,900	45,700	306,500	38,100	178,600	34,610	92,550	75,000	94,060	441,950	449,610	1,450,125	3,648,595

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(88) TABLE No. 17 *General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

			grain		
			rice		
	value of fruits in Rs. and anas	bamboo value cut annually	vegetables in garden & field value in Rs. and anas	quantity of md. and sers.	value in Rs. and anas	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seeds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
kotwali	3,750 —	1,200 —	9,000—	448,750 —	170,651—13	421,720—
Dhamp	25,000—	16,000—	36,780—	2,309,150—	846,991—10	2,131,134—
Phoronvari	12,000—	4,500—	12,350—	845,037—20	305,281—13	793,987—20
Varuni	6,000—	6,000—	20,200—	1,174,050—	423,391—2	1,115,180—
Patgang	2,100—	1,800—	5,000—	562,400—	187,442—2	532,420—
Fakirgunj	6,000—	5.000—	27,500—	932,500—	323,748—1	890,990—
Sannyasikata	11,100—	5,250—	20,000—	1,067,700—	403,593—10	1,014,620—
Boda	18,000—	14,000—	62,400—	2,125,875—	744,005—10	2,034,025—
Dimla	3,900—	4,375—	18,250—	1,067,800—	363,631—12	1,006,787—20
Darwani	9,000—	11,000—	32,400—	1,44,83,00—	489,732—10	1,364,945—
Kumargunj	5,000—	5,000—	14,300—	1,08,23,25—	403,462—9	1,034,440—
Molongga	6,000—	6,000—	14,600—	883,125—	318,137—	831,897—20
Vagdwar	7,600—	6,000—	22,000—	788,850—	296,335—5	753,355—
Pirgunj	6,600—	6,000—	19,000—	864,892—20	273,069—13	820,925—
Sadullahpur	6,000—	10,000—	20,000—	1,342,275—	407,871—6	1,246,635—
Govindagunj	10,000—	15,000—	28,000—	1,919,500—	582,714—3	1,818,100—
Dewangunj	1,200—	1,800—	6,400—	422,950—	125,847—6	401,665—
Bhowanigunj	4,000—	3,400—	22,000—	1,830,900—	545,223—9	1,737,422—20
Chilmari	6,000—	6,000—	12,000—	781,075—	234,211—13	737,030—
Olipur	12,000—	12,000—	32,640—	2,020,350—	609,370—	1,926,005—
Borovari	7,500—	7,000—	16,000—	1,106,300—	342,298—15	1,063,875—
Nakeswari	6,300—	5,000—	30,000—	1,255,050—	376,056—12	1,199,930—
Dhubri	1,800—	1,275—	20,000—	730,300—	197,962—	661,730—
Ranggamati	4,600—	525—	14,400—	1,111,100—	340,426—8	1,027,746—
total	181,450—	154,125—	515,220—	28,120,555—	9,311,457—6	26,596,565—

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(88) TABLE NO. 17 *General abstract of the value and produce of lands by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

	grain					
	china and kangni			wheat and barley		
	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seeds	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seeds
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kotwali	120—	30—	118—35	1,423—30	565—15	1,318—30
Dhap	4,600—	1,150—	4,556—35	30,225—	12,465—15	28,330—
Phoronvari	12,500—	3,125—	12,387—20	10,500—	4,737—8	9,741—10
Varuni	450—	128—9	442—20	7,925—	3,537—8	7,210—
Patgang	1,250—	312—8	1,231—10	5,325—	2,545—	4,880—
Fakirgunj	—	—	—	17,350—	8,074—15	16,392—20
Sannyasikata	560—	140—	553—	3,500—	1,500—	3,300—
Boda	1,600—	400—	1,580—	10,375—	4,306—4	9,640—
Dimla	900—	225—	885—	6,325—	2,486—2	5,826—10
Darwani	120—	30—	118—	30,400—	11,035—	28,525—
Kumargunj	1,040—	260—	931—	35,100	13,473—5	33,120—
Molongga	25,000—	7,142—12	24,251—	9,025—	4,441—14	8,205—
Vagdwar	—	—	—	2,650—	1,175—	2,430—
Pirgunj	7,850—	1,962—8	7,670—	6,900—	2,404—7	6,350—
Sadullahpur	32,000—	8,000—	31,400—	10,850—	5,050—	10,085—
Govindagunj	133,500—	34,517—14	130,925—	11,150—	4,212—8	10,265—
Dewangunj	43,000—	10,250—	42,487—20	7,500—	2,875—	7,050—
Bhowanigunj	80,000—	20,000—	79,175—	6,225—	2,737—8	5,737—20
Chilmari	83,000—	22,750—	81,700—	5,300—	2,325—	4,472—20
Olipur	72,000—	19,714—4	70,400—	22,100—	8,655—7	20,802—20
Borovari	130,000—	33,928—9	28,150—	4,050 —	1,507—8	3,768—30
Nakeswari	38,750—	11,666—10	38,062—20	9,600—	3,315—	8,918—30
Dhubri	103,500—	34,499—15	100,950—	14,500—	4,888—14	13,720—
Ranggamati	10,400—	3,212—12	10,190—	450—	150—	437—20
total	782,140—	213,446—5	768,168— [668,165—]	268,748—30	108,465—10	250,526—10

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(88) TABLE No. 17 *General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

	grain					
	pulse			sarisha & til		
	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seeds	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seeds
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kotwali	4,856—10	1,413—6	4,472—30	1,100—	1,257—1	1,002—20
Dhap	60,000—	17,690—13	54,522—20	29,730—	33,982—13	27,183—
Phoronvari	16,430—	6,032—7	15,005—	8,800—	10,064—3	7,925—25
Varuni	5,487—20	2,377—8	5,056—10	6,027—20	6,131—7	5,679—
Patgang	6,750—	3,476—9	6,358—30	16,430—	18,782—12	15,431—
Fakirgunj	13,445—	5,636—10	12,574—	8,785—	10,044—2	8,125—10
Sannyasikata	7,275—	3,096—3	6,801—10	13,500—	13,500—	12,475—
Boda	26,050—	10,325—13	24,133—30	17,270—	17,276—10	16,052—30
Dimla	15,100—	7,753—3	14,083—30	3,425—	3,435—11	3,174—20
Darwani	47,100—	17,573—5	44,200—	25,810—	25,810—	23,587—24
Kumargunj	27,450—	12,176—6	25,810—	28,868—30	32,992—12	27,221—35
Molongga	15,775—	9,484—	14,682—20	18,150—	18,150—	16,785—
Vagdwar	7,600	4,816—10	7,041—20	13,550—	15,485—10	12,627—
Pirgunj	14,750—	6,938—5	13,670—	10,425—	10,425—	9,765
Sadullahpur	38,250—	14,875—	35,020—	39,562—20	39,562—8	37,125—
Govindagunj	27,425—	13,582—6	11,150—	65,800—	65,800—	61,840—
Dewangunj	15,275—	8,754—12	14,410—	44,962—20	39,966—10	42,690—
Bhowanigunj	47,075—	19,582—2	44,245—	71,125—	71,125—	66,887—20
Chilmari	34,225—	15,625—8	32,197—20	20,475—	20,475—	19,451—10
Olipur	26,000—	10,766—10	24,250—	75,810—	75,830—	72,157—
Borovari	17,250—	7,700—	16,285—	17,000—	17,000—	15,237—20
Nakeswari	8,250—	3,666—9	7,837—20	213,550—	213,550—	204,797—20
Dhubri	21,800—	8,325—	21,077—20	308,400—	205,600—	296,085—
Ranggamati	12,950—	5,480—	12,392—20	154,120—	102,762—10	148,315—20
total	516,568—30	217,144—1	467,277—	1,212,676—10	1,059,009—13	1,151,621—14

1. *Year*—1808-09
2 *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(88) TABLE No. 17—*General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Ronggopoor*—contd.

	plants for making thread or ropes					
	sugarcane		pata and son		kankhara	
	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kotwali	—	—	1,525—	1,475—3	—	—
Dhap	4,000	6,400	16,787—20	14,134—10	—	—
Phoronvari	1,800—	2,400	8,500—	6,082—	—	—
Varuni	1,250—	1,666—10	7,525—	5,076—14	—	—
Patgang	1,000—	1,333—5	8,475—	4,301—14	—	—
Fakirgunj	—	—	6,925—	4,076—14		
Sannyasikata	—	—	35,812—20	23,874—14		
Boda	2,000—	2,666—10	29,625—	17,241—10	—	—
Dimla	3,500—	4,666—10	20,600—	14,335—13	4—	16—
Darwani	7,400—	9,866—10	23,965—	16,374—5	4—	16—
Kumargunj	2,500—	4,000—	2,150—	1,553—13	—	—
Molongga	20,000—	32,000—	3,200—	3,698—8	—	—
Vagdwar	84,000—	134,400—	6,250—	4,769—3	—	—
Pirgunj	21,600—	34,560—	3,750—	2,769—3	—	—
Sadullahpur	7,200—	11,520—	12,600—	9,846—2	—	—
Govindagunj	96,000—	153,600—	18,750—	12,593—5	—	—
Dewangunj	6,000—	9,600—	3,375—	3,153—13	—	—
Bhowanignunj	—	—	6,375—	4,582—5	—	—
Chilmari	1,000—	1,600—	10,200—	9,200—	—	—
Olipur	—	—	8,500—	9,076—14	—	—
Borovari	20,000	26,666—10	17,500—	10,000—	—	—
Nakeswari	—	—	2,412—20	1,958—7	—	—
Dhubri	—	—	5,250—	3,499—15	—	—
Ranggamati	6,000—	8,000—	5,250—	4,116—10	75—	300—
total	285,250—	444,946—7	264,502—20	187,792—8	83—	332—

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(88) TABLE No. 17 *General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Ronggopoor*—concld.

	plants for making thread or ropes				plants for smoking and chewing	
	cotton		bitle leaf	bitle nut	tobacco	
	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.	value in Rs. & anas.	value in Rs. & anas.	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31
Kotwali	—	—	—	1,250—	1,100—	1,100—
Dhap	—	—	32,000—	12,500—	27,675—	27,675—
Phoronvari	40—	160—	10,800—	5,000—	20,625—	20,625—
Varuni	—	—	2,700—	1,000—	7,500—	7,500—
Patgang	40—	160—	—	1,750—	6,600—	6,600—
Fakirgunj	—	—	—	1,750—	7,500—	7,500—
Sannyasikata	—	—	—	500—	3,000—	3,000—
Boda	50—	200—	6,000—	3,750—	4,250—	4,250—
Dimla	—	—	1,800—	750—	28,300—	28,300—
Darwani	—	—	18,000—	3,750—	59,000—	59,000—
Kumargunj	—	—	—	1,000—	5,075—	5,799—12
Molongga	131—10	525—	6,000—	26,000—	2,125—	2,428—9
Vagdwar	300—	1200—	4,000—	26,000—	2,450—	2,799—15
Pirgunj	112—20	450—	6,000—	156,000—	550—	628—8
Sadullahpur	225—	900—	14,400—	100,000—	10,750—	12,285—10
Govindagunj	—	—	18,000—	52,000—	3,250—	3,714—4
Dewangunj	—	—	1,000—	1,375—	1,775—	2,366—10
Bhowanigunj	—	—	6,000—	7,500—	3,275—	4,366—10
Chilmari	—	—	2,000—	25,00—	7,687—20	1,0249—15
Olipur	—	—	54,000—	2,500—	1,250—	1,428—8
Borovari	—	—	12,000—	50,000—	25,500—	33,999—15
Nakeswari	—	—	3,000—	4,500—	1,075—	1,433—4
Dhubri	—	—	—	2,500—	3,000—	3,428—9
Ranggamati	120—	240—	—	5,500—	2,100—	2,800—
total	1,018—30	3,835—	197,700—	469,375—	235,412—20	253,280—1

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(88) TABLE NO. 17 *General abstract of the value and prodnce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the District of Ronggopoor*—concld.

	poppy			plants use for indigo	plants for rearing silkwarm		mɔths and ulu on value Rs. anas.	total value and each thana
	opium	seed			mulberry	erondɔ		
	value in Rs. & anas.	quantity of md. & sers.	value in Rs. & anas.	value in Rs. & anas.	value in Rs. & anas.	value in Rs. & anas.		
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Kotwali	—	—	—	1,050—	—	300—	225—	193,268—11
Dhap	720—	90—	180—	17,250—	10,000—	3,000—	5,937—8	1,119,858—5
Phoronvari	—	—	—	6,450—	—	600—	1,000—	411,207—15
Varuni	—	—	—	2,850—	50—	150—	1,500—	490,259—10
Patgunj	—	—	—	—	—	400—	1,000—	237,004—2
Fakirgunj	—	—	—	150—	—	200—	1,225—	400,905—10
Sannyasikata	—	—	—	300—	—	300—	1,050—	487,204—11
Boda	—	—	—	210—	—	1,000—	3,750—	909,782—9
Dimla	—	—	—	4,500—	250—	480—	875—	460,030—3
Darwani	—	—	—	8,850—	200—	600—	4,000—	717,237—14
Kumargunj	—	—	—	6,000—	500—	2,000—	1,000—	508,513—9
Molongga	—	—	—	13,200—	50,000—	1,000—	2,000—	520,807—11
Vagdwar	—	—	—	7,650—	15,000—	1,000—	500—	550,731—11
Pirgunj	280—	35—	70—	10,575—	25,000—	1,000—	2,000—	565,732—12
Sadullahpur	—	—	—	10,500—	1,000—	4,000—	3,000—	678,810—10
Govindagunj	—	—	—	8,700—	3,000—	3,000—	—	1,008,434—8
Dewangunj	—	—	—	2,625—	—	400—	875—	218,489—3
Bhowanigunj	—	—	—	6,000—	—	2,000—	1,500—	720,017—2
Chilmari	16,000—	2,000—	4,000—	4,350—	—	300—	1,750—	371,337—4
Olipur	32,000—	4,000—	8,000—	7,500—	—	2,000—	3,000—	900,481—11
Borovari	4,000—	500—	1,000—	6,750—	—	1 600—	1,300—	580,251—9
Nakeswari	—	—	—	1,800—	—	2,000—	—	664,246—10
Dhubri	—	—	—	—	—	1,600—	—	485,379—5
Ranggamati	—	—	—	—	—	2,000—	—	494,513—8
total	53,000—	6,625—	13,250—	127,260—	105,000—	30,930—	37,487—8	13,694,506—11

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place* –The District of Ronggopoor

5. *Method*—

[Buchanan rejected the Khanasumari statement and collected information through agents employed by the landholders; but they also cooked data at their offices without any real investigation. Therefore, he proceeded upon the same plan as he did in Dinajpur and his enquiries were more minute on which he constructed population tables.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*topographical particulars*]

For the benefit of etymologists, before I proceed to give an account of each division that is placed under the care of an officer of police named Darogah, I shall previously observe, that in this district a great many of the names of places terminate in *Mari*. The natives, whom I have very frequently consulted on the occasion, have uniformly agreed in stating, that these names were first given by the Mogul chief, who a very great sportsman, and who gave a name to every place where he killed any game, thus Chilmari "the death of a kite," Vaghmari "the death of a tiger." Not to mention the silliness of such a conceit, there are strong difficulties in adopting it. Mogul chiefs seldom attack small fish, yet "we have Singgimari, Koyimari, Bhanggomari, and the like; and we can scarcely suppose, that even one of their fiercest Serdars would be way of mere amusement kill a Bhotea, yet we have Bhotmari. These are however possible events; but it is still more difficult to imagine, that the Mogul hunted flowers and plants, yet we have Phulmari, Chalitamari, &c. I am persuaded therefore, that Mari is the Old or Kamrup pronunciation of Vari, house or abode; and the present occupants of the country apply this to the abode of inanimate as well as of living things. Salvari for instance signifies "a Sal forest," and Khagravari means "a thicket of reeds."

Division of the Kotwali

[1. *general description*]

The town of Ronggopoor is placed under the care of an officer of police named Kotwali, to whose vigilance is entrusted a district called the Kotwali, which extends about eight miles each way, and may comprehend about 64 square miles.

The town of Ronggopoor is considered as composed of Mahigunj, Nawabgunj, Mirgunj and Nurdigunj, although these are much scattered, and are separated from each other even by fields.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The houses (Varis) in the whole are said to be about 3,000. The number of separate buildings or roofs may be 10,000 and the inhabitants may be from 15 to 20,000 persons. It is only near the police office in Mahigunj, that there is any appearance of a town. At that place there are a few houses built with brick, and a few covered with tiles. There are in the whole 42 brick buildings; six houses belonging to landholders who occasionally reside, and eight to landholders who constantly reside, and were formerly engaged in trade, 10 warehouses or shops, seven chapels (Thakurvari), three public temples (Mot'), two monuments or Moslem saints (Durgahs), and six mosques. On the whole it is still a more miserable place than Dinajpur. The roads in its vicinity are in tolerable repair. The police office (Thanah) is constructed of brick, is suitable enough for the purpose, and is the only public buildings, except the places of worship, and some very small bridges of the same material.

Thanah Dhap

[1. *general description*]

Dhap is said to retain the name of the principality of Hovochondro, which was called Dhah Rajyo; but the appellation is now confined to the portion of the territory where the public offices of the district are situated, where the European officers of government reside, and which may properly be considered as the capital. Dhap also enjoys one of the privileges of a capital of a district in the jurisdiction of the native officer, who determines small suits, being more extended than usual, and reaching to suits of 100 Rs. in value. This division is of great extent, containing about 344 square miles, and is somewhat of a square form, but towards the south-east, a corner runs out in a very irregular manner. This division contains no lake nor marsh of remarkable size.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The houses of the Europeans extend along an excellent road, leading from the police office of this division to Nawabgunj in the Kotwali, and bordered on each side by a row of very elegant trees (*Mesua feraja*). Each house having a lawn tolerably well kept, they have a beautiful appearance in a country, where there is so little done to adorn nature; but the houses in themselves are almost as bad as those of Dinajpoor.

Twelve proprietors of assessed estates (Zemindars) reside, and six of them are women. Besides those of the Europeans, six houses are constructed entirely of brick, and an equal number have at least the family place of worship of that material, 3/16 of the dwellings have in some part of their premises, buildings composed of wooden posts, mat walls, and grass thatch; ¼ of the dwellings are

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*.—The District of Ronggopoor

constructed in the same manner, but have only bamboo posts; the remainder have rude hurdles for walls. None are thatched with straw, which is very inferior to grass.

[3. *urban centres*]

Dhap, the residence of the native officer of police, may, in this district, be considered as a good town; as it contains 43 regular shops, and perhaps 300 houses, tolerably closely built.

Phoronvari

[1. *general description*]

Where the police office of this division is situated is said to derive its name from being a place where several kinds of seasoning, included under the geenral name of Phoron are cultivated. The district is of an oblong form. The country is not so well cultivated as Dhap, and contains more trees in proportion to its bamboos. In one place is a small forest of stunted sal, which is about a mile in length and half a mile in width.

Two Zemindars, both sudras, reside, and give some encouragement to learning. In their premises they have some brick buildings; and Ram Rudro of Kangkinya is a very respectable old man, who is among the few Zemindars of this district, that show any real politeness to strangers. His residence, although plain, is neat, and this valuable quality extends to a considerable distance round, not only in roads, gardens, and avenues, but even to the neighbouring villages.

[12. *housing pattern*]

The greater part of the houses are thatched with grass (Ulu), and by far the greater part of them are constructed of bamboo frames, and of hurdles (Tati) and made of reeds or grass. which serve for walls. About 500 huts may have walls made of bamboo mats, and 100 may be supported by wooden posts. There are some among the poor, who cannot afford to thatch their houses with grass, and use rice straw.

[3. *urban centres*]

Bhotmari is the only place, that can with propriety be called a town, and may contain 150 houses (Varis).

Varuni

[1. *general description*]

Varuni is very ill contrived; two detached portions are scattered through the most remote parts of Patgang, and one is surrounded by the territory subject to the Raja of Vihar; while two parts of Dimla are surrounded by the remote parts of this district, and a third portion of the same division is hemmed in between this and the Tista, by which it is cut off from all convenient communication with its own officers. Farther a long narrow portion of this division is hemmed in between Dimla on the south and Vihar on the north. In fact the two jurisdictions of Varuni and Dimla, when I visited them, were totally undefined, and the authority in several places of some note was claimed by both officers.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no dwelling house of brick, and only one family has a domestic chapel of that material. This belongs to a Sonnyasi, or man who has forsaken the world, and who took the vows of chastity when a child. He has acquired a fortune by commerce, and has purchased an estate on which he occasionally resides; but he has also a house in Ronggopoor which he calls a convent (Akra). No other landholder resides. A few of the poorest houses are thatched with the reed called Birna, which serves to make the walls of the greater part. The remainder are thatched with grass (Ulu), and supported by a frame of bamboos, and 50 or 60 have walls of bamboo mats. Of these, notwithstanding the vicinity of the forest, 30 or 50 only have wooden posts. The greater part of the walls that are composed of reeds are plastered on the inside with clay.

[3. *urban centres*]

Ghoramara is the only place that can be called a town and may contain about 200 families.

Patgang

[1. *general description*]

This petty jurisdiction contains only about 82 square miles, and except at one corner is everywhere surrounded by the territory of the Raja of Vihar. This is perhaps on the whole the highest part of the district, and in the great floods of the Bengal year 1194 suffered no inconvenience, although not far from the Tista. The soil is remarkably light, so that iron is never used in the plough. No Zemindar resides.

[2. *housing pattern*

There is no brick house and only one person has a mosque of that material. Ten or twelve houses have wooden posts, one-sixteenth may have walls of bamboo mats, two-six-teenths walls of split bamboos, and the remainder have walls of reeds in general plastered on the inside with clay. Except

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

a few of the poorest that are thatched with reeds (Birna and Kese), all the others are covered with grass.

[3. *urban centres*]

No place in this division is entitled to the appellation of town. The two most celebrated places of worship are : first, a hut called Kundom Rasul, in which there is no mark of the prophet's foot, as one would suppose from the name; but it is frequented by all persons in distress both Moslems and Hindus. Secondly the Dhorla river, where the festival of Varuni is observed, and about 2000 people bathe in it, about four miles below Patgang. The only deity of the villages (gram devata) is pateswori, from whom, it is said, the name of the country is derived. She is a female spirit, delighting in the blood of goats.

Fakirgunj

[1. *general description*]

This jurisdiction, which is situated west from Patgang, is entirely separated from it by a narrow strip of Vihar. One detached portion is situated in the centre of Boda, while another is removed to a great distance on the frontier between Vihar and Bhotan. This might be conveniently exchanged with a similar petty jurisdiction, which the Dev' Raja possesses in the centre of Sonnyasikata. Independent of these detached portions, this jurisdiction is a narrow space of above 30 miles in length, while its whole square contents may be about 184 miles. Although this district never was subject to the Muhammedans, they are said to compose more than a half of the population. The spiritual guidance of the worshippers of Vishnu has been disputed between Kungjokisor of Ronggopoor, and Onahari of Puraniya. The magistrate has decided in favour of the former.

The northern parts of this division are entirely covered by a forest. The soil is everywhere so light as to require no iron in the plough. There is no large marsh nor lake. This is the only division west from the Chonnokosh, in which any of the hoe cultivation is to be found.

[2. *housing pattern*]

Although the house of the Raykots already mentioned, who possess an extent of about 380 square miles, of which perhaps 222 are in actual cultivation, is in this district, yet it contains no dwelling house of brick, and only one smaller domestic place of worship of that material. Perhaps 100 houses have mat walls, and not above 75 of these have wooden posts, although they are situated close to a forest, 200 houses, however, very near the woods have wooden post with walls, composed of reeds and are reckoned inferior to such as have mat walls, supported by a frame of bamboo. The whole are thatched with grass (Ulu). There is no town.

Sonnyasikata

[1. *general description*]

This jurisdiction, which comprehends the other division of the Raykot's estate, is somewhat of a triangular form, extending towards the south-east in a long acute angle. A large portion of it in that direction is much nearer the police office of Fakirgunj than the residence of its own Darogah, which is at Kasimgunj in the south-west corner of his jurisdiction, while he is close to a projecting part of Boda, which is a vast territory, too heavy a charge for one person to superintend. In the centre of Sonnyasikata, is a territory belonging to the Dev' Raja, as I have before mentioned.

The soil is so light, that no iron is used in the plough. In some places it has immediately under the surface a kind of black earth, called buffalo sand (Mohishabala); and, wherever that is found, the land is very sterile. On digging seven or eight cubits, sand containing water-worn pebbles is usually found. There are no marshes of any considerable extent. The northern extremity is overgrown with woods and reeds.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no building of brick and scarcely any of the huts have mat walls. about 100 huts have wooden posts. The poor use reeds (Birna and Kese) for thatch, and the rich employ grass (Ulu). There is no town.

Boda

[1. *general description*]

This division has been made of an unusual size, as it contains almost as much as the two last mentioned jurisdictions. Kungjokisor of Ronggoppor has a small part that is not on the estate of the Vihar Raja. The Rajbongsis of Boda are under the guidance of Kripanondo, who usually resides at Dinajpoor, although his authority is confined to Boda. The Kolitas, or ancient priesthood of the Koch, now receive instruction from a Brahman named Madhovanondo, a person of the colony introduced by Viswo Raja of Kamrup. The large proportion of this division that is destroyed by water, is chiefly owing to the great channel of the old Tista, which passes through it for 24 miles. The soil is so light, as to require no iron in the plough. There is one small wood of Sal on the Korotoya; but it is stunted, and I believe is in the territory subject to Vihar.

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[2. *housing pattern*]

There are no buildings of brick, except three small temples, which are partly constructed of that material. Fifteen-sixteenths of the houses are thatched with fine grass (Ulu), and one sixteenth with reeds (Birna and Kese); one-eighth of the houses have mat walls, and of these about 100 are entirely, and about 300 partly supported by wooden posts; seven-eighths of the huts have walls of reeds, of which five-eighths are plastered within with clay. No Zemindar resides.

[3. *urban centres*]

Kumarikoth, called also Govindogunj, is a small town, containing several houses that are reckoned good by the natives, and is the residence of the native officers of police and law, and of the officers employed by the Raja to manage his affairs. It may contain 200 houses. Pochagor, the great mart for sackcloth, may contain 150. Saldangga contains perhaps 200. Devigunj is a thriving place, and contained 200 houses, most of which had lately been burnt when I saw it; but this is an accident so common, that it seems scarcely to produce even a temporary regret.

The chief place of Moslem worship is the thatched monument of a reputed saint. The common village deities are Kali, Sonnyasi, the pious person who lives under ground, the old river nymph Tista, her son (Mokor) the crocodile, Rajadhol, and Sonai Monai, of which two last I procured no explanation. The two chief places of worship among the Hindus are a thatched temple of Sib' at Bhojonpoor, and a small brick temple of Bodeswori, a female destructive spirit from whom the country derives its name. It has a considerable endowment from the Vihar family, who have twice rebuilt it.

There remain no traces of the original building erected by a Buddh Raja for his family deity, but the temple is situated in the centre of a fort, where the Raja is said to have lived. It is a square of about two miles round, and is surrounded by a wide ditch and high earthen a rampart, without towers or any of the other improvements in military architecture. There remains no tradition concerning the time when this Raja lived. I saw no heaps of bricks, nor other traces of buildings.

Dimla

[1. *general description*]

This jurisdiction contains about 195 square miles, and is very irregular in its form. Towards the west it occupies a wide space on both sides of the Tista, but towards the east it sends out on the south side of the river a narrow angle, which at its extremity crosses that immense body of water, and bends to the north, where it is surrounded by Varuni; and in the most remote parts of that division are two scattered portions of Dimla, which contain three market-places far removed from the inspection of the police.

Ever since the great flood of 1194 B. E. when a large proportion of the people and stock were swept away, the inhabitants seem to have been afraid, owing to which there is much waste land covered with reeds, and many parts are overwhelmed with sand. The high barren land suffered nothing in the floods, and has only a few inches of soil over a poor sharp sand, in which however, there is often water, almost at the surface. The whole soil is so light, that no iron is required in the plough.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no brick house, and only one person has a private temple of that material. None of the huts is thatched with straw; grass (Ulu) is almost universally used for that purpose, but a few huts are covered with (Kese) reeds. The houses, however, are rather comfortable; one-sixteenth have wooden posts and bamboo mat walls; one-thirty second have walls of the same kind with bamboo posts; and about six-sixteenths have the hurdles of reeds plastered within.

[3. *urban centres*]

Dimla is the only place that can be called a town, and may contain 150 houses. No place of workship is either celebrated for its sanctity, or worth notice as a building. The most common deity of the villages is Buri Thakurani, the spirit of the Tista. This division contains several remarkable antiquities.

Darwani

[1. *general description*]

This jurisdiction contains about 228 square miles, and is of an oblong form, with a long irregular projection towards the north-west, and this projection surrounds on all sides a portion of Boda. The greatest length of the territory is from east to west.

Some of the soil of this division is rather stiffer than usual in this district, and the ploughs require iron. There is no remarkable marsh nor lake, and owing to the diminution of the Jomuneswori which took place this year, (1807—8) it is probable, that the floods of 1809 will inundate much less than is stated in the general table.

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[2. *housing pattern*]

Four Zemindars reside, and one family, which has a small free estate, that mihgt keep them somewhat on the footing of gentlemen. This family and two of the Zemindars have part of their houses built of brick, 25 houses have small brick mosques for private worship, no houses have wooden posts, a fourth of the whole have walls of bamboo mats. Of the three-fourths which have walls of hurdles, perhaps one-twelfth are plastered on both side, and ten-twelfths on the inside, so that not more than one-twelfth have no shelter but mere hurdles. Darwani for this district is a good town, and may contain 300 houses. Sakamachha may contain half that number, and Bhowanigunj may contain 200.

The woods are entirely composed of trees, that have grown about deserted villages. No Zemindar nor considerable proprietor of land resides, nor is there any dwelling house of brick; but there are three small brick temples, and about 100 mosques, as private places of worship within the premises of rich families. All the houses are thatched with grass (Ulu), 50 may be supported with wooden posts, one eighth of the whole have walls of bamboo mats. The remainder of the walls are made of hurdles, and only a small proportion are plastered. There is no place that can be called a town.

Molonggo

[1. *general description*]

[It] is of a very irregular oblong shape, being wide at the west end, and very narrow for the half of its length towards the east. This district abounds with large marshes and lakes.

The woods are more extensive, than is usual in the western parts of this district. One near Chaprarbil is said to be eight miles round and contains some stunted sal. This is also the case in one not far from Bhloyarbil, which is about half the circumference of the former. The soil in the woods is very good, and capable of being made as valuable as any in the district. A little artificial watering is used in the stiffer lands.

[2. *housing pattern*]

Four proprietors of assessed estates, and one who possesses a free estate of considerable size reside in this division. Two of them have brick houses, three have brick temple, and there are 13 Mosques contained in the premises of wealthy men, one-sixteenth of the houses have wooden posts, and walls of Bamboo mat; one-fourth have mat walls, but bamboo posts; the remainder have walls of reeds, some of which are plastered within. A very few houses only are thatched with rice straw.

[3. *urban centres*]

Gopalgunj where the Company has a subordinate factory, is a sort of town, and may contain 100 houses. Sahebgunj, where the Company has another subordinate factory, is not quite so large. Among the Moslems no place of worship is remarkable for sanctity, although two of the private Mosques are of decent size, like very small parish churches. The common deity among the Hindus of the villages is Kali. There is a small brick temple dedicated to Siddheswori, which has an endowment, is supposed to be of great antiquity, and is much venerated.

Vagdwar

[1. *general description*]

[It] shaped somewhat like a crescent, and the parts of this division that border on Pirgunj, are remarkably fertile. In the northern part is a large marsh, Chotrarbil, which gives rise to two small rivers. No considerable proprietor of land resides.

[2 *housing pattern*]

The huts are almost entirely thatched with rice straw, which is unusual in this district. Although the soil would in many parts admit of mud walls, these are totally unemployed. The best houses have walls of bamboo mats, in the ordinary huts reeds have been employed.

[3. *urban centres*]

The largest place, Palargor, or as it is now usually called Danesnogor, contains about 100 houses. Vagdwar, the place from whence the district derives its name, is the ruin of the house of Bhovochondro Raja.

Pirgunj

[1. *general description*]

There are several considerable marshes, although some laid down by Major Rennell would appear to have become dry, and to have been brought into cultivation. Borobila south from Pirgunj is a fine piece of water, perhaps 3 miles long and almost one wide. A great part of it is clear, and in the dryest season contains deep water, but a part is covered by a mat of floating weeds, upon which cattle often pasture, but not without danger. It receives a supply of water from another marsh or lake called Atharebil, which is of a considerable size, although not so large as Borobila. Round old cities there are some small woods and bushes.

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[2. *housing pattern*]

Almost all the houses are thatched with (ulu) grass; a few have mud walls, about 200 have walls of Bomboo mats, and are supported by wooden posts. No proprietor of note resides, but there is one brick house, which belongs to a certain Selim, who, on account of his being supposed to have been the captain of a band of robbers, is called Selim Serdar. About 20 farmers hove brick mesques for their private devotions, no place deserves the name of a town.

Sadullahapur

[1. *general description*]

The jurisdiction is of an oblong shape, extending from north to south. The country is rather low, so that in the greater part sugarcane or trees could not grow unless the ground had been a little raised; yet the inundation is so slight that almost everywhere the earth which is thrown up from the ditches round a plot of land renders it fit for the cultivation of the richest articles. In the general table how I have considered as inundated only the portion that is covered to some depth. There are many pieces of water, but they are all long and narrow, being old channels of rivers which occupy little room. One proprietor of an assessed estate, a lady, resides.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There are four houses of brick, one-sixteenth of the houses have wooden posts and mat walls. The remaining huts are almost entirely thatched with grass and have walls of reeds but some are plastered on the inside, and several rich farmers have small brick mosques for their private devotions.

[3. *urban centres*]

Sadullahpur, where the native officers of government reside, is a small town, but scarcely contains 100 houses. There is no place of worship of the least note. About two miles east from Sadullahpur are some old works like ramparts. They are called Chhoyghore or the six castles, and are said to reach towards the Brohmoputro, where I shall have occasion to describe their other extremity. In the intermediate space the rivers have made many irruptions. By one tradition they are attributed to Raja Nilambor, but are probably of more recent date. By other they are attributed to Bhim Raja, the contemporary of Bhogodotto.

Govindogunj

[1. *general description*]

The jurisdiction is very populous. The country in some respects is higher, or rather more unequal in its surface, than Sadhullahpur, for three-sixteenths were naturally exempted from inundation, and one-sixteenths has been added to this by the industry of the people, but the remainder is more deeply covered. In the southern parts of the district the marshes are very extensive. The quantity of reeds and coarse grass is so considerable, that the land producing them is not rented, and none therefore is included among the occupied land.

[2. *housing pattern*]

An old and once great family of proprietors (Bordhonkuthi) resides. There houses had been respectable, but now are almost perfect ruins, although still inhabited by two branches of the family, while a brick house of a former menial servant (Khedmotgar) is in a flourishing state. In all there are 10 zemindars who reside, and 20 houses of brick; one-sixtyfourth of the whole have wooden posts and beams, and bamboo mats for walls. Many of those which have walls of reeds are plastered with clay.

It is in this lower part of the district that the poor use, as bedding, mats of the leaves of the Zedvory; whereas in the higher parts, towards the north and west, they use mats made of a kind of rush (*Scirpus* and *Cyperus*).

[3. *urban centres*]

Govindogunj, where the native officers reside, in respect of size is the second town of the district, and may contain about 1,000 houses. It is a place of considerable trade, and a few of the principal traders have small houses of brick.

The proper tribes of Bengal form here one half of the Pagan inhabitants, whereas in the districts to the north and east their number is altogether inconsiderable, and the tribes of Kamrup retain possession of their native country. No place of worship is remarkable for the sanctity attached to it by the natives. The most remarkable is at Mohipoor, a ruinous (Mandir) temple of Vasudev. There are however several brick temples erected by the principal family of Zemindars, which give some appearance of a beginning progress in the arts. Radhamohan, the first landholder of this family, lived at Rampoor about 10 miles from Govindogunj. There he had a small fort, and some chambers of his house are still inhabitable, and there is also a temple of brick. His successors removed to Bordhonkuthi, about a mile from Govindogunj, where they still continue. The family temple is

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very mean, but the place where the image is placed on festivals (Mongcho), is of considerable size, and is ornamented with 13 turrets (Rotnos). It is cased with carved tiles, but is very rude when compared with the buildings of the rival family of Dinajpoor.

Dewangunj

[1. *general description*]

I now pass to the countries on the side of the Brohmoputro, which in general have been much neglected, owing chiefly to the weakness of the Mogul government over the eastern portions, and the consequent confusion and turbulence of petty chiefs; but partly also to the neglect of the zemindars; for the six following divisions have been long subject to a regular government, but only three of them can be considered in as good a state of cultivation as is usual in Bengal.

The excellent condition however, in which some part now is, not from any superiority of situation or soil, shows clearly what may be made of the remainder.

Dewangunj, the jurisdiction of which I am now to treat, is so intermixed with Bhowanigunj, that I have no means of distinguishing them in the map, but by drawing a line under the numbers denoting the market places of this division, while there are no lines under the numbers denoting the market places of Dewangunj. The two offices of police are within five miles of each other, while portions of each division are situated in the most remote extremities of the united jurisdictions. A part also of each is separated from the main body by the Brohmoputro, and surrounded on all other sides by Moymonsing being totally detached from the other portions of the district, that are on the left of the great river. Farther, a long narrow projection, partly belonging to each division, runs into the centre of Chilmari by which it is surrounded on three sides.

The whole country may be said to be inundated, yet a good deal is so high, that the earth thrown from a ditch round a plot, fits it for houses, gardens, and sugar plantations. This is the Appendix I call high. The woods are miserable stunted trees of the kind called Hijol, and are inundated up to where the trees begin to branch. Intermixed with these are extensive thickets of a wild rose, which here and in all the low eastern parts of this district, thrives most luxuriantly and these divisions probably produce ten times more roses, than any other similar extent in the world. No proprietor of any extent resides.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no brick house, but three-sixteenths have sal posts and beams. One Hindu and four Muhammedan farmers have, in their premises, small places of worship constructed of bricks.

[*urban centres*]

Dewangunj may contain 100 houses, and for Bengal is a neat well built town. Like most of these near the Brohmoputro it has in the centre an open area where the market is held, and which is surrounded by the houses of the traders, generally built with mat walls, and supported by wooden posts. The area is generally planted with elegant trees of the fig kind.

Bhowanigunj

[1. *general description*]

The country near the Brohmoputro, which is intermixed with Dewangunj, entirely resembles it in soil and cultivation, but the small Pergunah of Islamabad, more resembles the country on the western side of the district. The same kind of low inundated wood, that prevails in Dewangunj, and consists of Hijol and rose trees, prevails in this, and extends parallel to the river a great part of the united length of both divisions. It is from one to three miles, wide, and all the land which it occupies, seems to be fit for cultivation.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no brick house, but many are constructed with wooden posts and bamboo mat walls. None have mud walls, all are thatched with grass. On Muhammedan farmer has a private mosque built of brick. There is no place of worship remarkable for sanctity, and such as exist are miserable huts. The common village deity is Kali. There is no public work, nor remain of antiquity.

Chilmari

[1. *general description*]

The whole division may be said to be inundated, except merely the spots, that have been a little raised for houses and gardens, and the whole is under the immediate influence of the Brohmoputro, the inundations of which are far from bestowing an extraordinary degree of fertility. There is one large lake or Jhil, which existed at the time of Major Rennell's survey, and is called Moruyerdoho. No proprietor of assessed lands resides, and all the free estates are small.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is only one dwelling house built in part of brick; but a great many houses (one-sixteenth), have wooden posts and beams, and walls of bamboo

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mats; and one-fourth have mat walls and bamboo posts. All are thatched with grass, (ulu). A few on the islands of the Brohmoputro are constructed entirely of reeds. About Chilmari the houses and gardens of several merchants are much better than in any other part of the district. Their gardens are finely planted with fruit and flowering trees, and are provided with small apartments, raised on posts, and open on the sides (Tonggi), where the natives refresh themselves in the heat of the day.

[3. *urban centres*]

Chilmari may contain about 400 houses, of which perhaps 100 may be closed built round the market place. The others are buried in gardens. It contains no building so respectable as the worst parish church, that I have seen. This is the place laid down in our maps in the same manner, as if in consequence it equalled Liverpool or Glasgow. The only other place that can be called a town, is Baraboldya, which may contain from 80 to 100 houses. There is no place of worship at all remarkable for its buildings; but two places are frequented for batching. At Varunichor, on the Brohmoputro above Chilmari, Hindu pilgrims assemble in great multitudes on the festival of Varuni and there is a great fair. In ordinary years about 60,000 are said to meet; but the number increases to 100,000 when the festival happens on a Wednesday. On such occasions people come even from Benares (Varanosi), and Jogonnath.

On the Pagla river an assembly (Mela) takes place every Sunday in the month Chaitro of spring. Both Moslems and Hindus frequent this meeting; the former call the place Pagla Pir, the latter call it Pagla Dev. On each occasion, about 1,000 persons from the vicinity assemble, bathe, and hold a fair. The village gods are the same as in the following division. There are no remains of ancient times, that are at all remarkable.

Olipur

[1. *general description*]

The place is not only the best cultivated, but the best arranged, division in the district, and being in great measure protected from the Brohmoputro by Chilmari, enjoys a favourable situation, and is remarkably well cultivated. The water upon one-sixth of the inundated land does not rise above one cubit at the height of ordinary floods, and therefore might easily be excluded were it necessary; but in most parts there is abundance of land high enough for houses and plantations, and the inundation is no where an impediment to the usual occupations of husbandry.

[2. *housing pattern*]

Two proprietors of assessed estates reside, some of the free estates afford a comfortable subsistence to their owners, and many of the farmers live in a manner superior to the proprietors in other districts, so that 20 families have partly small brick mosques, and 15 have small temples (Mandirs), as private places of worship. Twenty-five families have part of their houses constructed of wooden posts and beams with plank walls; one-eighth of the whole have sal beams, bamboo mat walls and grass thatch, one-fourth have bamboo posts, bamboo mat walls, and grass thatch.

[3. *urban centres*]

The chief town, where the courts are held, and what is of more importance, where the chief agent of Kantobabu resides, is usually called Olipur, but the market place is called Alinogor. It may contain 100 houses, but is a place of very little trade.

Durgapoor is a place of about the same size, chiefly inhabited by weavers. Until lately it was the situation of a subordinate factory belonging to the company; but this has been withdrawn. Kurigang, of which the market place is called Balavari, is a place of considerable trade. It stands on the banks of the Dhorla, and contains about 200 houses, several of which are very comfortable; but they are all surrounded by gardens, and the place has little appearance of a town. Mogulbachhat on the same river is the largest, and most thriving place in the division, is closely built, and contains at least 250 houses. Ranigunj on the Tista is also a small town, and contains about 150 houses. Nawabgunj on the Manas is rather smaller than the last mentioned town. There is no place of worship worthy of notice. The usual deities of the villages are Pangthari, Buri-Thakurani, Bonodurga, or the old goddess of the woods called also Vriddheswori, and Yokhya-Yokhyi, a married pair that takes care of money.

At a place of called Oyari about five miles east from the Thanah, it is said that Gopichondro had a house, and the place is called the Pat or palace of that prince, although no bricks remain. About six miles a south from Olipur, in an old fort with lines that run west, and are said to join those which I saw at Sudullahpoor. The people on the spot attribute these works to Parosuram, and the better informed people of Olipoor attribute them to Nilambor, Raja; but they seem to me to have an evident connection with the lines of Molonggo, which defended the space between the Korotoya and Ghaghot, while, as I have said in describing the Tista river, the lines between this and Suddullahpoor, defended the space between the Ghaghot and Tista, and thus completed the defence of the northern parts of Kamrup from the Brohmoputro to

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the Korotoya. There can be little doubt, and that these works were constructed by the Koch as a defence against the Moslems; but for an additional strength to their lines they may have taken advantage of an old fort built by Nilambor. The fort consists of an oblong parallelogram about 1½ mile from east to west, and half extent from north to south. The whole is called the Gor or fort, and is surrounded by a rampart of earth and a ditch; but the western half, which is separated from the other by a rampart, and surrounded by a double line of works, is called the Koth or citadel. I saw no bricks nor appearance of buildings. There are no bastions nor outworks.

Borovari

[1. *general description*]

This jurisdiction situated between the Tista and Dhorla rivers, is of a tolerably compact form. The woods consist of a great many impenetrable thickets of trees and bamboos, interspersed with fields and villages, with which the Pangga Rajas, a branch of the Vihar family, have surrounded their abode, and which they carefully preserve. In these woods are about 100 tamarind trees, which may be one-half of the whole in the distirct. Much of the inundated land marked light in the Appendix, is a poor dry sand overgrown with reeds and tamarisks, as is everywhere the case near the rivers in the eastern parts of the district. In the high lands the bushes are most commonly the Melastoma malabarica. There is one very large marsh called Deyularbil, it is much overgrown with weeds.

[2. *housing pattern and urban centres*]

Two Zemindars, both of old families, reside; but neither has a brick house, although one of them pretends to a divine origin, and has a large estate. They have however small brick temples for their family deities. The manner in which their tenantry are accommodated, may be readily imagined. The huts are nearly of the same nature as in the adjoining division Phoronvari, which have been already described. The division on the whole is very thriving especially in the north-east corner, where the lands have been alienated in perpetuity to a family of Moguls, and Mogulhat is the chief place in the division; for, as I have said, the courts are held in the Pangga Raja's woods, in an exceedingly unhealthy situation. Mogulhat is a place of a good deal of commerce, and contains about 800 houses.

Kulaghat in the same vicinity is also a small town and contains about 150 houses. The common deities of the villages are Buri, Pangthari, and the god of wealth, whom they call here Yohkyamasa. The latter part of the name in Kamrup signifies mother's sister's husband, and is considered as a civil address to a common god, or to a person of consequence. The chief public places of Hindu worship are two small brick temples dedicated to Sib, and both in ruins. The Moslems have no place of the least note.

Nakeswori

[1. *general description*]

The inundation in some measure extends to every part of this division, except what has been raised for houses and gardens, which may occupy one-sixteenth of the territory but in ordinary years the floods do not cover five-eighths of the whole to more than from 9 to 15 inches.

The old water courses are exceedingly numerous, and occupy a large portion of the division. They usually contain much water, even in spring; six-tenths of the territory have no plantations. The larger proportion of the sands and islands of the Brohmoputro belonging to Chilmari and Olipoor, renders the appearance of cultivation in the Appendix more favourable to this division than it is in reality. The grass used for thatch (Ulu) grows on fallow lands is not rented, and therefore is excluded from the occupied part of the district.

[2. *housing pattern*]

No Zemindars reside, and ther are fewer large farmers, so that the houses are very inferior to those of Olipur and Chilmari. None are of brick, but a good many have wooden posts and walls of bamboo mats. All the others have frames of bamboo, and are thatched with grass (Ulu).

[3. *urban centres*]

Nakeswori, which may be paraphrased "our lady of the serpents", where the office of police is situated, is for this district a considerable town, as it contains 500 houses. They are much scattered and buried in gardens.

Dinhata or Bhowanipoor contains 150 houses, and Pangchgachhi about 100. These are the only other places that can be called towns. There is no remarkable place of worship except Nunkhaoya on the banks of the Brohmoputro, where from 10 to 1500 people assemble on the 8th day of the increasing moon in the month of Chhaitro to bathe, to celebrate the festival called Varuni, to trade, and to do all other things good and bad, that are usually done at such assemblies. There are several village deities, Yokhya and his wife Yokhyi, Buri, Pangthari, Mosan, and Boloram. There is no remain of antiquity. This part of the country is supposed to have belonged to the kingdom of Komotapoor, but not to that of Dhap.

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Dhubri

[1. *general description*]

Although at least a third part of this jurisdiction has been lately annexed to the district of Mymonsing, and although I exclude a large territory disputed by the Garos, it is still of enormous size. The low lands have been miserably torn by rivers, and contain a great number of old channels which have springs, and contain water throughout the year. This is especially the case in the northern parts. To the south of the Brohmoputro many of these channels, in the dry season are mere beds of sand, and in the floods become large rivers.

The situation of Dhubri, where the office of police has been established is very fine, being a rocky point at the junction of the Godadhor with the Brohmoputro. By the rock it is secured from the encroachments of the rivers, while it is just high enough to be exempt from inundation. It is said to have been chosen by a certain Mano Singho, the officer who first managed the country for the Moguls, as his place of residence, and then was probably a considerable place, but it has now sunk into insignificance, and has no appearance of a town; but it is covered with gardens, and has one shop, where rice and other articles of absolute necessity are sold

Kapasgola and Alumgunj, which may be considered as the same place, occupy the southern extremity of where Ranggamati was situated, and may be still considered as the chief place of the division. They contain the houses of the chief Zemindar, and of one of the petty landholders who depends on him, and perhaps in all 250 houses. Of these by far the best are occupied by the slaves of the chief land holder. The whole are scattered over some little hills, and in the intermediate vallies, and there is little appearance of a town. It has no trade, and only two shops.

Birnachhora on the Chhonnokosh is a small town with a good deal of trade, and here also reside many slaves belonging to the chief Zemindar. Chhonbadha is another such place, and contains about 100 houses very much scattered. It stands on the banks of the same river, and its merchants carry on a large trade in mustard seed. Singgimari is finely situated near a rocky hill, where it projects into the Jijiram river, rather more than a mile from the Brohmoputro; and were the interior cultivated, might become a place of importance. Even now it contains about 80 houses, and has a brisk trade, while it has more artists, and more comfortable houses, than any other place in the division.

Dhubri has become celebrated in Hindu legend by the writings of Khyemanondo, a learned Sudra of Bordhoman, who was dedicated to the service (Das) of god, and composed the Monsargit, which sung by a very numerus class of musicians in honour of Monsa or Bishohori, the goddess of serpents and poisons. The name of the place, according to this authotrity, is derived from its having been the residence of Netodhobani washerwomen to Indro, the chief of the gods. Now it so happened that there was a very great merchant, Chand Sodagor of Champanogor in Bordhoman, who was very religious, but would not refer offer sacrifices to Monsa. At this neglect the goddess was enraged, destroyed his seven richest vessels, killed his six eldest sons, and threatened to kill the only remaining youth on the day of his marriage. The father, notwithstanding these manifestations of divine will, continued obstinate; and, in order to secure his son on the day of his marriage, made a fine net of wire, which he placed over the nuptial bed. The goddess, however, sent a serpent no thicker than a thread, which, having passed through the net, killed the youth. The bride Behula was quite inconsolable, can and refused to burn the body of her lover; but, having placed hereself with the corpse on a float of plantain stems, committed herself to the river, and put her trust in prayer. Instead of being carried by the stream to the sea, the float ascended to Dhubri, where the washerwomen of the gods was at work, and took compassion on the unfortunate Behula. The young woman being very handsome, was introduced by the washerwomen to her master Indro who was so pleased with her dancing and singing, that he desired Sib to order Monsa to restore the life of the young man. This was occordingly done, and the merchant no longer continuing obstinate, Monsa not only restored his six elder sons, but all the wealth of which he had been deprived. The natives are very much delighted with the poem, in which this is related, and the circumstances are not ill suited for the flowery art. How far the composition would suit European taste, I cannot pretend to judge, from a want of sufficient skill in the language, which is the polite dialect of Bengal. The events are supposed to have happened long ago. The poet is thought by the Pandit to have flourished in modern times; but his work is considered as a mere translation from the Podmopuran, a composition of Vyas.

I have before mentioned, that this was chosen for his residence by Manosingho, the officer, who is said to have taken possession of the dominions of Porikhyit Raja. He has several traces of a magnificent disposition and in particular, a very fine stair of cut granite, leading from the rock of Neto Dhobani to the water. It has suffered a good deal, but sufficient remains to show, that it has been a fine work, with large well cut steps, and free from

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the degradation of trifling ornaments. From this stair to a building on the main land has been a road paved with cut granite, but the river has swept away most part of this work, which has been very considerable.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The building has also been pretty large, and is said to have been the house of Manosingho. It has been chiefly constructed of brick, but few traces remain. Among these is a crocodile, very rudely cut in stone. A good many other large stones, still uncut, scattered in different parts of Dhubri, would seem to show, that this officer was carrying on some additional works, when called to another employment. These works to a rude people appear so extraordinary, that it is supposed, that the chief was accompained by Lokhymon, the great Hindu artist, who having been instructed by the gods, and having found his countrymen unwilling to take any trouble, visited China and Europe, and taught the barbarians of these countries, all the arts in which they now excel.

[3. *urban centres*]

In Major Rennell's time Ranggamati would appear to have been a large town, and I met several people, who said, that they remember Mogul chiefs, who occasionally visited the place, which then contained 1,500 houses, among which were several inhabited by Portuguese. At present its condition is miserable. About Kapasgola and Alumgunj, which was formerly the port of the town, as I have before mentioned, there are about 250 scattered huts. From thence to an open space in the forest of Porbot Joyar is about four miles north, and in the whole of that distance some traces of habitations may be observed, with many fruit trees scattered through the forest. It is said that the extent from east to west was about six miles, and that in the space were included 52 markets (bazars). It is probable that there may have been that number of miserable villages,surrounded as usual by gardens, reeds, forests and fields, and that each may have contained some shops. The only traces of public buildings are those of a fort and of a mosque. Those of the former show no appearance of strength, and what is called the Nawab's palace is a mere platform of bricks, on which there may have been such a thatched building as one of the officer's quarters at Barackpoor. The mosque is small and rude. It is now ruinous, and worship is no longer performed, although a few miserable Moguls still linger about it. These with 17 co-herds, who possess large herds that feed in the woods, and about an equal number of potters who remain on account of the clay, which is very scarce in the other parts of the division, from the whole population of Ranggamati, and are so indolent that they do not raise even a plantain, yam or other vegetable, but allow the manure to rot in heaps before the houses in which the cattle are secured at night.

Ranggamati

[1. *general description*]

The place is of a still more enormous size than the former, although a large territory round Ranggamati has been separated from it, and although in the estimate I have not included a portion that is disputed with the Garos. The principal sal forests are as follows : 1st, Konekungchi in Haworaghat near the Devsila. It is reckoned six miles round, but is probably much larger ; for I passed through it for above 2½ miles from east to west, besides a tract of nearly the same extent, that contains many trees, but has been destroyed as a forest, by the cultivation of rude tribes 2d, Damra near the Dudnayi in the same Pergunah. This is reckoned less than the former. I passed through it about 2½ miles from east to west. It has suffered much from the same kind of cultivation. 3d, Nivari situated in Meechpara, north and west from the market place of that name, and near the Jijiram. This is of a very large extent towards the skirts of the great hill Berali. 4th, Kolyanpoor a little south from Goyalpara. This is of small extent and contains few large trees, being so near the market that every tree is cut so soon as ready. It may be four or five miles long, and from one to two wide from north to south. 5th, Mechparajhar, west from Hatogunj and north from the Jijiram. This is a very stately forest, and of great size. I passed about seven or eight miles through it in one direction. 6th, South-east from this is said to be another, which I did not see. 7th, On the other side of the Brohmoputro, towards the frontier of Bhotan on the Gauranggo, is a large forest of Sal, of which I only skirted a part. 8th, Another forest is separated from the former by the cultivated lands of Bhotgang. It extends from the western banks of the Gauranggo to the foot of the eastern mountains. I found many woodcutters employed in it, but the trees are in general small. 9th, North from Salkongcha and west from the Jonoray is another similar forest, of great extent, but much thinned of large timber. In fact these three last are connected at their northern ends, and join the great forest of Porbotjoyar, but cultivation has made deep encroachments on their southern face.

The large extent which I have considered as occupied by reeds contains many trees, especially such parts as are high but even the lower parts produce some kinds that resist the water. The parts occupied by the grass fit for thatch are of very

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great extent both in this division and in the last, but are not included in occupied lands as they are not rented. To the forests belong almost the whole of the hills, which, even when composed of naked masses of granite, are covered with stately trees of a great variety of kinds, that find support in the crevices of the rock.

In the nomenclature of these hills there is great confusion. The names given to the same hill by the different tribes who inhabit near are not only different, but it is usual for the Bengalese to call whatever hill you point out to them by the village that lies nearest it in the direction from whence you then are looking; so that for every hill you may find as many names as it has villages near, and not one of these may be its proper name. It seems to have been owing to this custom not having been understood, that Major Rennell has given the name of Rungjula to the Garo mountains. As he was endeavouring from the river side to find out the name of this elevated region, he probably pointed out to the natives the highest peak, Gorokhyonath; and Ronggojuli village being in the direction, the natives called it the Ronggojuli hill.

I have not been able to discover that either the Bengalese or the Garos have any general name for this mass of mountains. As usual with such regions it consists of a confused assemblage of hills, which descend towards the plain country by a number of spurs. Of these, eight, which are very remarkable, enter this district, as will appear from the map. All these are considered as belonging to the Garos, while the valleys that run up between are considered as belonging to the Zemindars. It would however appear that these have made encroachments at no very remote period, and have compelled the Garo chiefs, who held lands near the hills, partly to abandon them, and partly to pay rent as principal tenants (Talokdars). The names given to most of these spurs which project from the great mountains, differ, as might be naturally expected, in the Bengalese language and that of the Garos. They will be seen by consulting the map, and it very frequently happens that the two sides of the same spur have different names.

The detached hills of Mechpara form a kind of long cluster, which when viewed from a distance has the appearance of a connected chain detached from the north-west corner of the Garo mountains to Pongchorotno on the Brohmoputro. But this is merely the appearance from a distance. Between Berali, the hill of Mechpara that extends farthest south, and Chorehachu, the great mountain by which the Garo hills is terminated in that direction, there is a wide open valley, and Berali is totally unconnected with the cluster of hills to the south called Satbohina, or the seven sisters. These again are far distant from the cluster on the Brohmoputro called Pongchorotno or the five turrets. But when the hills are viewed from a distance, some small detached hills, that are everywhere scattered over the neighbouring country, prevent this opening from being discovered. The hills on the north side of the Brohmoputro have no connection with the mountains of Bhotan. A level and very low space of at least 20 miles in width intervene, as I clearly saw from three different points of the northern frontier.

In this division there are several large marshes or lakes. The most beautiful is a cluster of lakes called Zoborong, about five miles north from Yogighopa. In the dry season the scenery around is very fine. During the floods they are over-whelmed by the Brohmoputro; but that, I am persuaded, does not diminish the beauty of the place; for nothing can be conceived more beautifully wild than the finely-wooded hills of this region, when the floods cover the greater part of the low country. I speak particularly of the vicinity of Goyalpara, which alone I had an opportunity of seeing in that state. There are also large marshes or small lakes north-east from Salkonghcha, but in the dry season they are not agreeable objects. South-east from Goyalpara, beyond the Sal forest, is a very extensive marsh called Urpoterdol. In the rainy season it is a vast lake, but in winter and spring it contains very little water, and affords a great deal of pasture. The greater part might be easily rendered arable.

[2. *housing pattern and urban centres*]

The chief Zemindar does not reside in the Company's territories. The next occupies a few miserable huts, which he annually rebuilds. At Calcutta they might cost 40 Rs. They cost him nothing. The third and remainng proprietor also resides, and although a poor women much oppressed by her powerful neighbours, her house has a more decent appearance than the other, as she is of a family from the more civilized parts, and has some more taste for building.

Goyalpara is the chief town, and contains some good thatched houses, and a street of shops, which in such a country is considered as a kind of miracle, and the place is looked upon as a city of the utmost elegence. It is only, however, in its containing many distressed objects, and many profligate and vicious persons, that it resembles an European city; and, in proportion to its size, in these points it probably far excels any place west from the Cape of Good Hope. The number of houses, that can be considered as belonging to the town, may be 400, most of them miserable huts, and except a few, regularly

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surrounded by a flood for upwards of two months in the year, so that the only passage from house to house is in a boat, and the floors are covered from one to three feet deep with water. Yogighopa has also a few shops, and perhaps 150 houses equally ill situated. These are the only places that can be called towns.

(89) TABLE No. 18(S-40)*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Muhammedan population of the District of Ronggopoor* 1808-09

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kazis			Their jurisdictions are exceedingly inequal, which attended with some inconvenience.
2	Mollas			They are decent farmers and are generally appointed by the Kazis according to the wish of the parishioners. Their duty consists in reading prayers at circumcision, marriages, funerals, and on the occasions when offerings are made to saints.
3	Fakirs	pretty numerous . .		Each family rents some land, which the sub-ordinate members cultivte with their own hands, whiie the head of the family alone assumes the title of Fakir, and makes what he can by begging, and this is generally sufficient to rent.
3.1	Benawas	have abandoned their families .		Employed in begging and religious exercises.
3.2	Khonkar . . .	the number is very small. .		Particular object is to instruct the people in their duty especially such as are to profess themselves Murids, or strict observers of the law.
4	Talebs		150	All occasionally pray.
5	Keyot			Fishermen
6	Dengtiyas			Fishermen

(90) TABLE No. 19 (S-41)*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population of the District of Ronggopoor* 1808-09—contd.

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
1	Brahman origin from Maithili	pretty numerous . .		Act as spiritual guides or priests for the lower castes or officiate in temples.
2	Kamrupi Baidiks origin from Kanyokubjo	most numerous		Officiate in temples and act as instructors and priests for impure tribes.
3	Brahmans of the Paschatyo and Dakhyinatyo	very numerous		They are the spiritual guides for the kind of Asam and Rajah of Vihar. They occupy many officers.
4	Bhuyihara or zemindar Brahmans	a few		N.A.
5	Bhikhyuk . . .	one sixtieth of the whole 6000 families		They live by trusting for a support to God and to the casual charity of man. They wander about begging from house to house.
6	Pujaris . . .	one-twentieth of the whole 6000 families		They wander about begging from house to house.
7	Astrologers (Daivoggno) .	300		They inform the lower classes of the time that is fortunate for commencing all sorts of undertakings of consequence.
8	Bards (Bhat) . . .	100		Most of them rent land and employ people to labour it.
9	Baidyo	25		In this district they are in various employments.
10	Kayostha . . .	2000		They are engaged in business, partly mercantile, partly in the service of Government and partly as agents of zemindars.

1. *Year*—1808-09
2. *Place*—The District of Ronggopoor

(90) TABLE NO. 19 (S-41)—*Socio-occuptional characteristics of the Hindu population of the District of Ronggopoor* 1808-09—contd.

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupational and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
11	Novosakh (nine tribes of artists)	6000		Coppersmiths, cultivators of betle, weavers, makers of garlands, blacksmiths, and potters, druggists, workers in shell, and barbers.
12	Sodgop			Who although are properly tenders of cattle, have to be taken themselves to agriculture.
13	Aguri			This tribe makes pretences to be of the Khyotryo dignity.
14	Teli	600	most numerous	Tenders in salt and grain.
15	Tameli or Tambuli		most numerous	Retail betle, but they deal also in salt and grain.
16	Moyra		a few	
17	Saphaligop		not numerous	Tend cattle and prepare milk.
18	Kaibortos	28000		N.A.
19	Sonarbenya	200		Money changers.
20	Sakra or Goldsmiths	20		The sons of prostitutes in general carry on this trade.
21	Sutrodhor	300		Carpenters.
22	Barondro San	500		Traders in salt and grain.
23	Gones	50		Potmakers. They are one of the original tribes of Motsyo Des.
24	Kolu or Teli	200		Oil makers.
25	Jhalo	100		Fishermen of the Kaiborto caste.
26	Malo	1000		Fishermen and Ferrymen.
27	Nodiyal			Basket makers.
28	Gangrar	200		Tribe of fishermen, originally from the vicinity of Dhaka. They also have fast rowing boats in which they are employed to carry messages and to act as guards.
29	Bayuri	100		Prepare rice and sweetmeats.
30	Kopali	30		Make umbrellas.
31	Koyali	420		Who work in sack cloth, ropes and mats.
32	Dhola	360		Washermen.
33	Chondal	2500		
34	Dom Patoni	1200		Basket makers.
35	Bhumimalis	2500		Gardeners and sweepers.
36	Muchi	320		Tanners and shoe-makers.
37	Khyotriyos	1400	a few	Employed as guards.
38	Rajputs		more numerous	Employed in the same manner.
39	Kurmi			Cultivtors.
40	Haluyikors		small numbers.	
41	Nandagop and Mangjishthagop			Deal in milk and cattle.
42	Gungri	90		Fishermen
43	Yogis or Jogis	1200		A few are weavers; but more of them support themselve by burning lime, by begging, and singing the poems.

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(90) TABLE No. 19 (S-41) *Socio-occupationl characteristics of the Hindu population of the District of Ronggopoor* 1808-09—concld.

sl. no.	caste	no. of families	no. of persons	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4	5
43.1	Heluya			Weavers and cultivators and their women dye thread and retail turmerik, capsicum and other seasonings. They live by begging, they add the art of making lime from shells and a very few have to be taken themselves to the plough.
44	Chapal	100		Weavers.
45	Bede	460		They live by gelding animals making drum, catching snakes, etc.
46	Telengga	200		They live by begging and also deal in cattle and birds.
47	Noliyas			They collect peacock feathers with which they form fans.
48	Bakor	100		They fish with rods and go from house to house playing on some musical instruments and begging.
49	Julled	40		They remove dead car cases, and are public executioners.
50	Koch and Rajbongsi	18% of the whole opopulation of this district.		They live amidst the woods and frequently change their abode in order to cultivate lands that have been enriched by a fallow.
50.1	One tribe of Koch	20		
51	Khyen	8000		
52	Rabhas	2000		All their women weave and the men may follow any profession.
52.1	Patis	most numerous		Cultivate with the plough and have adopted the language of Bengal.
52.2	Rongdaniyas			They retain their original language.
53	Kachharis	200		They have not only some men of letters, that is who can read and write, but also merchants, goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, and every woman weaves.
54	Mech	600		Who are said to have originally been Mech. but have adopted the language of Bengal.
55	Kuri			
56	Nepcha (Lepcha)	20		
57	Hajong	60		Who are the original inhabitants of the adjoining territory of Koroyivari. They have adopted the language of Bengal.
58	Garos	300		
59	Hira	600		Potters, They are very rude in their art.
60	Somproda	most numerous		Merchants and farmers.
61	Ramayits and Nimayits	28		
62	Vaishnom	50		Who have deserted their females to live in Akras are usually called Vairagis, while those who have families are often called Songjogis.
63	Vairagi	25		

7. *Gaps*—

Described under *Explanation*

8. *Editorial Comment*—

From 1809, population of the tract appears to have grown very slowly. In 63 years ending at 1872 the rate of growth was only 0.14 per cent per annum against 0.42 per cent per annum over the period of 1872 to 1921. The growth during next 40 years upto 1961 was about 1.5 per cent per annum following the general trend obtained in the country. Considering the circumstances the estimate of Buchanan appears to be plausible. The following table shows the trend.

(91) TABLE No. 20 (S-42) *Variation in Population of the District of Rongopoor,* 1809, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809	2,735,000	—	—
1872	2,970,625	+235,625	+8.62
1921	3,586,067	+615,442	+20.72
1961	5,681,856	+2,095,789	+58.44

D. WESTERN REGION

7. BASSIM CIRCAR, 1812-14

Year—1812-14
Place—Bassim Circar

ource—

Moorland

Hyderabad Survey. Bassim Circar (In Memoir of Survey of the Gogulputty, Kocherlakote, Podela, Dwishee, Nellore, etc. Survey of India memoir no. 166, 1812—14. p. 219-227).

[NAI/MSS]

Aaterials—

Geographical location—

ıssim Circar covering an area of about 2351½ re British miles is bounded in the North by ilghur, and Nornullah Circars, on the west by ter and Jaulnah on the south by Putree and ıe East by Mahoor Circar.

geographical identification

the Mughal days, the Basim was a sarkar or ıue district. On the assignment in 1853, Berar divided into two districts, Basim was included est Berar, soon afterwards, because the headers of a sub-division. In 1875, the sub-division formed into a district under the charge of a ty Commissioner. In 1905, the district ceased to its component taluk was divided between a and Yeotmal. Basim taluk was relatively , Mangrul and Pusad were relatively poor in rces. The former two taluks were transferred ola, and Pusad to Yeotmal. The areas of the were as follows in 1901 : Basim 1046 sq. Mangrul 630 sq. miles and Pusad 1273 sq. The area was slightly above 2,900 sq. miles 21 and 1961.

(b) Particulars of population—

(92) TABLE NO 1 (S-43)—*Summary table of population of Bassim Circar*, 1812-14

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	2,351
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	23,515
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	10
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

(93) TABLE NO 2 (S-44)—*Parganas in Bassim Circar*, 1812-14

sl. no.	name of parganas	no. of villages		not deserted or ruined	
		principal	sub-ordinate	principal	sub-ordinate
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bassim or Havalee	185	2	24	1
2	Banee . .	49	—	6	—
3	Nursee . .	152	2	16	1
4	Kullumnooree .	58	5	3	—
5	Ounda .	33	1	3	—
6	Chartannah .	36	1	9	1
7	Damnee . .	51	6	12	6
8	Mungroop . .	119	—	27	—
9	Hindgolee . .	1	8	—	—
	total .	684	25	100	9

) TABLE NO. 3 (S-45) *Population and houses of some towns and villages of Bassim Circar*, 1812-14

towns/villages	population	houses	shops	remarks
2	3	4	5	6
Bassim or Havalee	15,000	5,000	200	It is the capital town. Of the total population a large portion is Mohammedans. A weekly market is held on Wednesday.
Bamnee	—	200	3	A delapidated town. It is the seat of the Pergunah. A weekly market is held on Tuesday.
Nursee	800-1,000	—	—	It is town of importance. A weekly fair is held on Sunday

1. *Year*—1812-14
2. *Place*—Bassim Circar

(94) TABLE NO. 3 (S-45) *Population and houses of some towns and villages of Bassim Circar,* 1812-14—coucld.

sl. no.	towns/village	population	houses	shops	remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Kullumnooree	—	1,000 or 1,200	5	A large trading town. A large weekly fair is held on Tuesday.
5	Ounda	600	—	—	It is a small town. A temple of great significance is situated here.
6	Chartannah	—	200	—	An old town & has a cattle market held on Fridays.
7	Damnee	—	200	—	It is in fact a middle sized village. A weekly fair is held on Wednesday.
8	Mungrool	2,000	—	60	A large and populous town. A weekly market is held on Sundays.
9	Hingolee	—	—	—	It is a town. A market is held on Mondays. It is the residence of several opulent merchants who carry on extensive trade on cotton.
10	Hurrial	—	300-400	—	Villages, Annual fair takes place in the month of March, where there is a large concours of people assembled from great distances.
11	Goragaon	—	Do.	—	Do.
12	Ghengoan	—	Do.	—	—
13	Jeypoor	—	Do.	—	—
14	Kyree	—	Do.	—	—
15	Massoad	—	—	—	
16	Wakodee	—	60-80	—	Villages. They carry on an extensive trade in cotton.
17	Kandlee	—	—	—	
18	Santuz	—	—	—	
19	Ganjapoor	—	—	—	
20	Poorjal	—	—	—	
21	Asola	—	150-200	—	Villages They trade in cotton, coorse cloths and jagree
22	Karrenjullah	—	—	—	
23	Purwah	—	—	—	
24	Musuee	—	80-100	—	Villages; two bazars.
25	Kowtul	—	—	—	
26	Shiloo	—	300	12	It is a large market village. Population consists mainly of Kunnbees. A large fair takes place on Wednesday.
27	Bailkhaid	—	80	2	It is remarkable for a cattle market held on Monday.
28	Thurralla	—	40	1	It is a tolerable sized village,
29	Gunneishpoor	—	40	1	Do.

1. *Year*—1812-14
2. *Place*—Bassim Circar

5. *Method*—
Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *population*]

The population of this Cicar may be estimated at 23,515 allowing ten mouths to a square mile. They are chiefly composed of Hindoos of various classes. Mangs and Dhares, but the bulk of the population are Marattahs. Considerable number of Mahomedans and a few Seikhs are residents in the larger towns, they are chiefly employed as sepoys and peons by the Talookadrs of the district.

[2. *produce*]

The general aspect of this Circar is hilly, the soil in the plains and valleys of rich black loam passing into one of a lighter and less productive character as the hills are approached, about 2/5 of the whole area is occupied by cultivations principally of dry grain, as wheat, barley, Indian corn, javaree, bajree, hemp, flax, chenna, peas, tilhee, huldes, mustard, toor, and a variety of vetches and oil plants, sugarcane is cultivated to some extent as also rice in small quantities cultivated during the monsoons an brought to maturity unaided by any artificial mode of irrigation. The remainder of the Circar is occupied by barren waste or jungly tracts principally overgrown by the babool tree. Accacia Arabica which yields an inferior description of gum being much less clear and pure than the gum arabic of commerce.

[3. *physical features and vegetation*]

The surface of this Circar is generally hilly, towards the south of shoots from the Sichel range extend over a large extent of country in the form of low and broad table heights. The same features prevail on the eastern, western and northern boundaries. In the vicinity of the Capital of country is open and undulating but on the Eastern and Nothern boundaries is very rugged and broken.

The hills and ravines in this circar are thickly wooded, but the trees of which those woods are composed consist of a description of stunted and bastard teak, Babool, Moha or Yilpa, Yapa and a variety of low thorny shurbs, which do not obtain any great size.

Bastard teak from its stunted growth is hardly of any use. The babool tree is extensively used in the construction of ploughs and other implements of husbandary. Arrack is distilled from the flowers of the Moha tree, they are also dried and pounded and used as food. The Yapa tree is generally employed in the construction of Native buildings.

[4. *animals*]

The domestic animals viz. cows, buffaloes, sheep &c., are abundant, carriage and draught cattle, are also common. Of wild animals, there are Tigers, Leopards Chettahs, Hyenas, Wolves and few Bears. Neilgar spotted Deer the common and Goat Antelopes are also to be found in the jungly and hilly tracts. Aquatic game is scarce and only to be found in the beds of large rivers.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Population was estimated at 23,515 on the basis of 10 persons to the sq. mile. In 1881, density of population was 113. It appears that the estimated density in 1813 might be 100 and a copying mistake might have occurred. If this assumption is not true, one may be inclined to say that the estimate was hopelessly low. All indications relating to resources in 1812-13 and subsequent incidence of families, etc. suggest a possible density of 100. The following table shows the trend.

(95) TABLE No. 4 (S-46) *Variation in population of Bassim Circar*, 1812-14, 1881, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1812-14 . .	23,515	—	—
1881 . . .	358,883	335,368	1426.19
1921 . . .	426,399	67,516	18.81
1961 . . .	649,069	222,670	52.22

8. DISTRICT OF SOANDA AND BILGI, 1814

1. *Year*--1814
2. *Place*--District of Soanda and Bilgi

3. *Source*—

Garling James

Descriptive memoir of the district of Soanda and Bilgi, by James Garling, Part I, 1814 (Memoir No. 206).

[NAI/MSS]

4. *Materials*--

(a) *Geographical location*—

It is of an exceedingly irregular oblong figure having exclusive of Bilgi. The average length of this district from north to south is about 60 miles; and the average breadth from east to west is about 40 miles. It comprehends an area of 2,565 square miles. The district lays for the most part above but a small portion lays below the Ghauts.

Soanda has on its northern frontier the countries of Kahnapoor and Kittoor belonging to the Maharattas. On its eastern frontier the countries of Taygoor. Darwar Hoobly and Savanoor to the Mahrattas, Bednore to the Mysore Raja; on the south the Talook of Bilgi to the British; on the west the talooks of Honore and Ankola to the British and Ponda Panchmal to the Portuguese.

It is divided into three talooks, Soopah which contains 1,741½ square miles; Soanda which contains 168, these are further divided into Maganies, and subdivided into Mozas Muzeras and Waddies. Mozas may be considered as a township comprehending a space varying between 3 and 23 miles and Waddies as hamlets but all the others are too irregular in every particular to have any character assigned them.

Bilgi is situated upon the southern limits of Soanda; it is of a very irregular triangular figure having its apex towards the west. The extremest northern and southern points have a difference of 17½ miles in latitude, and the extremest eastern and western points have a difference of 24 miles in longitude, it is bounded on the north by Soanda, on the east and south by the Bednore talook of Mysore, and on the west by Canara, it comprehends an area of 230¼ square miles, it is situated entirely above the Ghauts which ridge of mountains forms its boundary on the west and partly also on the north and south.

It is divided into 13 Maggunnies of exceedingly unequal area of irregular figure. The Magunnies are divided into Mozas, Muzeras and stuls.

(96) TABLE NO. 1 (S-47) *Aggregate Area of the District of Soanda including Bilgi*, 1814

sl. no.	talooks	area in sq. miles
1	2	3
1	Soopah	1,741½
2	Soanda	655¼
3	Banawassi or Bannapi	168
4	Bilgi	230¼
	total	2,795

geographical identification

According to Phillimore, Soanda was in the north Canara under the Konkan division. William Thackeray mentioned Soanda and Bilgi in his memoir on Canara. It is now situated in Karnataka, but there are no taluks under the above two nomenclatures. It seems that the tract was incorporated fully in North Canara district of Mysore in 1961.

(97) TABLE NO. 2 (S-48) *Summary table of population of the District of Soanda and Bilgi*, 1814

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	2,795
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	80,485
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	28.80
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—District of Soanda and Bilgi

(98) TABLE No. 3—*Population of the District of Soanda*

sl. no.	name of talook	brahmins	fliger	kshatri	shopkeepers, merchants traders)	various merchants castes	linguit	moosalman	liddi	christians	artificers and manufactures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Soapah talook	3,528 [3,518]	1,556	93	179	11,679	2,214 [2,211]	1,399	249	388	1,282 [1,329]
2	Soanda talook	1,134 [1,313]	8,093 [8,521]	68	83	1,796	1,968 [2,019]	1,464 [1,465]	5	43	1,307 [1,297]
3	Bannaupi talook	403	3,126	21	105	634	1,297 [1,732]	431	—	—	605 [603]
4	Bilgi talook	585	3,598	1	45	102	1,357	297	—	—	502 [497]
	total	5,650 [5,819]	16,373 [16,801]	183	412	14,211	7,268 [7,319]	3,594 [3,592]	254	431	3,696 [3,726]
	percentage	7.08 [7.23]	20.52 [20.87]	0.23	0.52 [0.51]	17.81 [17.66]	9.11 [9.09]	4.50 [4.46]	0.32	0.54	4.63

sl. no.	name of talook	preparer of liquor	particular employment as (illegible)	house and personal servants	various castes of the soodra tribe	temporary residence	slaves	various religious (illegible)	peculiar profession (illegible)	illegible	total population of Soanda
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Soapah talook	681	235	519	5,669	156 [153]	65	611	119	13 [15]	30,635 [30,668]
2	Soanda talook	1,540	340	812	5,277 [5,315]	—	57	164	—	—	24,151 [24,838]
3	Bannaupi talook	1,346 [1,347]	61	160	2,694	—	89	—	5	—	11,409 [11,411]
4	Bilgi talook	3,234	232	541	2,925 [2,922]	2	99	48	8	—	13,576 [13,568]
	total	6,801 [68,02]	868	2,032	16,565 [16,6000]	158 [155]	310	823	132	13 [15]	79,771 [80,485]
	percentage	8.53 [8.45]	1.09 [1.08]	2.55 [2.52]	20.76 [2.063]	0.20 [0.19]	0.39	1.03 [1.02]	0.17 [0.16]	0.02	100.00

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—District of Soanda and Bilgi

(98) TABLE NO. 3—*Population of the District of Soanda—contd.*

name of talooks	name of magunnies	bhrah-mins	fliger	kashtri	shop-keepers merchants & traders	various merchants castes	linguit	moosalman	liddi	christians	artificers and manu-factures	preparer of liquors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Soapah Talook	Kusbah Soapah	479	—	—	30	6,046	60	210	7	169	495	230
	Hullial	264	—	6	45	2,670	876	675	92	86	267 [274]	—
	Samlrani	51	—	—	—	790	123	156	60	—	26	—
	Woolwi	169	—	66	—	355	—	15	—	13	58 [65]	—
	Chinnapoor	—	462	—	4	35	—	3	5	21	46	99
	Coolanor	21	1,094	—	10	320	—	6	67	—	38	62
	Ootcund	2	—	—	—	72	—	9	6	4	33	32
	Tillapoor	2,482 [2,472]	—	—	77	247	100 [97]	87	12	95	208 [241]	144
	Mudunoor	—	—	7	—	239	35	16	—	—	—	—
	Moondagoor	39	—	—	—	876	687	217	—	—	66	114
	Indoor	21	—	14	13	29	333	5	—	—	45	—
	total	3,528 [3,518]	1,556	93	179	11,679	2,214 [2,211]	1,399	249	388	1,282 [1,329]	681
Soanda Talook	Kusbah Totusamah	314 [483]	1,717 [2,165]	33	13	181	292 [343]	287 [288]	3	1	216	252
	Mainsi	—	606	—	—	8	2	3	—	—	12	34
	Santapoor	—	566	—	1	177	7	1	—	—	13	33
	Shuruli	—	356	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	18	19
	Munzgooni	107	430	—	—	243	42	31	2	—	28	92
	Daywumuhulli	13	5	—	—	21	10	10	—	—	24	18
	Tirci	335	1,668	7	59	433	313	404	—	25	435 [425]	252
	Kunoor	13	2,368 [2,348]	—	—	28	120	33	—	5	131	443
	Tlepuloor	249	—	26	—	99	331	265	—	—	139	272
	Mulugi	41	—	—	—	93	208	138	—	—	211	53
	Pallah	12	—	—	10	18	350	130	—	—	25	15
	Naganoor	2	—	2	—	203	160	23	—	—	14	—
	Worulugi	20	—	—	—	70	59	63	—	—	15	—
	Bhuntunhulli	28 [38]	377	—	—	219	74	76	—	12	26	57
	total	1,134 [1,313]	8,093 [8,521]	68	83	1,796	1,968 [2,019]	1,465 [1,465]	5	43	1,307 [1,297]	1,540

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—District of Soanda and Bilgi

(98) TABLE No. 3—*Population of the District of Soanda*—contd.

name of talooks	name of magunnies	particular employment as illegible	house and personal servants	various castes of the soodra tribe	temporary residence	slaves	various religious (illegible)	peculiar profession as (illegible)	illegible	population of inferior Talook	population of superior Talook	Total population of Soanda
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Soapah Talook	Kusbah Soapah	91	224	950	—	35	470	—	6			9,502
	Hullial	24	62	785	—	—	—	40	—			5,892 [5,899]
	Samrani	3	42	128	—	—	5	—	—			1,384
	Woolwi	—	29	270	32	—	5	—	7			1,019 [1,026]
	Chinnapoor	46	26	746	42	12	1	—	—			1,548
	Coolanor	27	16	658	—	11	7	—	—			2,337
	Ootcund	12	8	174	16	3	—	—	—			371
	Tillapoor	17	85	1,335	66 [63]	4	29	79	[2]			5,067 [5,086]
	Mudunoor	15	—	92	—	—	—	—	—			404
	Moondagoor	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—			2,369
	Indoor	—	27	161	—	—	94	—	—			742
	total	235	519	5,669	156 [153]	65	611	119	13 [15]			30,635 [30,668]
Soanda Talook	Kusbah Totusamah	103	313	729 [811]	—	57	—	—	—			4,511 [5,262]
	Mainsi	—	12	162	—	—	—	—	—			839
	Santapoor	—	5	93								896
	Shuruli	—	18	47								461
	Munzgooni	—	10	422	—	—	2					1,409
	Daywumuhulli	—	76	264	—	—	—	—	—			441
	Tirci	233	120	1,118 [1,068]	—	—	—	—	—			5,402 [5,342]
	Kunoor	4	114	665 [662]	—	—	—	—	—			3,924 [3,901]
	Tlepuloor	—	102	559	—	—	37	—	—			2,079
	Mulugi	—	26	701 [710]	—	—	101	—	—			1,572 [1,581]
	Pallah	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—			683
	Naganoor	—	12	55	—	—	—	—	—			471
	Worulugi	—	4	35	—	—	—	—	—			266
	Bhuntunhulli	—	—	304	—	—	24	—				1,197 [1,207]
	total	340	812	5,277 [5,315]	—	57	164	—	—			24,151 [24,838]

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—District of Soanda and Bilgi

(98) TABLE No. 3—*Population of the District of Soanda—contd.*

name of talooks	name of magunnies	brahmins	fliger	kshatri	shopkeepers merchants & traders	various merchants castes	linguit	mobsalman	liddi	christians	artificers and manufacturers	preparer of liquor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bannauapi Talook	Kusbah Bannawasai	238	380	21	93	185	1,024	288	—	—	359	731 [732]
	Buddengade	16	137	—	—	87	608	118	—	—	125 [123]	374
	Bahloor	77	874	—	4	—	12	—	—	—	17	81
	Huroor	72	1,735	—	8	362	88	25	—	—	104	160
	total	403	3,126	21	105	634	[1,732]	431	—	—	605 [603]	1,346 [1,347]
Bilgy Talook	Kushbah Ghikkyewattulji	168	428	—	14	—	28	23	—	—	135 [130]	456 —
	Heerayuattuteyi	73	931	—	6	13	54	5	—	—	26	548
	Huraycodee	12	402	—	4	12	39	—	—	—	16	197
	Basidukunni	52	309	—	—	—	115	36	—	—	44	394
	Bidderkunee	—	401	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	151
	Sunpussadao	9	251	—	—	—	32	14	—	—	14	71
	Mootuhli	—	261	—	4	18	20	1	—	—	17	61
	Kahnujaad	14	18	—	4	—	49	18	—	—	36	164
	Belluluhulli	—	36	—	9	—	582	40	—	—	108	619
	Ksandli	257	332	1	4	20	385	148	—	—	98	411
	Moosoowulli	—	106	—	—	3	45	12	—	—	5	57
	Kulash	—	114	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	3	39
	Kadukurmi	—	9	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	66
	total	585	3,598	1	45	102	1,357	297	—	—	502 [497]	3,234

1. *Year*—1814

2. *Place*—District of Soanda and Bilgi

(98) TABLE No. 3—*Population of the District of Soanda*—concld.

name of talooks	name of magunnies	particular employment as illegible	house and personal servants	various castes of the soodra tribe	temporary residence	slaves	various religious (illegible)	peculiar profession as (illegible)	illegible	population of inferior Talook	population of superior Talook	total population of Soanda
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bannauapi Talook	Kusbah Bannawasai . . .	49	—	1,471	—	89	—	—	—			4,928 [4,929]
	Buddengade	—	45	643	—	—	—	5	—			2,158 [2,156]
	Bahloor	12	25	285	—	—	—	—	—			1,387
	Huroor	—	90	295	—	—	—	—	—			2,939
	total . . .	61	160	2,694	—	89	—	5	—			11,412 [11,411]
Bilgi Talook	Kushbah Ghikkye wattul ji . .	98	71	135 [132]	—	—	—	—	—			1,556 [1,548]
	Heerayuattuteyi	—	37	436	—	[1]	5	—	—			2134 [2,135]
	Huraycodee	—	15	378	—	3 [2]	—	—	—			1,078 [1,077]
	Basidukunni	15	69	252	—	7	13	—	—			1,306
	Bidderkunee	14	10	145	—	—	—	—	—			729
	Sunpussadao	—	3	156	—	—	2	—	—			552
	Mootuhli	—	—	94	—	1	—	—	—			477
	Kahnujaad	—	34	78	—	—	—	—	—			415
	Belluluhulli	27	113	660	2	—	17	—	—			2,213
	Ksandli	69	166	425	—	88	8	8	—			2,420
	Moosoowulli	9	15	79	—	—	—	—	—			331
	Kulash	—	6	38	—	—	3	—	—			217
	Kadukurmi	—	2	49	—	—	—	—	—			148
	total	232	541	2,925 [2,922]	2	99	48	8	—			13,576 [13,568]

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—District of Soanda and Bilgi

5. *Method*—

Population of Soanda [was] estimated.

6. *Explanation*—

[*Soanda* : 1. *general description*]

The aspect of the country is generally mountainous along the whole line of the Ghauts and particularly so towards the northern part of that range of hills the western of the northern and the northern and central parts of the eastern boundary are also a little hilly ; the intermediate portion of the northern half of Soanda has no particular elevations but consists for the most part of slopes of a general easy acclivity, the southern half of the country is for the most part exceedingly steep, but the heights rising nearly to one general elevation, renders its aspect much more level than it really is ; the eastern part of the southern portion of the country is similar to that on the northern being formed of easy slopes. The country is almost everywhere so exceedingly jungly that it is the exceptions to this character that are to be pointed out rather than such parts as are jungly much of the country near the eastern boundary is comparatively open and the southern parts of the country is generally less jungly than the northern which for the most part is enveloped in the thickest jungle.

[2. *population*]

The eastern and southern parts of Sounda are alone well inhabited the country along the Ghauts is too mountainous to be well inhabited but in respect to its character is not very greatly deficient, it is the central parts of Soanda between Sambrani, Soanda, Moondagoor, Soopah &c., that the country is worst inhabited and it is here that little better than a desert. The inhabitants of the garden country are mostly Haiga Brahmins, those of the open or rice countries, are mostly Lingaits ; towards the south, and Mahrattas towards the north. Those inhabiting the comparatively level country in the immediate neighbourhood of the [Lingaits] are Mahrattas and Coorumbees ; and those inhabiting the mountainous country are almost exclusively [Cooru]-mbees. The population of Soanda estimated, at 60,878 souls, an [average of 24] souls for the square mile.

[3. *cultivation*]

The cultivated lands are almost all dependant for their supply of water solely on the rains some are irrigated from springs in the hills, but only very few from tanks; they are of three different kinds. 1st. those in the comparatively level country, 2nd. In the open country mountainous country, and 3rd. In the steep of hilly country. There is little or no cultivation. In the comparatively level country the chief cultivation is on but comparatively level ground.

In the mountainous country the lands consists of small detached portions being formed on any small levels or favourable slopes that can be found amongst the steeper ground, these formed on level ground are but few, and of west very confined extent, they are more generally formed on steep slopes, terraced into small fields at a considerable height, one above another as no injury is apprehended from want of moisture the fall of rain amongst the mountains being generally great and there is also generally the means of irrigating the ground from springs and nullas which flow all the year.

In the mountainous country the hills are much cultivated with the dry grain, the jungle being cut and burnt ; the surface of the hills are cultivated during two and sometimes even three successive seasons after which they are left until again sufficiently overgrown with jungle, which requires from 9 to 18 but generally 11 years ; in rotation nearly all the hills which produce sufficient jungle are cultivated. In some parts of the more level countries particularly about Hullial the jungle being cut and burnt upon the slopes, the cleared ground is cultivated during as many seasons as it is found capable of giving an adequate return.

The waste lands are all covered with forest which is generally close and lofty in all parts they are of many times greater extent than the cultivated lands ; everywhere except about the eastern and southern parts of Soanda; they are found of every variety of soil that is common to the cultivated lands and of every level they are not generally considered to be of a very productive quality under cultivation but a considerable portion would no doubt be found fully worth the labour of the country was well populated.

[4. *produce*]

The sole production of the mountainous country are raggy, wurry and rice. Those of the comparatively level country is chiefly rice, a trifling cultivation is made on the high grounds of raggy, toor teel, yerinda, mustard hemp and a still more limited cultivation of Bhuller and Wooreed on the lower ground after the paddy is cut.

The chief production of the steep country is supari, pepper, and cardamons are the next principal productions, and plantations are abundantly furnished, they produce a small quality of rice and considerably less quality of raggy. The jungles are sometimes cut and the cleared ground cultivated with dry grains during two seasons.

The produce of the jungles in their natural state are, Teak, seasoned or black wood ; *Martee Nunni Honay Wunnu Hussun* all useful for building purpose and agricultural instruments, furniture &c., of less useful timber.

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—District of Soanda and Bilgi

The chief production of this country is supari next to it pepper, cardamons are produced in small quantity; the produce of paddy is insufficient for its own consumption and still less adequate is its productions of dry grain. But few cattle are reared. Even poultry is but very sparingly reared.

The jungles produce some little teak about the ghauts, but not in more inland parts; also some sandal about the eastern boundaries, but little or none in the central parts. The chief trees of which and the western parts is the Mattee, but the bulk of the jungle is of an inferior kind of wood some cinnamon is found on the sides and lower parts of the heights. The palm trees or *bhyramara* yielding *tari* is very common, as is wild pepper in small portions of ground neighbouring the gardens. Wax and honey in small quantities are found in almost every part.

[5. *export trade*]

The export of Soanda consists of rice from the northern and eastern parts. Supari, pepper, cardamons and plantains from the garden country, a small quantity of ragy from the mountainous country; jagry and sugarcane from the eastern country. The imports are rice to the garden country. Dry grains of nearly every description, curry stuffs, cloths, iron, oil (principally of the teel of yerinda seed), salt.

A great trade passes through Soanda between the coast and Hoobly-Ahloor Chowutti and other inland bazars consisting of the various productions of these different climates but Soanda has no connection whatever with this trade except in respect of revenue.

The trade of Soanda is conducted in part by soucars but the greater proportion by different traders who being droves of bullocks who purchase either of the ryots or of bukkals, the latter class purchase from the ryots, or by acting as their agents for the purchase of all necessaries at the time they are wanted, receive the balance which thus become due to them in kind instead of specie.

There are no manufactures of an extent or importance at all worthy mention the artisans are capable but of the manufacture of implements of Husbandry and most of the iron work even for those is obtained from Mahratta country.

[6. *land tenure in Soanda*]

The soils in Soanda belongs to the Sirkar, who rents it on three different tenures 1st. By Puttee or lease to perpetual tenants, 2nd. By general agreement to tenants at will, 3rd. By particular agreement to temporary renters. The annual settlement is of the kind denominated Ryotwar in its theory but from the little charge that is over made it is practically the permanent settlement that exists; all lands are assesed and the assessment realized by the Sirkar, no assessment of particular lands are considered as alienated to the support of any person Office or Establishment whatever.

The assessment consists of two heads the original valuation called Sheist and the subsequent additions called sanril; the former is invariably realised upon all hands is considered capable of affording tenants at will, and the more temporary tenants pay only for such extent of ground as they may cultivate but the perpetual tenants pay the quit rent of their estates without any reference to what part of it is actually cultivated.

All lands formerly assigned to the support of public offices or religious establishment are considered to be resumed by the Sircar and such provision as is still destined to their support of those establishment issued from the public treasury. There is however a qualification of this principal by which some few establishments retain the lands formerly assigned to them, but the tenure on which such lands was held is the same as that of other establishment this difference only that the assessment seldom exceeds the amount of the shirt and the further provision annually assigned for their support is deducted from [manage] ment on the estates the balance only being paid to the treasury.

[7. *towns*]

Soanda contains but few towns of any magnitude and importance or notority. Sirei is the largest town in the district, in it reside these descriptions of traders, 1st. Those of Guzerat for the Bombay and foreign trade by sea, 2nd. Those of the neighbouring bazars in the Mahratta and Mysore country for the inland trade, and 3rd. Those concern chiefly in the local trade. Yellapoor Hullial Sambrani Hissuloor Bannawassi and Moondagoor have the next principal bazars and are of an importance nearly in the order stated.

As places of worship the following having annual jatras are of some celebrity. Bannasvassi, Soopah, Woolwi, Soanda, Bukkul, Munzgooni, Soamsagur and Heeroor; as having cutcherries, Sirci, Yellapoor and Bannawassi are of further notority.

[*Bilgi* : 1. *general description*]

The western part of the country is exceedingly steep The eastern is comparatively level. The countries having these opposite characters have a distinct division marked by a ridge of low ghauts stretching from Moosoowulli on the southern frontier to Chundergooti being the eastern frontier. The lower country is formed of very numerous ridges of steep heights between which are narrow and deep vallies occupied with wet cultivation and supari topes. The heights are of various elevations but are mostly the same with that of the ridge of low ghauts and may be about 30 or 40 yards above the general level of the vallies the tops of the ridges

1. *Year*--1814
2. *Place*--District of Soanda and Bilgi

except those towards the ghauts are in great degree free from jungle but the lower parts of all the heights are covered with it but not very thickly. The soil of these heights is of a red earth and gravel The low ghauts are thickly covered with jungle. The upper country is divided into two parts by a ridge of heights north of Seedapoor and parallel to the Kubbenhulla. The country on the south side of these heights is very open and nearly level but contains however many gentle slopes. The country north of this ridge of heights is steeper and is partially covered with jungle.

[2. *population*]

The inhabitants of the garden country are mostly Haiga brahmins and of the open or paddy country Lingaits, they are estimated at 13,636 souls which give 59 as the average number to a square mile.

[3. *cultivation*]

The cultivated lands are of three kinds. The narrowest part and sometimes the whole of the valley are occupied with supari topes, but the broadest parts have generally some paddy cultivation the edges of this valley are more frequently enclosed by jungle than remain open, in the less steep lands as in the N.E. parts of the upper country the hollows of the slopes have been formed into comparative flats much under and laying between less steeps than in the garden country. The heads and some occasional spots of this ground contain supari topes but by far the greatest portion of these grounds are subject to paddy cultivation. They continue in a moist state until February. The third kind of ground is such as found at Naypoor in the S.E. parts of the district it is flat and lays in an open plain.

But very few of the waste lands of this Magunni could be brought into a state of cultivation the least unfavourable are the slopes and high grounds in the south part of the upper country, and they are of too poor a soil. This objection holds with all the other heights which being also steeper are quite unfit for any but very occasional cultivation. Nearly the whole country is tolerably well inhabited and is cultivated almost to the extent it will admit.

[4. *export trade*]

The exports of Bilgi are supari and cardamons. The former is exported to all inland parts of Mysoore. The Ceded districts and the eastern coast between Nellore and Mausulipitam; a small proportion of [these] is exported to inland parts, but by far the greater portion is sent to the coast for exportation to Bombay and Europe. Plantains are exported to a few of neighbouring bazars and a little jagry is exported to the coast. The imports for consumption in Soanda are dry grains of all kinds, curry stuff, cloths, iron oil of the teel and yerinda seeds.

A trade between the neighbouring bazars chiefly Taulgoopa-Soonab, Sogur, Seeralcoah sherraitty Chundergooti of the Bednore district, and the coast pass through Soanda. This trade consists in rice, paddy, ragy, jaggery, curry stuff, iron and iron implements, of the 2 first articles much is taken into Soanda, but few bullocks return laden, those few that come laden from Gairsuppa bring cocoanuts and those from Compti bring salt.

[5. *capital town*]

Bilgi though no longer considered as the capital of this district has still a bazar of about 15 shops and is the residence of many people who though not on so extensive a scale as be considered as soucars, collect the produce of the country from the Ryots and sell it to the traders from foreign districts.

Seedapoor is considered the present capital on account of Cutcheri being removed to it contains a bazar of about 21 shops. There are 10 soucars on the same small castle as above mentioned and 4 on a superior scale. Baydu-Kunni has a small bazar of 4 or 5 shops. Ittugi and Bowunugorri both very small villages are of religious celebrity.

[6. *land tenures*]

The soil is held on exactly the same general tenure as in Soanda and there are no particular tenures, the tenants are mostly those who hold perpetual leases; there are but very few tenants at will. The assessment is made exactly on the same principal as mentioned in Soanda.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Phillimore mentioned, "The district of Soanda, which corresponded more or less with the present districts of North Kanara, had fallen to the Company at the treaty of 1799, and was administered with South Kanara from Fort. St. George, Thomas Munro being the first Collector of the two areas."

"On the completion of Garling's survey of Goa, Morison recommended that his party should move to Soanda, and field work was started in November 1813, at the end of the rains, with a party comprising Garling, Conner, Terry, Long, Faulkner, Ficker, Malcolm". The survey was completed by the close of second field in 1814. (Phillimore, R. H. Historical Records of the Survey of India. Vol. 2. 1800—1815. Dehra Dun, 1950. p. 97-97).

As it was not possible to demarcate Soanda and Bilgi on maps, it was not possible to construct any tables on the trend of population. Population figures as given and corrected in the table are greater than those mentioned in description.

E. SOUTHERN REGION

9. CANARA, 1806

1. *Year*—1806
2. *Place*—Canara

3. *Source*—

Thackeray, William

Report on Canara submitted to the government of Fort St. George, 1806.

[TNA/MSS]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

Canara, the sister province of Malabar may contain about 4,662 square miles below the Ghauts and 2,758 may be comprised in Bilghi Soondah and Soopah above the Ghauts. The province usually termed Canara may therefore contain 7,380 square miles. It is wild, rocky, uneven. The Ghauts approach in some places near the sea—branches of rocky hills stretch in some places from the ghauts towards the sea occupying great part of the country.

geographical identification

According to Walter Hamilton the province of Canara was bounded to the north by Goa and the district of Gundukk in Bijapur, to the south of the Malabar province, on the east Mysore and the Balaghat ceded territories, and on the west the sea. It extends 180 miles along the sea-coast. Hamilton mentioned a map which is not readily available. The table presented below is based on the nomenclature of two districts—North Canara and South Canara—as obtained in the census reports. The boundary of the tract is not naturally identical with that presented by Thackeray in 1806.

(99) TABLE No. 1 (S-49) *Corresponding tract of Canara (1806 in 1871, 1921 and 1961*

year	area (in sq. miles)		total
	North Canara	South Canara	
1	2	3	4
1871 . . .	4,236	3,902	8,138
1921 . . .	3,946	4,021	7,967
1961 . . .	3,965	3,249	7,214

(*b*) *Particulars of population*—

(100) TABLE No. 2 (S-50) *Summary table of population of Canara, 1806*

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	7,380
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	576,640
	males	304,478
	females	272,164
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	78.13
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	893.872

1. *Year*—1806
2. *Place*—Canara

(101) TABLE No. 3 *Abstract Statement of population and cattle in the several districts composing the province of Canara and Soonda for Fusly* 1216—contd.

districts	abstract population				total male & female	brahmins of all description	lingaits	mussel men & moplas	chris tians	fisher-men	slaves	toddy drawers			dancing women	potters
	men	women	boys	girls												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mangalor .	28,156	28,678	14,259	11,900	82,993	10,767	280	7,656	5,553	5,159	98	14,501	15,581	404	264	2,516
Barcoor . .	36,054	33,798	22,147	16,207	108,197	20,001	366	1,789	2,110	5,709	406	14,866	29,591	830	331	3,352
Buntwal . .	31,959	31,211	15,667	12,354	91,191	10,923	605	3,048	2,372	824	59	19,686	16,914	10,575	384	1,752
Bekul . .	30,083	30,831	18,817	15,556	95,287	11,899	99	12,583	1,712	1,988	93	12,273	20,578	462	122	2,905
total .	126,252	124,518	70,890	56,017	377,668	53,590	1,350	25,076	11,747	13,680	656	61,326	82,664	12,271	1,101	10,525
Cundapoor . .	14,632	13,855	6,947	5,124	40,558	7,867	337	1,593	289	3,335	2,368	4,040	—	219	153	393
Honor . . .	18,888	18,934	11,111	6,797	55,730	11,827	40	3,074	1,217	4,578	2,910	9,764	—	200	104	339
Ankala . .	10,706	10,845	5,420	3,069	30,040	4,270	20	1,096	508	1,617	1,103	1,877	—	3	452	248
Soonda . . .	22,376	21,791	10,764	6,043	60,974	17,748	6,133	2,871	355	817	4,333	2,698	—	553	84	195
Bilghi . . .	4,202	3,906	2,299	1,263	11,670	3,308	1,386	222	—	159	1,034	2,119	—	68	2	—
total .	70,804	69,331	36,541	22,296	198,972	45,020	7,916	8,856	2,369	10,506	11,748	20,498	—	1,043	795	1,175
grand total .	197,056	193,849	107,431	78,313	576,640	98,610	9,266	33,932	14,116	24,186	12,404	81,824	82,664	13,314	1,896	11,700

districts	gold and silver smiths, blacksmiths brass and copper mongers	gallors	dherds or common sabour	weavers	mootcher and cheecklers	sundry petty castes in number	cattle		total cattle
							cows bullocks and calves	buffaloes	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mangalor . .	2,294	200	8,790	820	161	7,949	35,265	16,374	51,639
Barcoor . . .	4,244	136	12,071	1,224	231	10,940	62,743	20,090	82,833
Buntwal . . .	3,225	157	14,196	594	200	5,677	63,496	19,944	83,440
Bekul . . .	1,619	17	10,117	1,079	45	17,696	46,386	15,120	61,506
total . .	11,382	510	45,174	3,717	637	42,262	207,890	71,528	279,418
Cundapoor . .	1,261	35	5,011	19	42	26,231	25,665	7,082	32,747
Honor . . .	1,308	3	4,800	9	29	34,153	25,135	6,779	31,914
Ankala . . .	901	—	1,889	2	18	26,784	13,192	3,961	17,153
Soonda . . .	907	119	3,060	14	90	43,287	36,479	13,976	50,455
Bilghi . . .	200	10	325	—	26	6,625	8,204	1,737	9,941
total .	4,577	167	15,085	44	205	137,080	108,675	33,535	142,210
grand total .	15,959	677	60,259	3,761	842	179,342	316,565	105,063	421,628

1. *Year*—1806
2. *Place*—Canara

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *population*]

Canara is supposed to contain 576,640 souls—of whom the Brahmins are computed at 98,610 The great number of Brahmins, if they are really be so many, is probably the cause of the civilisation of Canara compared with its sister provinces.

The Jains in Canara are more numerous than in most other provinces—they are a remarkable tribe and flourished formerly excelling in art and literature. Their temples are of superior workmanship and their tenets more philosophical than those of the Brahmins, this superiority brought upon them a general persecution, so that their numbers are small, though they are said be again raising their heads.

The slaves of Canara are like that of Malabar. The Christians are pretty numerous, but they neither profess so pure a faith, nor are they so respectable as the Christians of Travankore are said to be.

[2. *produce*]

The valleys are, however, well cultivated with rice, especially those thro' which a river or arm of the sea runs up—but where there is no inland navigation there is little improvement. The rugged surface of the country renders it difficult to transport the produce of the earth which is carried on the heads of the peasantry—bullocks are seldom used. . . The climate and soil are much like that of Malabar.

[3. *export trade*]

The climate of these provinces will never permit them to have manufactures, but Canara will always export a great deal of rice. The policy of export duty on grain has been so amply discussed by Major Munro, his reasoning is so strong and so fully justified by experience that I need say no more on the subject, except that the prohibition on that export which the local officers, right or wrong, have seasonally thought it incumbent upon them to resort to, to prevent a famine in Canara shows that the trade can bear a still higher duty. They have actually forced the people to keep this heavy duty in their pockets, by not permitting exportation.

[4. *soil and cultivation*]

The soil of Canara is red and gravelly on the high ground—sandy near the sea—but the valleys are well adopted to the culture of rice, but it is the climate rather than the soil makes [it] so fertile.

The land is divided into classes—the first kind may produce two or even three crops of rice. The second a crop of rice, and one of other grain, the third, a crop of rice only. Cattle and manure are deficient. The rain and yet the want of good pasture keep down the breed of cattle which are not much bigger than long legged goats. They sow and plant from the middle of May till July and reap from September to December. By an estimate which seems pretty right, an acre of good land may require 88 seers of seed, produce 1,269 seers. The landlords' rent out of which in kind may amount to 510 seear which may be worth by Pagodas 2-4-13.

Canara should be considered the granary of the Western Coast and every encouragement ought to be given to its agriculture. Canara has a thin population, and tho' most of the land fit for rice is cultivated, yet great improvement may still take place. The ancestors of the landholders have reclaimed and cultivated their estates at great expense and labour. It would therefore be unjust and impolitic to take too much of the rent from them.

[5. *historical perspective*]

I cannot help observing that ancient Egypt, China, and India under its native princes, Italy under the ancient system have been most celebrated for agriculture and great population, and that all these countries while they flourished were cultivated by a small number of proprietors or by small farmers who paid so light a rent that they were nearly in the same footing as proprietors, because their favourable tenures were secured by custom. Italy, which when conquered by the Romans was full of people and cultivation fell of when great citizens engrossed great estates when rivers had formerly divided independent states became the boundaries of private estates. The Roman is said to have supported his family on the produce of an acre—two Ingera* [sic] was the allotment to early settlers.

[6. *Wells*]

Digging wells will be the chief improvement. Wells in the high and dry parts of the country, are the chief object of husbandary for they not only increase the usual rent but in time of droughts they in a great degree alleviate the distress of scarcity at all events unless times are very bad indeed they avert the danger of famine.

[7. *System of revenue*]

It may be said except perhaps only Canara, Malabar and a fwe other provinces had exhibited from time immemorial but only one system of land

* about 3 acres.

1. *Year*—1806
2. *Place*—Canara

revenue. The land has been considered the property of the Sirkar and of the Rayots, the interest in the soil has been divided between these two, but the Rayots have possessed little more interest than that of being hereditary tenants. If any persons have a claim to participate with Government in the property in the soil, it is the Rayots—the men who originally reclaimed and cultivated the lands.

This country is divided into villages. A village considered geographically is a tract of country comprising some thousand acres of waste and arable land—considered politically it is a little Republic or rather Corporation having its municipal officers and corporate artificers. Its boundaries are, however ever altered. There it stands for centuries, and then [sic] occasionally injured or even disolated by war or famine. The same names—boundaries—interests and perhaps even families remain in the hereditary tenantship of the lands for centuries.

The custom for the village community to farm the whole village for a certain sum is common in the Sirkars and seems the best mode of management they have there. The zemindars frequently let a whole village in the manner to the village community and sometimes for a term of years. In some cases neither individual nor village settlement were reported to. The Sirkar or zemindar farmed out tracts comprising several villages for one or more years to great farmer frequently unconnected with the land. They were often Soukars [sic] who had advanced money to the Sirkars or persons whose profession it was to live by concerns of this kind and who were like revenue servants except that their services were comprehended by the profits of the farm instead of wages. The zemindars themselves were farmers of this description for their leases were generally annual, and their rent was liable to increase at the renewal of the cowle [sic]. They were generally more attentive indeed to the interests of the country than mere farmers because as government generally continued them; or were unable to remove them from their situations to be considered themselves more interested in the prosperity of the country.

It is supposed by some considerate persons that government ought not to collect its rent at once from the actual cultivator. That someone stood stand between the mighty sovereign and lowly cultivator, and they are therefore led to approve of some middleman, some go between. In this peninsula, however the Rayots appear to have been always the Tenants of Government. Whether a government collected its rent thro' the medium of hereditary officers of different descriptions who all classed under the term zemindars or thro' temporary collectors merely termed amils, Tassildars or Tanahdars the Rayots were still government tenants and therefore this system from being general, and from having produced general prosperity seems to be well adapted to the country. In this peninsula, the Rayot is both landholder and farmer—the poor Rayot is labourer too in some districts, general poverty occasioned by bad government and exactions have reduced the great body of the Rayot to this three fold conditions, however, the division of property among all the sons in a family will always perhaps render the bulk of the Rayot either small farmers or small proprietors. Any set of men introduced between them and the government which receives their rent must be a description of bailiffs—stewards—contractors—by whatever name they be called or under whatever conditions permanent or temporary they may act.

It signifies little either to the government or the Rayot, whether the rent is paid direct to a collector or thro' a zemindar to a collector so long as the proper rent and neither more or less be paid—that mode of payment which promises most security to the government and to the Rayot is the best, but all middlemen—farmers, contractors and other intermediate agents must get a profit and generally a very great one, either openly, or clandestinely and the more of them there are, the greater sum must be divided among them. . . . In the smae way that the benefits of the permanent settlement must filter thro' the intermediate object before they reach the Rayots, so must be the public revenue pass thro' many channels before it reaches the public treasury. The more channels, the more hands thro' which it passes, the greater is the danger, the less the security of Revenue. In the same way that they intercept the benefit of the remission, so may these intermediary farmers intercept the public revenue. The lands are no security for the public revenue unless they are occupied by Rayots with industry and stock to cultivate them. There is land enough to afford ten times our present revenue perhaps, but rayots and stock are wanting, and the security of revenue must depend on their prosperous condition.

It must I should imagine be always kept in mind that this peninsula is almost depopulated, that under our government a great increase of population may be expected in this wild climate among a people with whom marriage is a religious duty, that likely for the government of the country the great body of the people are husbandmen by profession. I may almost pay by instinct—who consider agriculture their only business the only thing they came into the world to perform.

1. *Year*—1806
2. *Place*—Canara

These men will always extend and improve the cultivation if properly encouraged and therefore a great revenue may be expected from the waste lands. When the stock and population of the country has increased to such a degree as to occupy them Government by keeping this waste in their own hands may manage the market of land just as the Dutch are said to have done that of spices by refusing waste they will raise the value of occupied land, by giving it up they will keep down the value of occupied land they may manage this way until the improvements which it may be supposed will take place under our government have given certain land an intrinsic value—for if the Rayot once find that they are settled on certain fields by a light fixed rent they will set about improvement.

7. *Gaps—Nothing mentioned.*

8. *Editorial Comment—*

William Thackeray was called "a civil servant of high spirit and accomplishments". He was collector of Adoni and a close friend of Thomas Munro. His treatise on Canara is an excellent piece of work and deserves a full reproduction. He was very sympathetic to the peasants of the district and tried to protect them from arbitrary imposition and oppression. He compared the situation obtained in the district under his charge in a historical perspective with that of Egypt, Italy and other European countries.

The population of subsequent period could not be estimated for an identical tract and has been worked out on the basis of the area of 1806 for 1871, 1921 and 1961. The growth rate between 1806 and 1871 was 106.05 per cent against 27.95 per cent between 1871 and 1921 and 51.46 per cent between 1921 and 1961. Naturally, population suffers from an under-estimation. The following table shows the trend.

(102) TABLE No. 4 (S-51) *Variation in population of Canara 1806, 1871, 1921 and 1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1806 . . .	576,640	—	—
1871 . . .	1,188,180	+611,540	+106.05
1921 . . .	1,520,280	+332,100	+27.95
1961 . . .	2,302,560	+782,280	+51.46

10. CEDED DISTRICTS, 1807

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

3. *Source*—

(1) *Munro, Thomas*

Minutes on Ceded Districts, 26th July, 1807, Public Department Sundries. Serial No. 122.

[TNA/MSS]

(2) *Thackeray, William*

Report on Ceded Districts, 18th September, 1807. A selection of papers from old records of the Bellary District.

[TNA/MRO-ASO(D)66/MSS]

(3) *Hamilton, Walter*

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindustan and the adjacent countries, Vol. 2, London. 1820, p. 323—327.

[ISI/915.4 H 222(2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

In the south of India, a stupendous wall of mountains, named the Ghauts, rises abruptly from the low country, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of level plains, which are so elevated as to affect the temperature and render the climate cooler. This table land extends from the Krishna to the southern extremity of the Mysore, and is named Balaghaut, or above the Ghauts, in contradistinction to Payeenghaut, or below the Ghauts. The extensive and fruitful region formed the ancient Hindoo empire of Karnata, no part of which was below the mountains, although in modern times the term has been so misapplied by Europeans and Mahommedans as to signify exclusively the country (Carnatic) below the Ghauts. Under the present head the term Balaghaut is restricted to the territories acquired by the British government in 1800, and since sub-divided into the collectorships of Bellary and Cuddapah. They were acquired by treaty with Nizam, dated the 12th of October, 1800, and comprehend all the territory, situated south of the Krishna and Toombudra rivers, which fell to the Nizam's shares by the treaties of Seringapatam in 1792, and Mysore in 1799, together with the talook of Adoni, and all his highness's other districts south of these rivers. This large tract of country now composes the Ceded Districts; and to these, two-thirds of Panganoor were added, and part of Goodiput, having been exchanged for certain districts which had been reserved by the treaty of Mysore as the eventual portion of the Peshwa, but which by the supplementary treaty of Mysore fell into the possession of British government. Under the ancient native sovereignties, this quarter of the Balaghaut was sub-divided into many sections, the chief of which were Kurnoul, Adoni, Cummim, Harponelly Rydroog, Bellary, Gooty, Ghazipoor, Cuddapah, Dupaud, Gurrumcondah, Punganoor and Sidout.

The Ceded Districts contain more ground than Scotland, and occupy the centre of what is improperly termed the peninsula, which inland position seems to occasion the frequent droughts experienced in these territories. The northern boundary is well defined, and the Toombudra river affords a sure protection for many months of the year. It also fills some water courses which fertilize the country about Bijanagur, the ancient Hindoo capital, and about Rampoor in Adoni. Owing to the elevated surface of this region it has no large rivers except the Krishna and Toombudra, which mark its boundaries to the north. The southern portion of the Ceded Districts consists of vallies lying between the Eastern Ghauts mountains, which extend from Colar to Gurrumcondah, and from thence stretch inland as far west as Sera. To the north of these divisions are Cuddapah, Gooty, and Bellary, which lie lower than the mountainous vallies to the south, but are intersected in different directions by many ranges of of low hills.

geographical identification

Under a military treaty, in 1800—Bellary, Anantpur and Cudappa were ceded to the East India Company by the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Balaghat district in the pre-British period contained parts of Kurnool, Adoni, Cumbum, Harpanahalli, Raydrug, Bellary, Gooty, Gazipur, Cuddapah, Gurramconda, Doopad, Punganur and Sidhapur (C.S. Srinivasachary. Economic conditions of south India in the 18th century, quoted by A.V. Raman Rao, *in* Economic Development of Andhra Pradesh, 1766-1957. Bombay, 1958, p. 9).

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

According to Baden Powell's map on the land revenue system of British India showing the sequence of territorial acquisition prepared around 1890, the ceded districts consisted mainly of Cudappa, Bellary and Anantpur comprising an area of 19,972 square miles. The total area of the ceded districts surveyed by Thomas Munro during 1802-7 was 14,067,755 acres or about 21.981 square miles. Willam Thackeray also mentioned in 1807 the area of the ceded districts to be 19,011 square miles. The identification is, however, only approximate as the map of the survey was not consulted. The follownig table shows the area of the ceded districts in 1872, 1921 and 1961.

(103) TABLE No. 1 (S-52) *Area of the Ceded Districts in* 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

districts	1872 area (in sq. miles)	1921 area (in sq. miles)	1961 area (in sq. miles)
1	2	3	4
Cudappa . . .	8,367	5,918	5,924
Bellary		5,713	3,825
Anantpur . . .	10,867	6,722	7,385
total .	19,234	18,353	17,134

(b) Particulars of population—

(104) TABLE No. 2 (S-53)—*Summary table of population of the Ceded Districts,* 1807

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	21,981
2	number of villages	12,437
3	population : persons	1,917,376
	males	1,012,208
	females	905,168
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	474,666
6	population per square mile . . .	87.23
7	average size of a village . . .	154.17
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	4.04
10	females per thousand males . .	894.25

[*source* (2)]

(105) TABLE No. 3 *Account of cultivation in the Ceded Districts*

years (Fusly)	Dry land (acres)	Garden (acres)	Wet land (acres)	total cultivation of each year (acres)	remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1210	1,901,050	—	214,325	2,115,375	These four years are taken on on esti mate of the vees-*wara or* seed. These 3 cn survey chiefly.
1211	2,244,381	—	258,592	2,502,973	
1212	2,398,324	—	246,281	2,644,605	
1213	2,439,364	—	254,839	2,694,203	
1214	2,748,574	100,676	174,356	3,023,606	
1215	3,020,327	103,069	188,599	3,311,995	
1216	2,667,004	95,007	123,157	2,885,168	

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE No. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts*—contd.

division	name of the districts	villages			tanks			nullahs			wells		
		mauja	muzrahs	total	in repair	out of repair	total	in repair	out of repair	total	in repair	out of repair	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Principal collector's division	Gorum Condah	205	2,476	2,681	2,087	577	2,664	469	146	615	3,338	794	4,132
	Poolevendlah	204	729	933	522	296	818	121	41	162	3,628	1,303	4,931
	Rayehatti	99	946	1,045	585	306	891	166	71	237	2,727	858	3,585
	Jummulmudgoo	109	61	170	91	78	169	26	16	42	419	292	711
	Doowoor	77	203	280	47	31	78	17	2	19	1,062	200	1,262
	Koilkontah	70	32	102	62	45	107	8	—	8	385	146	531
	Gootty	124	74	198	154	104	258	69	5	74	533	291	824
	Yadki	62	81	143	86	73	159	72	10	82	529	209	738
	Chemumpulli	48	55	103	62	62	124	17	3	20	385	238	623
	Taurputtri	69	75	144	182	145	327	18	2	20	719	394	1,113
	Saurmurri	73	134	207	128	124	252	116	48	164	1,056	477	1,533
	Anantpoor	68	63	131	80	86	166	105	15	120	1,321	248	1,569
	Penkondah	96	165	261	122	77	199	65	19	84	648	243	891
	Kodikandah	74	247	321	206	40	246	32	10	42	557	72	629
	Muddugferdh	149	92	241	47	20	67	33	37	70	165	67	232
	Dhurmawer	191	144	335	165	190	355	158	22	180	2,288	892	3,180
	Raydroog	148	74	222	134	48	182	95	28	123	946	159	1,105
	Nassum.	20	6	26	1	1	2	—	—	—	22	2	24
	Chitvayl	135	366	501	144	113	257	68	17	85	2,293	1,086	3,379
	Sidhout	82	165	247	108	44	152	8	8	16	1,080	947	2,027
	Chennoor	68	164	232	61	27	88	26	15	41	1,289	883	2,172
	Chintgoontah	36	41	77	23	15	38	9	5	14	391	163	554
	Camlapoor	59	124	183	25	29	54	36	10	46	547	155	702
	Punganoor	69	721	790	1,226	311	1,537	100	9	109	1,024	521	1,545
	total	2,335	7,238	9,573	6,348	2,842	9,190	1,834	539	2,373	27,352	10,640	37,992
Harponhilly	Bellary	169	13	182	48	90	138	20	2	22	303	114	417
	Kumpli	100	35	135	10	32	42	42	4	46	174	75	249
	Harponhilly	245	18	263	51	40	91	—	—	—	298	72	370
	Koodliguh	413	23	436	76	76	152	26	7	33	652	806	1,458
	Hooinhudgally	177	34	211	37	17	54	54	11	65	206	31	237
	total	1,104	123	1,227	222	255	477	142	24	166	1,633	1,098	2,732
Adoni	Adevani	121	14	135	138	61	199	—	—	—	359	139	498
	Nauguldimah	66	23	89	29	21	50	1	—	1	382	165	547
	Goalliam	98	12	110	96	128	224	—	2	2	212	197	409
	Punchapollum	142	44	186	161	173	334	1	—	1	940	329	1,269
	total	427	93	520	424	383	807	2	2	4	1,893	830	2,723
Cumbum	Cumbum	133	97	230	185	82	267	—	—	—	829	315	1,144
	Doopaud	331	122	453	422	322	744	—	—	—	2,154	607	2,761
	Boodwail	93	235	328	217	108	325	—	—	—	1,596	877	2,473
	Gidloor	58	53	111	58	98	156	1	—	1	557	147	704
	total	615	507	1,122	882	610	1,492	1	—	1	5,136	1,946	7,082
	Grand total	4,481	7,961	12,442	7,876	4,090	11,966	1,979	565	2,544	36,014	14,514	50,528

[*mauja* means a principal vilage and *muzrah* a subordinate village—ed.

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE No. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the ceded Districts*—contd.

Division	name of the districts	Ane cutta or Dams			no. of inhabitants	black cattle & buffalos	sheep & goats	no. of ploughs	years in which the survey was made
		in repair	out of repair	total					
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Principal collector's division	Gorum Candah	28	14	42	180,767	230,684	249,186	19,006	1214
	Poolevendlah	—	2	2	95,277	120,287	165,266	10,416	1214
	Rayehetti	—	—	—	79,769	93,591	112,055	6,096	1214
	Jummulumudgoo	—	—	—	51,214	31,442	58,203	4,157	1215
	Doowoor	2	2	4	66,944	39,196	28,391	3,010	1213
	Koilkontah	—	—	—	32,892	18,633	19,816	2,612	1215
	Gootty	2	—	2	57,946	45,940	34,162	7,076	1215
	Yadki	—	—	—	36,290	26,789	31 458	4,626	1215
	Chemumpulli	—	—	—	25,165	22,544	14,557	2,847	1215
	Taurputtri	30	7	37	42,520	26,651	26,464	4,012	1214
	Saurmurri	23	17	40	39,995	37,179	52,638	3,706	1214
	Anantpoor	1	2	3	43,031	35,476	48,763	4,268	1214
	Penkondah	5	9	14	47,261	40,332	83,941	4,405	1214
	Kodikandah	1	—	1	41,601	35,518	60,351	4,235	1214
	Mudduguferdh	8	5	13	27,061	27,391	34,707	2,356	1214
	Dhurmawer	3	7	10	65,932	64,921	93,933	8,253	1214
	Raydroog	—	—	—	64,500	59,708	55,786	7,809	1215
	Nassum	—	—	—	13,546	8,208	3,838	1,012	1215
	Chitvayl	3	2	5	110,590	51,054	50,008	8,818	1214
	Sidhout	1	—	1	51,652	43,871	63,093	3,846	1215
	Chennoor	—	—	—	53,224	26,854	19,565	3,746	1213
	Chintgoontah	—	—	—	28,126	21,316	30,689	2,552	1213
	Camlapoor	1	2	3	37,715	21,196	17,943	3,270	1216
	Punganoor	137	64	201	76,330	84,079	72,041	7,585	1216
	total	245	133	378	1,369,348	1,212,860	1,426,854	129,719	—
Harponhilly	Bellary	2	—	2	53,956	50,469	56,963	6,871	1216
	Kumpli	10	4	14	27,616	20,586	22.481	2,725½	1216
	Harponhilly	15	6	21	54,718	62,618	28,266	5,631	1216
	Koodliguh	1	3	4	62,243	65,238	29,427	10,658	1216
	total	28	13	41	198,533	198,911	137,137	25,885½	—
Adoni	Adevani	—	—	—	32,696	21,450	10,277	2,197½	1215
	Nauguldimah	1	—	1	23,157	14,617	10,995	2,250	1216
	Goalliam	—	—	—	26,805	24,154	9,331	3,275	1215
	Punchapollum	—	—	—	40,946	37,127	20,037	2,999	1216
	total	1	—	1	123,604	97,348	50,640	10,721½	—
Cumbum	Cumbum	27	2	29	45,875	29,542	32,999	3,689	1216
	Doopaud	11	7	18	64,885	60,149	112,475	4,306½	1216
	Boodwail	9	4	13	48,439	37,595	33,956	4,977	1216
	Gidloor	2	4	6	28,992	21,389	23,520	1,718	1216
	total	49	17	66	188,191	148,675	202,950	14,690½	—
	grand total	323	163	486	1,917,376 [1.879.676]	1,657,794	181,7581	181,016½	—

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE No. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts—contd.*

division	name of the districts	govt. land cultivated dry			garden land one crop			total garden			govt. land cultivated wet one crop land		
		acres			acres			acres			acres		
1	2	23			24			25			26		
Principal collector's division	Gorum Condah	114,062	20	14½*	866	1	3½	2,488	21	11¼	11,804	12	9¼
	Poole vendlah	189,554	24	1½	1,229	34	14	6,709	21	3¾	4,772	8	13¼
	Rayehatti	61,600	15	11¼	385	1	4¼	2,339	4	15½	1,512	34	9½
	Jummulmudgoo	75,657	3	10½	3,071	23	9½	3,503	30	—	813	6	7¾
	Doowoor	97,473	10	9¾	1,709	7	1	3,989	31	10½	2,315	—	14¾
	Koilkontah	66,211	14	12	922	2	12¼	13,86	11	8½	1,123	25	½
	Gootty	140,412	27	5¼	549	38	5¾	1,929	17	7½	1,541	30	10¾
	Yadki	57,814	5	8¼	1,330	25	8	3,068	17	8	1,010	12	3
	Chemumpulli	59,749	27	1¾	66	22	10	480	23	5½	457	26	¾
	Taurputtri	104,012	32	11	2,062	18	15¾	3,511	26	9	879	18	11¼
	Saurmurri	14,210	13	5½	551	10	12¾	3,665	31	1¼	3,354	33	3¼
	Anantpoor	91,708	4	¼	580	34	5	1,954	14	3½	5,729	24	11½
	Penkondah	58,088	32	1½	1,955	1	6¼	4,478	35	13¾	3,959	1	14¼
	Kodikandah	29,132	2	10¾	3,242	29	2	3,466	22	11¾	4,898	29	2
	Muddugferdh	30,978	29	11	630	21	8¼	1,682	6	9	4,877	22	13½
	Dhurmawer	131,026	32	15¼	213	5	15¼	3,853	24	15¾	2,493	35	3¼
	Raydroog	173,031	16	12¾	1,470	7	1½	3,781	38	6¾	3,005	4	¼
	Nassum	30,692	29	3	381	33	15¼	526	25	5¾	—	—	—
	Chitvayal	18,124	14	14	6,597	—	11½	13,995	20	14¾	5,882	33	2¼
	Sidhout	12,821	32	4¾	1,864	19	7¼	6,033	34	15	2,313	30	15¾
	Chennoor	42,442	33	5¾	1,013	3	6	4,650	8	9¼	2,164	4	13½
	Chintgoontah	48,241	8	13¾	1,842	5	14	2,620	—	1¼	841	24	2
	Camlapoor	57,514	19	5¾	1,796	29	12	2,960	6	9	2,334	24	14½
	Punganoor	47,869	14	10¼	273	18	13¼	450	—	14¼	10,776	26	4
	total	1,752,431	26	8	34,605	38	6¼	83,526	37	2¾	78,862	31	4¾
Harponhilly	Bellary	141,451	1	14¼	649	14	8	1,752	31	6	1,492	32	10
	Kumpli	33,119	17	2½	389	23	3	1,889	30	11¼	2,596	5	4¼
	Harponhilly	137,895	13	2¼	359	18	4¼	791	7	7	440	30	7¾
	Koodliguh	109,943	19	2¾	40	3	9¾	3,064	21	12¾	370	4	13¼
	Hooinhugally	133,774	—	½	84	25	1	1,541	23	8¾	645	30	12
	total	556,183	11	6¼	1,523	4	10	9,039	34	13¾	5,545	23	14¾
Adoni	Adveni	82,270	3	6¾	230	25	3¼	820	32	6¼	608	21	14½
	Nauguldimah	63,659	26	7¼	472	23	3¾	1,496	29	—	256	1	¾
	Goalliam	103,509	32	11½	199	10	12	213	36	12	50	29	5
	Punchapollum	72,348	13	4	323	32	5	423	7	2	1,002	4	6
	total	321,787	35	13½	1,226	11	8	2,954	25	4¼	1,917	16	10¼
Cumbum	Cumbum	38,028	4	6½	1,536	33	9½	3,592	14	10	1,551	13	2¾
	Doopaud	89,382	11	14½	480	13	¾	8,856	36	15	1,890	5	15¼
	Boodwail	54,032	17	3¾	1,721	6	12¼	5,163	13	8¼	2,281	7	10¼
	Gidloor	27,519	37	4	70	20	13	1,150	6	—	731	—	7
	total	208,962	30	12¾	3,808	34	3½	18,762	31	1¼	6,453	27	3¼
	grand total	2,839,365	24	8½	41,164	8	11¾	114,284	8	6	92,779	19	1

*The measurement after acre is not known, but 16 of the third unit make one of the second unit and 40 of the second unit are equal to one acre—ed.
total garden land includes one-crop land and two-crop land, the column for two crop land is missing, which is col. (25)—col. (24)—ed.

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE NO. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts*—contd.

Division	name of the districts	government land cultivated						govt. land cultivated total dry garden and wet		
		wet two crops land			total					
		acres			acres			acres		
1	2	27			28			29		
Principal collector's division	Gorum Condah	7,957	35	½	19,762	7	9¾	136,313	10	3½
	Poolevendlah	4,092	37	—	8,865	5	13¼	205,129	11	2½
	Rayehatti	2,725	28	9¼	4,238	23	2¾	68,178	3	13½
	Jummulmudgoo	1,781	26	6½	2,594	32	14¼	81,755	26	8¾
	Doowoor	1,172	2	½	3,487	2	15¼	104,950	5	3¾
	Koilkontah	323	33	14¾	1,447	18	15¼	69,045	5	3¾
	Gootty	2,361	35	1½	3,903	25	12¼	146,245	30	9
	Yadki	3,641	24	13	4,651	37	—	65,534	20	¼
	Chemumpulli	728	29	2¼	1,186	15	3	61,416	25	10¼
	Taurputtri	811	—	1¾	1,690	18	13	109,214	38	1
	Saurmurri	4,003	20	4½	7,358	13	7¾	25,234	17	14½
	Anantpoor	4,365	37	12¼	10,095	22	6½	103,758		11¼
	Penkondah	3,069	2	10¾	7,028	4	9	69,595	32	8¼
	Kodikandah	2,987	2	12¼	7,885	31	14¼	40,484	17	4¾
	Muddugferdh	2,111	25	8¼	6,989	8	5¾	39,650	4	9¾
	Dhurmawer	9,467	16	12½	11,961	11	15¾	14,641	29	14¾
	Raydroog	8,318	37	14½	11,324	1	14¾	188,137	17	4¾
	Nassum	27	25	4	27	25	4	31,246	39	12¾
	Chitvayl	2,029	9	5½	7,912	2	8	40,031	38	4¾
	Sidhout	1,016	39	8	3,330	30	7¾	22,186	17	11½
	Chennoor	1,006	10	18½	3,170	12	8	50,263	17	15
	Chintgoontah	343	27	—	1,185	11	2	52,046	20	1
	Camlapoor	1,416	23	2	3,751	8	½	64,225	33	15¼
	Punganoor	496	17	12½	11,273	4	½	59,592	19	9
	total	66,257	28	15½	145,120	20	4¼	1,981,079	3	15
Harponhilly	Bellary	880	30	14	2,373	23	8	145,577	23	12¼
	Kumpli	1,748	11	9	4,344	16	13¼	39,353	24	11
	Harpohhilly	1,972	32	5¼	2,413	22	12½	141,100	3	6¼
	Koodliguh	7,370	1	12½	7,740	6	9¾	120,688	7	9¼
	Hooinhudgally	1,865	38	2½	2,511	28	14½	137,834	12	7¾
	total	13,837	34	11¼	19,383	18	10	584,606	24	14
Adoni	Adveni	179	21	10½	788	3	9	83,878	39	6
	Nauguldimah	1,122	34	15	1,378	35	15¾	66,535	11	7
	Goalliam	41	20	3	92	9	8	103,815	33	15½
	Punchapollum	1,025	28	2	2,027	32	8	74,799	12	14
	total	2,369	24	14½	4,287	1	8¾	329,029	22	10½
Cumbum	Cumbum	2,699	6	4¾	4,250	19	7½	45,871	5	78
	Doopand	—	—	—	1,890	5	15¼	100,129	4	12½
	Boodwail	8,092	14	2	10,373	21	12¼	63,549	12	8¼
	Gidloor	172	5	13	903	6	4	20,573	9	8¾
	total	10,963	26	3¾	17,417	13	7	245,142	35	5
	Grand total	93,428	34	13	186,208	13	14	3,139,858	6	12½

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE No. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts*—contd.

division	name of the districts	govt. land uncultivated											
		Layek bunjer or waste which has been in cultivation within last 20 years											
		dry acres		garden acres			wet acres			total acres			
1	2		30		31			32			33		
Principal collector's division	Gorum Condah	141,587	7	8¼	517	22	5	18,901	6	8	161,005	36	5½
	Poolevendlah	108,250	35	1	897	6	14¾	4,809	18	4¾	113,957	20	4½
	Rayehatti	91,722	2	13¼	571	20	15¾	9,075	32	5¼	101,369	16	2¼
	Jummulmudgoo	23,232	22	14¼	1,135	1	7	712	36	15½	25,080	21	4¾
	Doowoor	14,732	26	4¼	271	4	6	458	8	12½	15,461	39	6¾
	Koilkontah	14,466	38	9½	101	6	1¼	284	30	2¾	14,852	34	13½
	Gootty	67,446	9	13	258	3	1¼	986	18	2	68,690	31	¼
	Yadki	21,179	6	3	470	13	14	947	6	10	22,596	26	11
	Chemumpulli	31,194	38	8½	27	30	8	203	10	1¼	31,425	39	1¾
	Taurputtri	14,560	7	5½	583	10	10¾	189	33	12¼	15,333	11	12½
	saurmurri	59,312	19	1¾	1,176	28	6¼	2,674	28	3¾	63,163	35	11¾
	Anantpoor	45,776	17	3	460	20	¼	3,289	30	6¾	49,526	27	10
	Penkondah	56,241	14	12¼	1,081	15	5½	7,649	3	3¾	64,971	33	5½
	Kodikandah	45,693	13	1½	1,489	18	1¼	8,600	—	—	55,782	31	2¾
	Muddugferdh	48,780	26	12¾	357	33	—	4,574	2	1½	53,712	21	14¼
	Dhurmawer	217,340	24	7½	2,208	14	2½	7,746	4	15½	227,295	3	9½
	Raydroog	134,190	15	9	1,235	26	9	4,553	26	9¾	139,979	28	11¾
	Nassum	3,100	—	7¾	5	6	7¾	2	—	10	3,107	7	9½
	Chitvayl	41,223	13	12½	2,514	24	11	5,198	24	10½	48,936	23	2
	Sidhout	22,687	1	4	1,293	11	15¼	2,468	32	9	26,449	5	12¼
	Chennoor	17,847	34	11¼	188	8	2½	735	28	15	18,771	31	12¾
	Chintgoontah	10,927	1	8½	367	24	6	269	39	15¾	11,564	25	14½
	Camlapoor	11,302	32	6½	422	39	¾	750	34	11¾	12,476	26	3
	Punganoor	41,764	6	6¾	140	1	¾	7,521	30	3¾	49,425	37	11¼
	total	1,284,560	16	9½	17,774	31	8½	92,604	8	15	1,394,939	17	1
Harponhilly	Bellary	183,108	—	7	376	38	13	254	12	2	183,739	11	6
	Kumpli	32,932	29	½	282	—	15½	208	35	3½	33,423	2/5	3½
	Harponhilly	39,051	34	6	24	34	2½	250	30	12	39,327	19	4½
	Koodliguh	90,004	39	10½	496	26	10	1,430	31	11¼	91,932	17	15¾
	Hooinhudgally	57,318	36	12¼	64	20	15¾	731	28	4½	58,115	6	½
	total	402,416	20	4¼	1,245	1	8¾	2,876	18	1	406,537	39	14
Adoni	Adevani	65,235	30	7¾	65	1	9¼	130	39	3¼	65,431	31	4¼
	Nauguldimah	35,694	31	10½	74	33	10	406	7	6	36,175	32	10½
	Goalliam	80,594	8	13	77	38	7	23	2	13	80,695	10	1
	Punchapollum	80,071	13	5	148	37	15	670	34	7	80,891	5	11
	total	261,596	4	4¼	366	31	9¼	1,231	3	13¼	263,193	39	10¾
Cumbum	Cumbum	19,792	22	1	388	29	10	399	11	—	20,580	22	11
	Doopaud	76,632	14	7	366	19	7¾	731	31	5½	77,730	25	4¼
	Boodwail	25,020	19	7¼	154	12	3	394	30	4½	25,569	21	14¼
	Gidloor	8,091	26	12	16	5	10	88	35	5	8,196	27	11
	total	129,537	2	11¼	925	26	14¾	1,614	27	15	132,077	17	9
	grand total	2,078,110	3	13¼	20,312	11	9¼	98,326	18	12¼	2,196,748	34	2¾

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE No. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment of survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts*—contd.

division	name of the districts	govt. land uncultivated anaude bunjer or waste either never cultivated or not within 20 years										
		dry acres		garden acres		wet acres			total acres			
1	2		34		35			36			37	
Principal collector's division	Gorum condah	368,066	34	12¼	76	18	10½	7,703	28	8½	375,847	1	15¼
	Poolevendlah	135,407	12	5	128	9	9¾	1,645	—	15¼	137,180	22	14
	Rayehatti	164,265	9	11¼	36	13	12	3,751	7	11	168,052	31	2¼
	Jummulmudgoo	71,252	25	3½	293	31	2	642	19	10	72,188	35	15½
	Doowoor	24,390	31	14	150	5	1	133	4	15	24,674	1	14
	Koilkontah	24,710	—	15¼	2	2	8	1,976	4	2¾	26,688	7	10
	Goodty	89,990	24	14	6	16	10	1,371	9	15½	91,368	11	7½
	Yadki	34,053	17	6	357	34	11	1,385	13	5	35,179	25	6
	Chemumpulli	60,808	29	15¼	—	—	—	54	9	10	60,862	39	9¼
	Taurputtri	13,841	30	8	11	22	4	113	23	11½	13,966	36	7½
	Saurmurri	35,824	38	1¼	54	11	2	1,766	22	7¼	37,645	31	10½
	Anantpoor	32,562	19	8	9	3	2	1,385	4	3½	33,956	26	13½
	Penkondah	78,758	20	10¾	46	10	5	2,386	14	14¼	81,191	5	14
	Kodikandah	83,039	37	11½	171	21	4	983	4	3¾	84,194	23	3¼
	Muddugferdh	155,190	6	6½	19	10	12	2,528	18	6	157,737	35	8½
	Dhurmawer	178,434	4	3¼	204	33	—	3,779	11	5½	182,418	8	8¾
	Raydroog	122,800	13	1	90	18	14	3,336	5	15½	126,226	37	14½
	Nassum	3,114	14	10	—	35	—	—	39	13	3,116	9	7
	Chitvayl	194,069	29	7¼	1,632	31	4½	851	8	14	196,553	29	9¾
	Sidhout	123,563	34	1½	78	22	—	677	18	15	124,319	35	½
	Lhennoor	26,185	35	½	25	38	3	212	3	6½	26,423	36	10¼
	Lhintgoontah	21,948	10	13¼	10	16	3¾	291	26	15½	22,250	14	½
	Camlapoor	8,952	11	3½	29	9	4	545	5	15¼	9,526	26	6¾
	Punganoor	858,626	36	4¼	2	39	—	3,706	26	12¾	862,336	22	1
	total	2,909,859	8	11	3,439	13	10½	41,226	14	12½	2,954,524	37	2
Harponhilly	Bellary	89,930	12	1	7	26	4	76	35	15	90,014	34	4
	Kumpli	65,389	11	3½	5	11	12	56	6	14	65,450	29	13½
	Harponhilly	242,312	20	5¾	45	32	3½	70	21	6	242,428	33	15¼
	Koodliguh	296,640	11	½	49	6	2	1,830	29	6¾	298,520	6	9¼
	Hooinhudgally	169,503	31	4½	7	20	2	247	25	1	169,758	36	7½
	total	863,776	5	15¼	115	16	7½	2,281	38	10¾	866,173	21	1½
Adoni	Adevani	33,465	8	9½	—	—	—	77	38	—	33,543	6	9½
	Nauguldimah	12,544	29	14½	—	—	—	69	19	14	12,614	9	12½
	Goalliam	20,570	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,570	2	3
	Punchapollum	80,395	17	5	—	—	—	63	5	10	80,458	22	15
	total	146,975	18	—	—	—	—	210	23	8	147,186	1	8
Cumbum	Cumbum	6,556	13	7	76	12	2	99	17	12	6,732	3	5
	Doopaud	371,061	35	10½	151	5	2	432	30	2	371,645	30	14½
	Boodwail	204,798	6	7¼	45	11	11	411	29	4	205,255	7	6¼
	Gidloor	158,046	28	8	—	—	—	62	23	14	158,109	12	6
	total	740,463	4	¾	272	28	15	1,006	21	—	741,742	13	15¾
	grand total	4,661,073	36	11	3,827	17	1	44,725	19	15¼	4,709,626	33	11¼

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE NO. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts*—contd.

division	name of the districts	total cultivated land bunjer and anaude or waste						twenty years and above twenty					
		dry acres			garden acres			dry acres			garden acres		
1	2	38			39			40			41		
Principal collector's division	Gorum Condah	623,716	23	3	3,082	22	10¾	46,367	2	10¼	673,166	8	8
	Poolevendlah	433,212	31	7½	7,734	37	12¼	15,319	25	12¼	456,267	15	—
	Rayehatti	317,587	28	2¾	2,946	39	11¼	17,068	23	3	337,603	11	1
	Jummulmudgoo	170,122	11	12¼	4,932	22	9	3,950	9	7¾	179,005	3	13
	Doowoor	136,596	28	12	4,411	1	1¾	4,078	16	10¾	145,086	6	8½
	Koilkontah	105,458	14	4¾	1,489	19	1¾	3,708	13	4¾	110,656	6	11¼
	Gooty	297,849	22	¼	2,193	37	2¾	6,261	8	13¾	306,304	28	¾
	Yadki	113,046	29	1¼	3,890	26	1	6,934	16	15	123,871	32	1¼
	Chemumpulli	151,753	15	9½	508	13	13½	1,443	34	14½	153,705	24	5½
	Taurputtri	132,464	30	8½	4,106	19	7¾	1,993	36	4¾	138,515	6	5
	Saurmurri	179,347	30	8½	4,896	30	9½	11,799	24	2¾	196,044	5	4¾
	Anantpoor	170,047	—	11¼	2,423	37	5¾	14,770	25	¾	187,241	23	1¾
	Penkondah	193,088	30	8½	5,606	21	8¼	17,063	22	11	215,758	34	11¾
	Kodikandah	157,865	13	7¾	5,047	22	1	14,152	36	7½	177,065	32	¼
	Muddugferdh	234,949	22	14¼	2,050	10	5	14,091	29	5¼	251,091	22	8½
	Dhurmawer	521,801	21	10	6,266	32	2¼	25,486	28	4½	553,555	2	¾
	Raydroog	430,028	5	6¾	5,108	3	13¾	19,213	34	8	454,350	3	12½
	Nassum	36,907	4	4¾	538	26	15½	30	25	11	37,476	16	15¼
	Chitvayl	253,417	18	1¾	18,142	36	14¼	13,967	36	6½	285,528	11	6½
	Sidhout	159,072	27	10¼	7,405	29	9¼	6,477	1	15¾	172,955	19	3¼
	Chennoor	86,476	23	1½	4,864	14	15	4,118	7	15¾	95,459	6	¼
	Chintgoontah	81,116	21	3½	2,998	1	5	1,746	38	1¼	85,861	20	9¾
	Camlapoor	77,769	22	18¾	3,412	6	6¾	5,047	8	11½	86,228	38	5
	Punganoor	258,260	17	5¼	593	—	15	22,501	21	1	281,354	39	5¼
	total	5,321,907	14	14½	104,651	34	6	277,594	8	7¼	5,704,153	17	11¾
Harponhilly	Bellary	354,489	21	6¼	2,137	16	7	2,704	31	9	359,331	29	6¼
	Kumpli	131,441	17	6½	2,177	3	6¾	4,619	18	14½	138,237	39	11¾
	Harponhilly	419,259	27	14	861	33	13	2,734	34	15	422,856	16	10
	Koodliguh	496,588	29	13¾	3,550	14	8¾	10,201	27	10¾	510,340	32	1¼
	Hooinhudgally	360,596	28	1¼	1,620	24	10½	3,491	2	4	365,708	14	15¾
	total	1,762,376	4	9¾	10,347	12	14	23,751	35	5¼	1,796,475	12	13
Adoni	Adevani	180,971	2	8	885	33	15½	997	—	8¼	182,853	36	15¾
	Nauguldimah	111,899	8	¼	1,566	22	10	1,854	23	3¾	115,320	13	14
	Goalliam	204,674	3	11½	291	35	3	115	12	5	205,081	11	3½
	Punchapollum	238,815	3	14	572	5	1	2,761	32	9	242,149	1	8
	total	736,359	18	1¾	3,316	16	13½	5,728	28	10	745,404	23	9¼
Cumbum	Cumbum	184,377	6	14½	4,857	16	6	4,949	8	3	194,183	31	7½
	Doopand	537,076	22	—	9,374	21	8¾	3,054	27	6¾	549,505	30	15½
	Boodwail	293,851	3	2¼	5,542	37	6¼	5,180	1	4¾	304,574	1	13¼
	Gidloor	173,658	12	3	1,168	11	10	1,054	25	7	175,881	9	4
	total	1,188,963	4	3¾	20,943	6	15	14,238	22	5½	1,224,144	33	8¼
	grand total	9,009,606	1	13¾	139,258	31	½	321,313	14	12	9,470,178	7	10¼

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE No. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts*—contd.

division	name of the districts	[enam land] dry acres			garden actes			wet acres			total acres		
1	2	42			43			44			45		
Principal collector's division	Gorum Condah	67,317	23	14½	1,583	15	9¼	26,311	16	12½	95,212	16	4¼
	Poolevendlah	67,610	11	15½	2,889	3	5	6,347	—	1¾	76,846	15	6¼
	Rayehatti	32,331	15	1	2,392	7	14¼	9,651	22	2	44,375	5	1¼
	Jummulmudgoo	64,506	27	2	1,589	36	1¾	2,141	3	½	68,237	26	4¼
	Doowoor	73,816	6	15¾	1,838	26	5¾	3,005	12	13¾	78,660	6	3¼
	Koilkontah	63,069	14	½	546	34	15½	1,809	35	11¾	65,426	4	11¾
	Gootty	177,966	28	6	819	14	11	3,110	28	8¼	181,896	31	9¼
	Yadki	61,382	21	5	1,054	12	1	3,410	39	8	65,847	32	14
	Chemumpulli	66,314	23	9¾	430	9	¾	1,355	23	5½	68,100	16	—
	Taurputtri	57,334	32	4¾	923	18	9½	1,517	5	6¾	59,775	16	5
	Saurmurri	58,956	9	10¾	1,104	21	2½	3,897	14	2½	63,958	4	15¼
	Anantapoor	35,377	24	5	429	35	7¼	2,506	12	13½	38,313	32	9¾
	Penkondah	32,555	30	14½	855	1	½	4,745	37	14¾	38,156	29	13¾
	Kodikandah	14,380	23	10½	493	4	3¼	3,606	8	5	18,479	36	3
	Muddugferdh	11,461	1	10	278	31	1½	1,961	31	2½	13,701	23	14
	Duhurmawer	85,126	8	10½	952	9	1¼	5,352	20	—	91,430	37	11¾
	Raydroog	121,161	14	13¾	1,088	17	12¼	5,289	38	7¼	127,539	31	1¼
	Nassum	32,632	27	2¾	143	4	8¼	141	6	5	32,916	38	—
	Chitvayl	20,439	38	14	6,753	35	13	8,407	—	—	35,600	34	11
	Sidhout	9,026	20	8½	2,224	19	8½	3,291	8	11	14,542	8	12
	Chennoor	27,049	1	11½	2,514	28	6½	2,578	21	8	32,142	11	10
	Chintgoontah	33,092	11	9	1,219	9	7¾	988	8	15¼	35,299	30	
	Camlapoor	41,634	28	10¼	1,155	26	5½	2,628	11	2¾	45,418	26	2½
	Punganoor	28,291	3	13¾	206	25	6¾	12,638	35	9½	41,136	24	14
	total	1,282,835	10	11½	33,487	7	14¼	116,694	2	7¾	1,433,016	21	1½
Harponhilly	Bellary	181,958	22	9	875	26	9	1,021	38	15	183,856	8	1
	Kumpli	25,178	16	14¾	562	7	4¾	2,573	37	11¼	28,314	21	14¾
	Harponhilly	40,454	36	4½	134	19	3½	767	—	1¾	41,356	15	9¾
	Koodliguh	44,151	5	8	699	22	—	5,697	19	14¾	50,548	7	6¾
	Hooinhudgally	40,722	37	2¾	354	33	½	705	1	4½	41,782	31	7¾
	total	332,465	38	7	2,626	28	1¾	10,765	17	15¼	345.858	4	8
Adoni	Adevani	110,122	12	8	640	30	13¾	825	22	¾	111,588	25	6½
	Nauguldimah	76,639	25	4½	551	13	9½	940	9	6	78,131	8	4
	Golliam	183,158	14	7½	257	36	—	—	21	14	183,416	32	5½
	Punchapollum	155,964	26	13	348	1	1	2,057	16	8	158,370	4	6
	total	525,884	39	1	1,798	1	8¼	3,823	29	12¾	531,50b	30	6
Cumbum	Cumbum	48,847	22	3¼	1,408	34	7¾	3,967	35	3½	54,224	11	14½
	Doopaud	134,252	10	13	2,292	12	5¾	2,031	21	9¼	138,576	4	12
	Boodwail	36,168	29	12¼	2,311	27	5	6,262	30	15¼	44,743	8	½
	Gidloor	49,105	17	1	816	7	9	1,071	20	2	50,993	4	12
	total	268,373	39	13½	6,829	1	11½	13,333	27	14	288,536	29	7
	Grand total	2,409,560	8	1	44,740	39	3¾	144,616	38	1¾	2,598,918	5	6½

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE No. *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts*—contd.

division	name of the districts	total sirear and enam									total acres	
		dry acres			garden acres			wet acres				
1	2		46			47			48			49	
Principal collector's division	Gorum Condah	691,034	7	1⅛	4,665	38	4	72,678	19	7¾	768,378	24	13¼
	Poolevenbdlah	500,823	3	7	10,615	1	1¼	21,666	25	14	533,104	30	6¼
	Rayehatti	349,919	3	3¾	5,339	7	9⅜	26,720	5	5	381,978	16	2¼
	Jummulmudgoo	234,628	38	14¼	6,522	18	10¾	6,091	12	8¼	247,242	30	1¼
	Doowoor	210,412	35	11¾	6,249	28	1½	7,083	29	8½	223,746	13	5¾
	Koilkontah	168,527	28	5¼	2,036	14	1¼	5,518	9	½	176,082	11	7
	Gootty	475,816	10	6¼	3,013	11	13¾	9,371	37	6	488,201	19	10
	Yadki	174,429	10	6¼	4,950	38	2	10,345	16	7	189,725	24	15¼
	Chemumpulli	218,067	39	3¼	938	22	14¼	2,797	18	3¾	221,804	—	5¼
	Taurputtri	189,769	27	13¼	5,029	38	1¼	3,511	1	11½	198,310	27	10
	Saurmurri	238,304	—	3	5,998	11	11¾	15,696	38	5¼	259,999	10	4
	Anantapoor	205,424	25	¼	2,858	32	13	17,276	37	14¼	225,560	15	11⅛
	Penkondah	225,644	21	7	6,461	22	8¾	21,809	20	9¾	253,915	24	9½
	Kodikandah	172,245	37	2½	6,240	26	14¼	17,759	4	12¾	196,245	28	13¼
	Muddugferdh	246,410	24	8¼	2,329	1	6½	16,053	19	15½	264,793	5	14¼
	Dhurmawer	606,927	30	4¼	7,219	1	3½	28,839	8	4½	642,985	39	12¼
	Raydroog	551,189	20	4½	6,196	21	10	24,503	32	15¼	581,889	34	13¾
	Nassum	69,539	31	7½	673	31	5¾	171	32	—	70,385	14	13¼
	Chitvayl	273,857	16	15¾	24,896	32	11¼	22,374	35	14½	321,129	5	9½
	Sidhout	168,099	8	2¾	9,630	9	1¾	9,768	10	10¾	187,497	27	15¼
	Chennoor	113,525	24	13	7,379	3	5½	6,696	29	7¾	127,601	17	10¼
	Chintgoontah	114,208	32	6½	4,217	10	12¾	2,735	7	½	121,161	10	3¾
	Camlapoor	119,404	11	10	4,567	32	12¼	7,675	19	14¼	131,647	24	4½
	Punganoor	286,551	21	3	779	26	5¾	35,140	16	10½	322,471	24	3¼
	total	6,604,762	30	¾	138,810	3	6¼	392,286	9	15½	7,135,859	3	6½
Harponhilly	Bellary	536,448	3	15¼	3,013	3	—	3,726	30	8	543,187	37	7¼
	Kumpli	156,619	34	5¼	2,739	10	11⅜	7,193	16	9¾	166,552	21	10½
	Harponhilly	459,714	24	2½	996	13	½	3,501	35	¾	464,212	32	3¾
	Koodliguh	540,739	35	5¾	4,249	36	8¾	15,899	7	9½	560,888	39	8
	Hooinhudgally	401,319	25	4	1,975	17	11	4,196	3	8½	407,491	6	7½
	total	2,094,842	3	¾	12,974	—	15¾	34,517	13	4½	2,142,333	17	5
Cumbum	Adevani	291,093	15	—	1,526	24	13¼	1,822	22	9	294,442	22	6¼
	Nauguldimah	188,538	33	4¾	2,117	30	3½	2,794	32	9¾	193,451	16	2
	Goalliam	387,832	18	3	549	30	3	186	34	3	388,569	2	9
	Punchapollum	394,779	30	11	920	6	2	4,819	9	1	400,519	5	14
	total	1,262,244	17	2¾	5,114	11	5¾	9,623	18	6¾	1,276,982	6	15¼
	Cumbum	233,224	29	1¾	5,446	10	13¾	3,917	3	6½	242,588	3	6
	Doopaud	671,328	32	13	11,666	33	14½	5,136	9	—	688,131	35	11⅜
	Boodwail	330,019	32	14½	7,654	24	11½	11,442	32	4	349,117	9	14
	Gidloor	222,763	29	4	1,182	19	3	2,126	5	9	226,072	14	—
	total	1,457,337	4	1¼	25,950	8	10¾	22,622	10	3½	1,505,909	22	15⅛
	grand total	11,419,186	14	5½	182,848	24	6⅛	459,049	11	14¼	12,061,084	10	10¼

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(106) TABLE No. 4 *Abstract statement of the measurement and assessment by survey of the lands in the Ceded Districts*—concld.

division	name of the districts	puram paki or burren land in sites of towns & villages, roads beds of rivers, nullahs & tracts of rocky & stony grounds			grand total of sircar, enam and puram paki		
		acres			acres		
1	2	50			51		
Principal collector's division	Gorum Condah	87,316	39	6¾	855,695	24	4
	Poolevenbdlah	738,285	14	10½	1,271,390	5	¾
	Rayehatti	30,228	18	14¼	412,206	35	1⅓
	Jummulmudgoo	22,743	22	7¼	269,986	12	9
	Doowoor	123,655	18	3¾	347,401	31	9
	Koilkontah	17,191	16	14½	193,273	28	5⅛
	Gootty	17,215	34	4¼	505,417	13	14¼
	Yadki	10,831	21	6	200,557	6	5¼
	Chemumpulli	21,579	9	6½	243,383	9	11⅜
	Taurputtri	29,335	10	6½	227,645	38	⅓
	Saurmurri	64,852	38	7½	324,852	8	11½
	Anantapoor	15,417	25	10	240,978	1	5¼
	Penkondah	31,836	25	—	285,752	9	9½
	Kodikandah	14,070	19	14¾	210,316	8	12
	Muddugferdh	12,087	11	12	276,880	17	10¼
	Dhurmawer	64,862	2	¾	707,848	1	13
	Raydroog	16,650	6	14¼	598,540	1	12
	Nassum	1,698	19	13¾	72,080	34	11
	Chitvayl	26,618	10	2¼	347,747	15	11¾
	Sidhout	12,945	16	2¾	200,443	4	2
	Chennoor	248,115	14	6	375,716	32	15¼
	Chintgoontah	165,422	20	6¾	286,583	30	10½
	Camlapoor	72,562	5	13⅓	204,209	30	2
	Pungancor	13,200	32	5¾	335,672	16	9
	total	1,858,723	14	14¼	8,994,582	18	4¾
Harponhilly	Bellary	10,054	3	11	553,242	1	2¼
	Kumpli	7,701	27	6¼	174,254	9	¾
	Harponhilly	12,191	7	13½	476,404	—	1¼
	Koodliguh	15,344	12	8¼	576,233	12	⅓
	Hooinhudgally	10,740	30	3¼	418,231	36	10¾
	total	56,032	1	10¼	2,198,365	18	15¼
Adoni	Adevani	10,247	4	14½	304,689	27	4¾
	Nauguldimah	6,963	1	12	200,414	17	14
	Goalliam	5,228	12	12	393,797	15	5
	Punchapollum	13,721	29	14	414,240	35	12
	total	36,160	9	4½	1,313,142	16	3¾
Cumtum	Cumbum	10,129	1	12¾	257,737	5	2¾
	Doopand	21,829	12	11	709,961	8	6½
	Boodwail	12,102	27	11¾	361,219	37	9¾
	Gidloor	5,870	12	9	232,742	26	9
	total	49,931	14	12½	1,55,584	37	12
	grand total	2,000,847	—	9½	1,406,3931	11	3½

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	no. of families	brahmin				kshetri or rachawor			
			house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Principal Collector's Division									
1	Gooramkondah	—	1,012	2,371	2,292	4,663	99	266	212	478
2	Onlivendrah	—	718	1,674	1,524	3,198	23	47	38	85
3	Raychatty	—	490	1,038	973	2,011	500	1,231	984	2,215
4	Junulnwdgoo	9,742	865	1,921	1,658	3,579	1	1	—	1
5	Doowoor	13,379	1,538	2,520	2,263	4,783	1	2	1	3
6	Koil-Coontah	—	585	1,403	1,214	2,617	11	33	32	65
7	Gootty	—	641	1,401	1,230	2,631	6	8	8	16
8	Yadki	7,272	485	1,108	940	2,048	24	59	61	120
9	Chenrumpally	5,835	265	722	647	1,369	7	20	23	43
10	Saurputai	9,188	542	1,207	1,070	2,277	1	2	1	3
11	Taureomari	—	378	968	929	1,897	2	7	4	11
12	Anantpoor	9,350	407	977	806	1,783	—	—	—	—
13	Penkondah	—	519	1,196	1,057	2,253	10	28	27	55
14	Koodi Condah	—	506	1,285	1,062	2,347	—	—	—	—
15	Maddugserah	—	208	542	453	995	10	50	32	82
16	Dhirmavar	—	846	1,528	1,389	2,917	23	40	43	83
17	Roydroog	14,477	671	1,423	1,258	2,681	13	28	21	49
18	Nosume	—	214	581	474	1,055	1	6	1	7
19	Chitvail	17,873	3,936	3,715	3,282	6,997	3,214	3,479	2,623	6,102
20	Sidhout	——	481	1,314	1,136	2,450	169	459	384	843
21	Chennore	—	390	1,425	1,247	2,672	70	89	56	145
22	Chintgoontah	—	271	739	671	1,410	16	28	40	68
23	Camlapoor	—	973	1,391	1,312	2,703	8	7	6	13
24	Poongnoor	—	405	958	896	1,854	219	329	269	598
	total	—	17,346	33,407	29,783	63,190	4,428	6,219	4,866	11,085

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	rajpoot				bhat or bard			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	36	71	57	128	57	161	145	306
2	Onlivendrah	24	53	54	107	43	108	99	207
3	Raychatty	14	41	26	67	58	155	106	261
4	Junulnwdgoo	30	62	67	129	20	44	42	86
5	Doorwoor	13	21	27	48	91	174	145	319
6	Koil-Coontah	12	23	25	48	18	51	40	91
7	Gootty	14	32	30	62	17	39	32	71
8	Yadki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chenrumpally	3	5	8	13	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	17	39	32	71	21	69	49	118
11	Taureomaci	10	21	19	40	18	42	35	77
12	Anantpoor	5	8	6	14	35	87	83	170
13	Penkondah	17	34	27	61	16	39	31	70
14	Koodi Condah	34	80	82	162	18	61	58	119
15	Muddugserah	1	2	3	5	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	3	4	3	7	83	212	178	390
17	Roydroog	1	1	1	2	10	19	14	33
18	Nosume	10	27	25	52	15	41	34	75
19	Chitvail	47	68	46	114	97	101	70	171
20	Sidheout	14	43	40	83	12	50	40	90
21	Chennore	27	32	30	62	37	33	35	68
22	Chintgoontah	2	6	4	10	13	40	40	80
23	Camlapoor	29	38	43	81	35	71	66	137
24	Poongnoor	6	9	10	19	17	59	67	126
	total	369	720	665	1,385	731	1,656	1,409	3,065

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	buokal or banion				barys or shitti				jgnes			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Principal Collector's Division												
1	Gooramkondah	1,486	3,602	3,187	6,789	243	587	493	1,080	—	—	—	—
2	Onlivendrah	787	2,152	1,779	3,931	60	126	116	242	—	—	—	—
3	Raychatty	687	1,620	1,433	3,053	52	93	90	183	—	—	—	—
4	Junulnwadgoo	412	1,025	915	1,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Doowoor	1,285	2,386	2,012	4,398	5	8	10	18	—	—	—	—
6	Koil-Coontah	370	899	842	1,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Gootty	439	1,129	887	2,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Yadki	223	470	418	888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chenrumpally	280	547	475	1,022	9	16	26	42	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	365	747	700	1,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Tauroomari	253	644	528	1,172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	526	1,850	876	2,726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Penkondah	350	795	680	1,475	20	49	44	93	16	23	41	64
14	Koodi Condah	261	672	526	1,198	37	73	67	140	3	7	5	12
15	Muddugserah	151	388	338	726	—	—	—	—	19	42	42	84
16	Dhirmavar	597	1,137	965	2,102	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	5
17	Roydroog	408	890	689	1,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	105	263	261	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	1,914	2,246	1,857	4,103	122	141	128	269	—	—	—	—
20	Sidhout	423	1,185	987	2,172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Chennore	1,015	1,501	1,405	2,906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Chintgoontah	195	610	533	1,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Camlapoor	697	1,235	1,155	2,390	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	559	1,426	1,219	2,645	183	434	413	847	—	—	—	—
	total	13,788	29,419	24,667	54,086	732	1,528	1,387	2,915	40	75	90	165

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	gujerati				kayet			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Onlivendrah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Raychatty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Junulnwdgoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Doowoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Koil-Coontah	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	4
7	Gootty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Yadki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chenrumpally	8	14	24	38	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Tauroomari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Penkondah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Koodi Condah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Roydroog	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sidhout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Chennore	—	—	—	—	14	32	28	60
22	Chinntgoontah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Camlapoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	total	8	14	24	38	16	33	31	64

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—*contd.*

srl. no.	districts	mahrattah				[illegible]				hoone or husbandmen			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	Principal Collector's Division												
1	Gooramkondah	183	444	390	834	6	13	13	26	10,567	27,327	24,263	51,590
2	Onlivendrah	25	59	55	114	1	1	4	5	5,811	15,689	13,321	29,010
3	Raychatty	37	98	82	180	—	—	—	—	3,820	9,858	8,745	18,603
4	Junulnwdgoo	20	58	48	106	23	74	75	149	2,818	6,886	6,452	13,338
5	Doowoor	68	136	109	245	1	3	3	6	5,080	8961	8,146	17,107
6	Koil-Coontah	—	—	—	—	26	97	71	168	1,610	3,905	3,574	7,479
7	Gooty	41	124	92	216	112	281	262	543	1,900	4,730	4,271	9,001
8	Yadki	15	41	37	78	151	455	435	890	2,086	4,581	4,141	8,722
9	Chenrumpally	9	20	30	50	—	—	—	—	1,666	2,366	2,093	4,459
10	Saurputai	28	66	62	128	9	38	31	69	2,214	5,526	5,052	10,578
11	Tauroomari	5	14	11	25	—	—	—	—	1,956	4,852	4,193	9,045
12	Anantpoor	36	68	54	122	2	6	5	11	2,036	4,684	4,105	8,789
13	Penkondah	4	9	14	23	—	—	—	—	1,829	4,540	3,939	8,479
14	Koodi Condah	—	—	—	—	29	82	72	154	1,644	4,465	3,854	8,319
15	Muddugserah	23	56	45	101	—	—	—	—	1,507	3,534	3,134	6,668
16	Dhirmavar	17	43	25	68	—	—	—	—	2,478	5,341	4,576	9,917
17	Roydroog	25	28	32	60	5	13	9	22	2,754	6,769	5,975	12,744
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,104	2,502	2,419	4,921
19	Chitvail	161	200	161	361	—	—	—	—	9,492	8,693	7,875	16,568
20	Sidhout	19	54	51	105	3	14	10	24	2,099	7,080	6,263	13,343
21	Chennore	170	183	192	375	28	135	107	242	2,700	8,426	7,558	15,984
22	Chintgoontah	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	5	1,420	4,478	4,120	8,598
23	Camlapoor	14	22	26	48	—	—	—	—	3,502	6,217	5,670	11,887
24	Poongnoor	10	23	23	46	2	5	3	8	3,624	10,514	9,679	20,193
	total	911	1,747	1,541	3,288	399	1,218	1,104	2,322	75,717	171,924	153,418	325,342

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—*contd.*

srl. no.	districts	kummawar				yalamawar			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	894	2,253	1,975	4,228	144	404	304	708
2	Onlivendrah	430	1,115	963	2,078	92	196	187	383
3	Raychatty	548	1,261	1,105	2,366	56	132	111	243
4	Junulnwdgoo	145	365	306	671	—	—	—	—
5	Doowoor	89	164	147	311	46	103	76	179
6	Koil-Coontah	118	264	254	518	—	—	—	—
7	Gooty	713	1,656	1,508	3,164	65	164	140	304
8	Yadki	388	909	821	1,730	9	15	13	28
9	Chenrumpally	240	304	266	570	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	799	1,978	1,717	3,695	2	2	5	7
11	Tauroomari	813	2,310	1,914	4,224	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	519	1,215	1,014	2,229	24	38	39	77
13	Penkondah	296	625	531	1,156	105	222	209	431
14	Koodi Condah	26	44	41	85	149	392	330	722
15	Muddugserah	3	10	4	14	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	1,295	3,292	2,735	6,027	90	152	142	294
17	Roydroog	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	12	28	39	67	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	4,492	4,149	3,313	7,462	199	193	146	339
20	Sidhout	118	289	259	548	5	10	12	22
21	Chennore	120	154	147	301	6	25	15	40
22	Chintgoontah	39	107	90	197	15	42	29	71
23	Camlapoor	—	—	—	—	114	237	214	451
24	Poongnoor			404	832	55	126	116	242
	total	12,263	22,920	19,553	42,473	1,176	2,453	2,088	4,541

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	lingah buljawar				taloongoo buljawar				gallar or cowherd			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	79	70	71
	Principal Collector s Division												
1	Gooramkondah .	425	1,035	938	1,973	5,073	11,474	10,479	21,953	1,603	4,048	3,558	7,606
2	Onlivendrah .	238	560	446	1,006	1,973	4,593	3,918	8,511	1,780	4,229	3,688	7,917
3	Raychatty . .	169	443	405	848	2,010	5,039	4,376	9,415	1,047	2,449	2,263	4,712
4	Junulnwdgoo .	223	415	445	860	769	1,647	1,563	3,210	—	—	—	—
5	Doowoor . .	152	251	266	517	1,676	2,854	2,641	5,495	—	—	—	—
6	Koil-Coontah .	267	583	566	1,149	856	1,692	1,676	3,368	—	—	—	—
7	Gooty . .	917	2,096	1,904	4,000	708	1,516	1,455	2,971	817	1,756	1,580	3,336
8	Yadki . .	286	612	588	1,200	562	1,212	1,144	2,356	568	1,196	1,046	2,242
9	Chenrumpally .	370	627	602	1,229	404	763	684	1,447	570	1,504	1,381	2,885
10	Sauruputai . .	86	200	177	377	730	1,640	1,499	3,139	663	1,473	1,315	2,788
11	Tauroomari . .	180	420	402	822	692	1,582	1,472	3,054	437	975	904	1,879
12	Anantpoor . .	476	904	832	1,736	922	1,776	1,631	3,407	516	1,073	857	1,930
13	Penkondah . .	345	748	666	1,414	667	1,394	1,286	2,680	433	922	854	1,776
14	Koodi Condah .	929	867	793	1,660	594	1,346	1,246	2,592	429	962	873	1,835
15	Muddugserah .	501	1,172	1,023	2,195	261	553	582	1,135	651	1,308	1,203	2,511
16	Dhirmavar . .	509	1,047	954	2,001	1,344	2,608	2,384	4.992	1,064	2,253	2,057	4,310
17	Roydroog . .	1,375	2,949	2,636	5,585	603	1,269	1,191	460	889	1,884	1,726	3,610
18	Nosume . .	79	165	158	323	83	169	189	358	227	523	484	1,007
19	Chitvail . .	185	242	211	453	9,260	10,844	9,744	20,588	2,822	3,002	2,741	5,743
20	Sidhout . .	53	120	134	254	1,204	3,173	2,898	6,071	9	16	12	28
21	Chennore . .	91	121	100	221	2,264	2,266	2,141	4,407	1,710	1,658	1,554	3,212
22	Chintgoontah .	76	190	173	363	333	847	797	1,644	—	—	—	—
23	Camlapoor . .	—	—	—	—	824	1,631	1,496	3,127	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor . .	382	994	980	1,974	1,597	4,150	3,784	7,934	1,095	2,934	2,629	5,563
	total	8,314	16,761	15,399	32,160	35,409	66,038	60,276	126,314	17,330	34,165	30,725	64,890

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5—*Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl no.	districts	dhungar shepherd				tengar			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	1,302	3,131	3,018	6,149	—	—	—	—
2	Onlivendrah	361	844	719	1,563	5	11	7	18
3	Raychatty	413	1,031	927	1,958	—	—	—	—
4	Junulnwdgoo	1,063	2,493	2,207	4,700	1	1	1	2
5	Doowoor	1,834	3,227	3,026	6,253	10	24	14	38
6	Koil-Coontah	105	1,501	1,396	2,897	5	12	6	18
7	Gooty	825	1,834	1,650	3,484	12	25	22	47
8	Yadki	243	527	510	1,037	1	5	9	14
9	Chenrumpally	220	591	508	1,099	8	20	18	38
10	Saurputai	90	196	190	386	3	9	7	16
11	Tauroomari	607	1,597	1,342	2,939	2	4	3	7
12	Anantpoor	727	1,811	1,544	3,355	9	20	18	38
13	Penkondah	1,320	3,229	2,921	6,150	1	3	2	5
14	Koodi Condah	658	1,744	1,531	3,275	1	1	2	3
15	Muddugserah	315	714	645	1,359	2	2	3	5
16	Dhirmavar	1,197	2,846	2,481	5,327	10	20	17	37
17	Roydroog	1,152	2,649	2,281	4,930	2	5	3	8
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	9	18	21	39
19	Chitvail	46	76	46	122	1	2	2	4
20	Sidhout	849	2,249	2,072	4,321	3	6	8	14
21	Chennore	—	—	—	—	11	28	20	48
22	Chintgoontah	647	1,783	1,664	3,447	5	6	14	20
23	Camlapoor	677	1,486	1,363	2.849	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	775	1,947	1,772	3,719	—	—	—	—
	total	15,426	37,506	33,813	71,319	101	222	197	419

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—*contd.*

sl. no.	district	putmasulah				darvang				takantor			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
	Principal Collector's Division												
1	Gooramkondah	465	1,161	1,016	2,177	—	—	—	—	236	603	498	1,101
2	Onlivendrah	131	395	315	710	157	365	321	686	591	1,523	1,320	2,843
3	Raychatty	38	91	80	171	—	—	—	—	539	1,657	1,449	3,106
4	Junulnwdgoo	406	1,155	1,017	2,172	5	17	11	28	429	1,050	925	1,975
5	Doowoor	404	889	766	1,655	—	—	—	—	350	734	641	1,375
6	Koil-Coontah	203	584	458	1,042	—	—	—	—	159	390	354	744
7	Gooty	115	272	258	530	110	265	221	486	278	673	572	1,245
8	Yadki	557	1,334	1,147	2,481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chemrumpally	340	319	284	603	9	24	20	44	22	48	36	84
10	Sauruptai	185	478	436	914	24	68	64	132	434	993	845	1,838
11	Tauroomari	486	1,170	1,018	2,188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	554	1,253	1,030	2,283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Penkondah	310	737	596	1,333	—	—	—	—	85	205	172	377
14	Koodi Condah	248	669	555	1,224	—	—	—	—	170	401	343	744
15	Muddugserah	36	72	52	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	279	650	569	1,219	149	282	240	522	292	598	533	1,131
17	Roydroog	386	867	746	1,613	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	158	430	361	791	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	845	1,192	979	2,171	—	—	—	—	386	494	451	945
20	Sidhout	336	1,046	865	1,911	—	—	—	—	28	72	62	134
21	Chennore	966	1,467	1,289	2,756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Chintogoontah	67	230	195	425	—	—	—	—	125	413	341	754
23	Camlapoor	714	1,523	1,369	2,892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	83	263	207	470	—	—	—	—	23	57	60	117
	total	8,312	18,247	15,608	33,855	454	1,021	877	1,898	4,117	9,911	8,602	18,513

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	inder				kykalawar or weaver			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	14	46	39	85	2	3	4	7
2	Onlivendrah	70	201	179	380	—	—	—	—
3	Raychatty	19	72	52	124	1	3	2	5
4	Junulnwdgoo	53	153	131	284	—	—	—	—
5	Doowoor	146	389	303	692	—	—	—	—
6	Koil-Coontah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Gooty	55	123	108	231	1	1	1	2
8	Yadki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chemrumpally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	23	69	72	141	—	—	—	—
11	Tauroomari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Penkondah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Koodi Condah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Muddugserah	23	49	51	100	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Roydroog	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	156	222	186	408	184	228	208	436
20	Sidhout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Chennore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Chintgoontah	102	296	256	552	—	—	—	—
23	Camlapoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	17	58	41	99	5	11	9	20
	total	678	1,678	1,418	3,096	193	246	224	470

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	puttar osligoor				taffawalla				ponchal or goldsmith, iron-smith, carpenter and brass workers			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
	Principal Collector's Division												
1	Gooramkondah	339	836	783	1,619	80	122	233	355	584	1,313	1,185	2,498
2	Onlivendrah	734	1,748	1,561	3,309	27	38	72	110	331	809	656	1,465
3	Raychatty	33	71	53	124	48	89	151	240	276	609	556	1,165
4	Junulnwdgoo	46	105	89	194	54	68	166	234	280	718	616	1,334
5	Doowoor	217	319	254	573	76	88	209	297	731	1,112	981	2,093
6	Koil-Coontah	—	—	—	—	23	37	78	115	181	397	345	742
7	Gooty	37	79	73	152	39	53	119	172	329	692	619	1,311
8	Yadki	87	190	188	378	—	—	—	—	174	385	333	718
9	Chemrumpally	7	14	11	25	—	—	—	—	120	402	366	768
10	Saurputai	53	105	97	202	21	15	38	53	204	435	352	787
11	Tauroomari	14	41	24	65	—	—	—	—	166	364	300	664
12	Anantpoor	7	15	11	26	36	52	65	117	191	358	314	672
13	Penkondah	1	1	2	3	7	6	26	32	172	362	333	695
14	Koodi Condah	—	—	—	—	13	9	37	46	135	330	304	634
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	228	185	413
16	Dhirmavar	—	—	—	—	57	77	133	210	314	609	494	1,103
17	Roydroog	—	—	—	—	15	21	56	77	378	722	601	1,323
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	16	44	66	110	72	186	169	355
19	Chitvail	58	47	47	94	158	132	264	396	947	1,049	825	1,874
20	Sidhout	99	273	253	526	21	43	77	120	194	552	441	993
21	Chennore	110	303	301	604	49	50	136	186	173	572	494	1,066
22	Chintgoontah	150	419	358	777	26	48	115	163	101	274	249	523
23	Camlapoor	36	62	56	118	60	96	149	245	246	390	319	709
24	Poongnoor	156	395	382	777	46	89	157	246	321	857	783	1,640
	total	2,184	5,023	4,543	9,566	872	1,177	2,347	3,524	6,722	13,725	11,820	25,545

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE 5 *Statement of the the nnmber of inhabitants and of cattle and sheey in the Ceded Districts in Fasly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.		copur or earthsalt maker				teli			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	181	460	394	854	391	1,046	891	1,937
2	Onlivendrah	89	231	207	438	267	651	587	1,238
3	Raychatty	83	225	205	430	169	404	355	749
4	Junulnwdgoo	181	468	414	882	152	338	307	645
5	Doowoor	174	377	347	724	331	546	522	1,068
6	Koil Coontah	92	193	182	375	41	86	81	167
7	Gooty	233	534	512	1,046	39	83	86	169
8	Yadki	124	249	233	482	4	10	13	23
9	Chemrumpally	92	127	103	230	22	71	78	149
10	Sauruptai	116	258	232	490	42	117	106	223
11	Tauroomari	79	209	197	406	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	112	292	241	533	40	83	82	165
13	Penkondah	315	805	739	1,544	31	63	52	115
14	Koodi Condah	199	545	463	1,008	2	4	3	7
15	Muddugserah	175	384	345	729	6	16	15	31
16	Dhirmavar	102	345	285	630	141	270	240	510
17	Roydroog	458	1,097	963	2,060	52	111	102	213
18	Nosume	42	20	15	35	19	41	39	80
19	Chitvail	473	516	471	987	429	502	481	983
20	Sidhout	123	351	316	667	201	495	449	944
21	Chennore	136	321	268	589	255	518	467	985
22	Chintgoontah	24	231	197	428	38	113	95	208
23	Camlapoor	116	249	207	456	34	69	65	134
24	Poongnoor	68	184	151	335	256	702	636	1,338
	total	3,787	8,671	7,687	16,358	2,962	6,339	5,752	12,091

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	basket maker				korachwar				santhanee			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	Principal collector's division												
1	Gooramkondah	34	85	79	164	—	—	—	—	74	143	134	277
2	Onlivendrah	18	54	52	106	7	30	24	54	74	200	151	351
3	Raychatty	25	71	58	129	—	—	—	—	26	64	50	114
4	Junulnwdgoo	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	49	98	83	181
5	Doowoor	52	94	96	190	—	—	—	—	41	69	48	117
6	Koil-Coontah	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	39	65	63	128
7	Gootty	5	14	10	24	8	18	13	31	80	146	124	270
8	Yadki	3	7	7	14	—	—	—	—	52	90	77	167
9	Chenrumpally	1	3	1	4	7	14	14	28	78	72	73	145
10	Saurputai	7	14	19	33	—	—	—	—	41	98	70	168
11	Tauroomari	4	15	10	25	1	3	4	7	38	89	87	176
12	Anantpoor	17	36	30	66	13	17	25	42	45	74	77	151
13	Penkondah	2	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	39	95	78	173
14	Koodi Condah	5	13	14	27	25	53	50	103	19	38	30	68
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	4	9	11	20	29	65	58	123
16	Dhirmavar	13	30	21	51	23	35	37	72	69	148	110	258
17	Roydroog	17	31	37	68	66	104	99	203	85	152	141	293
18	Nasume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	23	20	43
19	Chitvail	32	54	39	93	1	2	1	3	69	92	63	155
20	Sidhout	23	60	61	121	—	—	—	—	12	23	29	52
21	Chennore	27	89	78	167	—	—	—	—	16	53	44	97
22	Chintgoontah	3	10	30	40	—	—	—	—	27	71	62	133
23	Camlapoor	2	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	13	25	22	47
24	Poongnoor	26	72	68	140	—	—	—	—	32	76	71	147
	total	317	765	721	1,486	155	285	278	563	1,058	2069	1,765	3,834

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	tumbalwar				jogwe			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	32	69	57	126	61	145	141	286
2	Onlivendrah	20	42	33	75	15	38	38	76
3	Raychatty	16	31	28	59	24	58	51	109
4	Junulnwdgoo	49	83	94	177	—	—	—	—
5	Doowoor	103	210	176	386	40	49	46	95
6	Koil-Contah	48	97	91	188	—	—	—	—
7	Gootty	19	32	34	66	6	8	13	21
8	Yadki	18	44	36	80	4	7	3	10
9	Chenrumpally	20	27	27	54	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	22	50	46	96	7	20	15	35
11	Tauroomari	5	11	9	20	14	33	33	66
12	Anantpoor	2	3	1	4	10	24	20	44
13	Penkondah	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	8
14	Koodi Condah	—	—	—	—	7	28	17	45
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	5	5	7	12	10	21	14	35
17	Roydroog	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	7
18	Nasume	12	29	25	54	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	119	130	99	229	17	14	13	27
20	Sidhout	8	28	17	45	7	17	15	32
21	Chennore	11	53	44	97	2	4	3	7
22	Chintgoontah	17	61	46	107	7	27	24	51
23	Camlapoor	22	41	34	75	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	1	1	1	2	26	80	94	174
	total	549	1,047	905	1,952	261	581	547	1,128

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

no.	district	jungum				hunda koorbar				bestinor dooly Bearers and fishermen			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151
	Principal Collector's Division												
1	Gooramkondah	162	396	371	767	—	—	—	—	595	1,323	1,224	2,547
2	Onlivendrah	2	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	203	447	386	833
3	Raychatty	204	579	531	1,110	88	261	231	492	221	521	458	979
4	Junulnwdgoo	9	27	20	47	—	—	—	—	63	177	160	337
5	Doowoor	55	100	95	195	38	82	65	147	169	324	294	618
6	Koil-Coontah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	322	297	619
7	Gootty	265	558	491	1,049	2	2	5	7	117	243	230	473
8	Yadki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chenrumpally	25	78	50	128	—	—	—	—	56	328	282	610
10	Saurputai	8	15	9	24	—	—	—	—	54	109	102	211
11	Tauroomari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	220	174	394
12	Anantpoor	—	—	—	—	24	26	31	57	84	190	180	370
13	Penlpmdah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	159	137	296
14	Koodi Condah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	166	152	318
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	68	76	144
16	Dhirmavar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	164	165	329
17	Roydroog	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	318	295	613
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	33	32	65
19	Chitvail	248	305	297	602	—	—	—	—	665	808	709	1,517
20	Sidhout	36	103	86	189	—	—	—	—	169	284	277	561
21	Chennore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	232	216	448
22	Chintgoontah	1	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	56	167	154	321
23	Camlapoor	18	24	25	49	—	—	—	—	37	74	72	146
24	Poongnoor	10	44	26	70	—	—	—	—	162	344	329	673
	total	1,043	2,234	2,007	4,241	152	371	332	703	3,423	7,021	6,401	13,422

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of Inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	wonderers or tank diggers				marwari			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Goorumkondah	408	1,179	1,010	2,189	—	—	—	—
2	Onlivendrah	80	196	172	368	—	—	—	—
3	Raychatty	192	510	439	949	—	—	—	—
4	Jumulnowdgoo	13	41	46	87	—	—	—	—
5	Doowoor	33	73	54	127	—	—	—	—
6	Koil-Coontah	22	48	55	103	—	—	—	—
7	Gootty	73	192	184	376	—	—	—	—
8	Yadiki	23	68	47	115	5	12	10	22
9	Chenrumpally	95	157	128	285	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	62	189	142	331	2	4	3	7
11	Tauroomari	8	22	15	37	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	50	114	112	226	—	—	—	—
13	Penkondah	71	191	143	334	—	—	—	—
14	Koodi Condah	6	13	13	26	—	—	—	—
15	Muddugserah	10	31	26	57	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	69	243	200	443	1	2	1	3
17	Roydroog	45	84	85	169	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	618	851	774	1,625	—	—	—	—
20	Sidhout	103	383	332	715	—	—	—	—
21	Chennore	33	59	53	112	2	3	4	7
22	Chintgoontah	4	19	21	40	—	—	—	—
23	Camlapoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	154	458	361	819	—	—	—	—
	total	2,172	5,121	4,412	9,533	10	21	18	39

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number Inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216 —contd.

sl. no.	district	dasseree				washerman				barber			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
	Principal Collector's Division												
1	Gooramkondah	93	233	234	467	677	1,717	1,543	3,260	446	1,113	1,009	2,122
2	Onlivendrah	15	24	23	47	423	1,035	907	1,942	311	808	657	1,465
3	Raychatty	57	109	87	196	324	842	761	1,603	193	505	457	962
4	Junulnwdgoo	32	64	58	122	242	622	562	1,184	171	457	425	882
5	Woowoor	5	9	8	17	354	752	651	1,403	249	481	463	944
6	Koil Coontah	—	—	—	—	159	379	318	697	125	274	263	537
7	Gootty	50	100	94	194	213	500	438	938	192	412	369	781
8	Yadki	—	—	—	—	135	314	292	606	148	368	305	673
9	Chenrumpally	—	—	—	—	145	255	210	465	102	239	201	440
10	Saurputai	74	95	95	190	175	445	410	855	130	334	297	631
11	Tauroomari	7	14	16	30	157	368	323	691	140	363	324	687
12	Anantpoor	24	43	51	94	148	312	280	592	146	340	307	647
13	Penkondah	23	46	45	91	214	458	422	880	168	389	337	726
14	Koodi Condah	9	29	20	49	177	431	383	814	129	348	291	639
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	97	234	204	438	66	139	129	268
16	Dhirmavar	28	43	32	75	309	656	562	1,218	252	553	465	1,018
17	Roydroog	—	—	—	—	265	573	533	1,106	137	301	271	572
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	68	180	151	331	48	133	126	259
19	Chitvail	80	89	94	183	819	1,091	919	2,010	485	691	479	1,170
20	Sidhout	17	45	36	81	179	575	531	1,106	96	333	260	593
21	Chevinore	—	—	—	—	226	547	490	1,037	166	408	372	780
22	Chintgoontah	—	—	—	—	102	304	290	594	53	179	166	345
23	Camlapoor	4	3	5	8	202	481	388	869	138	284	228	512
24	Poongnoor	36	91	82	173	230	653	590	1,243	204	533	498	1,031
	total	554	1,037	980	2,017	6,040	13,724	12,158	25,882	4,295	9,985	8,699	18,684

310.

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	koomar				yerkalwar			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	253	738	602	1,340	16	30	34	64
2	Onlivendrah	144	402	350	752	—	—	—	—
3	Raychatty	130	368	334	702	4	12	13	25
4	Junulnwdgoo	119	292	257	549	4	8	10	18
5	Woowoor	192	385	339	724	1	—	1	1
6	Koil Coontah	48	110	103	213	—	—	—	—
7	Gootty	110	239	222	461	—	—	—	—
8	Yadki	83	219	188	407	—	—	—	—
9	Chenrumpally	68	113	100	213	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	60	156	146	302	2	3	2	5
11	Tauroomari	54	166	144	310	2	3	4	7
12	Anantpoor	60	144	130	274	—	—	—	—
13	Penkondah	59	136	119	255	2	8	4	12
14	Koodi Condah	47	132	106	238	—	—	—	—
15	Muddugserah	34	71	62	133	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	99	229	180	409	—	—	—	—
17	Roydroog	87	180	172	352	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	33	75	69	144	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	480	624	521	1,145	130	173	174	347
20	Sidhout	96	343	288	631	15	35	33	68
21	Chevinore	94	223	188	411	—	—	—	—
22	Chintgoontah	46	171	146	317	3	6	6	12
23	Camlapoor	133	276	229	505	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	102	302	261	563	—	—	—	—
	total	2,631	6,094	5,256	11,350	179	278	281	559

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	taylers				jetti				dombers			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
	Principal Collector's Division												
1	Gooramkondah	7	12	11	23	3	11	9	20	3	6	6	12
2	Onlivendrah	3	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Raychatty	9	28	23	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Junulnwdgoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Doowoor	5	9	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Koil Coontah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Gootty	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
8	Yadki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chenrumpally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	7	—	—	—	—
11	Tauroonari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	2	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	11	21	28	49
13	Penkondah	19	57	63	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Koodi Condah	6	21	17	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirwavar	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	7	3	7	8	15
17	Roydroog	41	85	78	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	23	37	19	56	19	21	18	39	—	—	—	—
20	Sidhout	5	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Chevinore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Chintgoontah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Camlapoor	4	9	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	12	26	33	59	9	23	25	48	—	—	—	—
	total	136	296	267	563	35	64	59	123	17	34	42	76

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	kutcar or silktrader				tamuli			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	—	—	—	—	24	52	42	94
2	Onlivendrah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Raychatty	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
4	Junulnwdgoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Deowoor	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
6	Koil Coontah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Gootty	68	158	136	294	—	—	—	—
8	Yadki	31	82	74	156	—	—	—	—
9	Chenrumpally	7	15	11	26	—	—	—	—
10	Saurputai	13	44	81	125	—	—	—	—
11	Tauroomari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Annatpoor	17	54	44	98	4	12	12	24
13	Penkondah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Koodi Condah	8	24	18	42	29	59	60	119
15	Mudddgserah	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4
16	Dhirmavar	24	73	79	152	2	8	5	13
17	Roydroog	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	6
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	—	—	—	—	218	305	252	557
20	Sidhout	—	—	—	—	8	26	21	45
21	Chevinore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Chintgoontah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Camlapoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Poongpoor	—	—	—		34	140	126	266
	total	170	453	446	899	323	606	524	1,130

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	lumbady or bunjarri				keelugur toddy people				padrys			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
	Principal Collector's Division												
1	Gooramkondah	—	—	—	—	426	1,071	962	2,033	—	—	—	—
2	Onlivendrah	1	2	2	4	218	484	474	958	—	—	—	—
3	Raychatty	—	—	—	—	267	828	753	1,581	—	—	—	—
4	Junuinwdgoo	—	—	—	—	59	110	103	213	—	—	—	—
5	Dpowoor	2	3	3	6	161	251	245	496	2	2	—	2
6	Koil Coontah	—	—	—	—	60	153	139	292	—	—	—	—
7	Gootty	—	—	—	—	189	416	419	835	—	—	—	—
8	Yadki	—	—	—	—	132	269	257	526	—	—	—	—
9	Cheramumpally	—	—	—	—	92	201	200	401	—	—	—	—
10	Spurputai	1	2	2	4	42	73	80	153	—	—	—	—
11	Tauroomari	—	—	—	—	38	77	79	156	—	—	—	—
12	Anantpoor	1	—	2	2	105	195	185	380	—	—	—	—
13	Penkondah	—	—	—	—	100	197	207	404	—	—	—	—
14	Koodi Condah	—	—	—	—	62	156	139	295	—	—	—	—
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	65	180	151	331	—	—	—	—
16	Dhirmavar	—	—	—	—	99	192	193	385	—	—	—	—
17	Roydroog	—	—	—	—	72	156	138	294	—	—	—	—
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Chitvail	—	—	—	—	786	774	668	1,442	—	—	—	—
20	Sidhout	—	—	—	—	40	92	98	190	—	—	—	—
21	Chevinore	—	—	—	—	73	112	98	210	—	—	—	—
22	Chintgoontah	—	—	—	—	41	91	84	175	—	—	—	—
23	Camlapoor	—	—	—	—	29	64	55	119	—	—	—	—
24	Poongnoor	—	—	—	—	32	83	68	151	—	—	—	—
	total	5	7	9	16	3,198	6,225	5,795	12,020	2	2	—	2

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fasly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	jelela				bodir			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	2,196	5,571	4,911	10,482	1,767	4,098	3,703	7,801
2	Onlivendrah	507	1,138	980	2,118	1,299	2,908	2,522	5,430
3	Raychatty	912	2,148	1,815	3,963	385	892	844	1,736
4	Junulawdgoo	—	—	—	—	468	1,078	1,025	2,103
5	Doowoor	11	29	21	50	224	382	364	746
6	Koil Coontah	—	—	—	—	503	1,098	950	2,048
7	Gootty	75	147	131	278	1,675	3,599	3,288	6,887
8	Yadki	51	111	114	225	727	1,397	1,364	2,761
9	Chenrumpally	—	—	—	—	620	1,508	1,344	2,852
10	Saurputai	3	5	5	10	571	1,254	1,123	2,377
11	Tauroomari	66	153	182	335	812	1,859	1,672	3,531
12	Anantpoor	66	149	121	270	1,178	2,322	2,153	4,475
13	Penkondah	27	43	45	88	1,674	3,341	3,175	6,516
14	Koodi Condah	10	25	23	48	1,570	3,508	3,218	6,726
15	Muddugserah	—	—	—	—	1,044	2,187	2,032	4,219
16	Dhirmavar	73	125	126	251	2,327	4,890	4,368	9,258
17	Roydroog	5	8	9	17	3,029	6,599	6,787	13,386
18	Nosume	—	—	—	—	130	288	275	563
19	Chitvail	94	108	82	190	421	578	524	1,102
20	Sidhout	—	—	—	—	33	84	82	166
21	Chevinore	26	50	38	88	58	70	79	149
22	Chintgoontah	15	55	50	105	124	315	288	603
23	Camlapoor	—	—	—	—	42	91	92	183
24	oongnoor	277	748	644	1,392	1,118	3,190	2,823	6,013
	total	4,414	10,613	9,297	19,910	21,799	47,536	44,095	91,631

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	pariah				chumbar or shoemaker			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	2,542	6,177	5,582	11,759	1,686	4,051	3,532	7,583
2	Onlivendrah	500	1,264	1,042	2,306	894	2,062	1,757	3,819
3	Raychetty	883	2,249	1,979	4,228	668	1,577	1,351	2,928
4	Junulnwdgoo	652	1,670	1,420	3,090	404	1,123	939	2,062
5	Doowoor	1,192	2,662	2,328	4,990	688	1,512	1,280	2,792
6	Koil Coontah	423	979	856	1,835	265	563	517	1,080
7	Gootty	544	1,209	1,041	2,250	413	958	890	1,848
8	Yadki	282	648	545	1,193	517	1,200	1,057	2,257
9	Chenrumpally	357	764	693	1,457	132	298	254	552
10	Saurputai	270	601	528	1,129	527	1,219	1,079	2,298
11	Tauroomari	606	1,492	1,238	2,730	96	241	197	438
12	Anantpoor	314	749	636	1,385	383	876	740	1,616
13	Penkondah	647	1,530	1,246	2,776	349	760	707	1,467
14	Koodi Condah	179	462	397	859	569	1,483	1,210	2,693
15	Muddugserah	559	1,260	1,038	2,298	269	550	491	1,041
16	Dhirmavar	358	814	648	1,462	1,079	2,778	2,115	4,893
17	Roydroog	1,120	2,494	2,090	4,584	270	572	483	1,055
18	Nosume	119	279	257	536	177	459	392	851
19	Chitvail	4,365	6,457	5,366	11,823	1,648	2,248	1,917	4,165
20	Sidhout	1,185	3,226	27,57	5,983	540	1,467	1,304	2,771
21	Chennore	1,690	2,344	1,942	4,286	670	1,092	869	1,961
22	Chintgoontah	275	788	678	1,466	262	733	632	1,365
23	Camlapoor	640	1,558	1,341	2,899	409	1,041	842	1,883
24	Poongnoor	496	1,257	1,124	2,381	1,664	4,499	3,965	8,464
	total	20,198	42,933	36,772	79,705	14,579	33,362	28,520	61,882

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	total of hinduss			moossulman				
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235
	Principal Collector's Division								
1	Gooramkondah	36,927	90,997	81,563	172,560	1,785	4,217	3,990	8,207
2	Onlivendrah	19,505	48,559	42,211	90,770	963	2,412	2,095	4,507
3	Raychetty	15,736	39,365	34,794	74,159	1,205	2,881	2,729	5,610
4	Junulnwdgoo	10,335	24,916	22,659	47,575	779	1,865	1,774	3,639
5	Doowoor	17,926	32,766	29,496	62,262	1,237	2,502	2,180	4,682
6	Koil Coontah	7,141	16,241	14,851	31,092	403	972	828	1,800
7	Gootty	12,568	28,518	25,772	54,290	856	1,947	1,709	3,656
8	Yadki	8,208	18,194	16,453	34,647	396	873	770	1,643
9	Chenrumpally	6,476	12,596	11,271	23,867	392	695	603	1,298
10	Saurputai	8,715	20,464	18,406	38,870	830	1,872	1,778	3,650
11	Tauroomari	8,227	20,349	17,806	38,155	392	992	848	1,840
12	Anantpoor	9,884	21,473	18,881	40,354	614	1,406	1,271	2,677
13	Penkondah	10,341	23,454	20,983	44,437	607	1,483	1,341	2,824
14	Koodi Condah	8,417	21,028	18,405	39,433	438	1,137	1,031	2,168
15	Muddugserah	6,211	14,008	12,435	26,443	139	332	286	618
16	Dhirmayar	15,877	34,372	29,784	64,156	433	969	807	1,776
17	Roydroog	14,609	32,411	29,528	61,939	597	1,344	1,217	2,561
18	Nosume	2,782	6,463	6,102	12,565	211	515	466	981
19	Chitvail	50,956	56,985	49,185	106,170	1,583	2,397	2,023	4,420
20	Sidhout	8,975	26,021	23,007	49,023	505	1,339	1,290	2,629
21	Chennore	13,559	24,678	22,111	46,789	2,470	3,305	3,130	6,435
22	Chintgoontah	4,763	13,902	12,667	26,569	302	836	721	1,557
23	Camlapoor	9,755	18,700	16,858	35,558	553	1,121	1,036	2,157
24	Poongnoor	14,695	39,567	35,369	74,936	284	739	655	1,394
	total	322,588	686,027	610,592	1,296,619	17,975	38,151	34,578	72,729

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	grand total of hindoos and mooselman				males		females		total men and women
		house	males	females	total males and females	men	boys under sixteen	women	girls under twelve	
1	2	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244
	PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S DIVISION									
1	Gooramkondah	38,712	95,214	85,553	180,767	58,510	36,704	58,112	27,441	116,622
2	Onlivendrah	20,468	50,971	44,306	95,277	32,087	18,884	31,393	12,913	63,480
3	Raychatty	16,941	42,246	37,523	79,769	24,753	17,493	25,084	12,439	49,837
4	Junulnwdgoo	11,114	26,781	24,433	51,214	17,404	9,377	17,534	6,899	34,938
5	Doowoor	19,223	35,268	31,676	66,944	22,765	12,503	23,038	8,638	45,803
6	Koil Coontah	7,544	17,213	15,679	32,892	11,666	6,547	11,854	3,825	23,520
7	Gootty	13,424	30,465	27,481	57,946	20,384	10,081	19,900	7,581	40,284
8	Yadki	8,604	19,067	17,223	36,290	12,353	6,714	11,948	5,275	24,301
9	Chenrumpally	6,868	13,291	11,874	25,165	8,811	4,480	8,770	3,104	17,581
10	Sauruputai	9,545	22,336	20,184	42,520	15,142	7,194	14,795	5,389	29,937
11	Tauroomari	8,619	21,341	18,654	39,995	13,967	7,374	13,287	5,367	27,254
12	Anantpoor	10,498	22,879	20,152	43,031	15,498	7,381	14,604	5,548	30,102
13	Penkondah	10,948	24,937	22,324	47,261	16,776	8,161	16,378	5,946	33,154
14	Koodi Condah	8,855	22,165	19,436	41,601	14,513	7,652	14,041	5,395	28,554
15	Muddugserah	6,350	14,340	12,721	27,061	9,463	4,877	9,267	3,454	18,730
16	Dhirmavar	16,310	35,341	30,591	65,932	24,111	11,230	22,609	7,982	46,720
17	Roydroog	15,206	33,755	30,745	64,500	23,055	10,700	22,889	7,856	45,944
18	Nosume	2,993	6,978	6,568	13,546	4,510	2,468	4,633	1,935	9,143
19	Chitvail	52,539	59,382	51,208	110,590	37,621	21,761	38,477	12,731	76,098
20	Sidhout	9,481	27,360	24,292	51,652	16,776	10,584	17,094	7,198	33,870
21	Chennore	16,029	27,983	25,241	53,224	18,119	9,864	18,924	6,317	37,043
22	Chintgoontah	5,065	14,738	13,388	28,126	9,005	5,733	9,179	4,209	18,184
23	Camlapoor	10,308	19,821	17,894	37,715	12,567	7,254	12,480	5,414	25,047
24	Poongnoor	14,979	40,306	36,024	76,330	26,104	14,282	24,817	11,207	50,921
	total	340,623	724,178	645,170	1,369,348	465,960	258,218	461,107	184,063	927,067

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5—*Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the CededDistricts in Fesly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	total boys and girls	cows			buffaloes			sheep	
			bullock	cows	total	buffalo	buffalo	total	sheep	goats
1	2	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253
	Principal Collector's Division									
1	Gooramkondah	64,145	85,519	118,500	204,019	6,522	20,143	26,665	158,188	90,998
2	Onlivendrah	31,797	39,203	48,883	88,086	7,180	25,021	32,201	93,065	72,201
3	Raychatty	29,932	32,135	43,552	75,687	4,306	13,598	17,904	66,406	45,649
4.	Jumulnwdgeo	16,276	10,144	3,112	13,256	5,362	12,824	18,186	31,911	26,292
5	Doowoor	21,141	13,910	4,978	18,888	3,282	17,026	20,308	20,361	8,030
6	Koil Coonatah	9,372	6,359	2,100	8,459	1,319	8,855	10,174	12,	6,863
7	Gootty	17,662	16,741	12,440	29,181	4,247	12,512	16,759	20,428	13,734
8	Yadki	11,989	8,371	5,012	13,383	3,633	9,773	13,406	17,873	13,585
9	Chenrumpally	7,584	7,824	7,129	14,953	1,347	6,244	7,591	9,001	5,556
10	Saurputai	12,583	9,170	3,331	12,501	2,308	11,842	14,150	15,320	11,144
11	Tauroormari	12,741	12,162	12,817	24,979	4,729	7,471	12,200	35,051	17,587
12	Anantpoor	12,929	12,506	12,047	24,553	4,033	6,890	10,923	35,170	13,593
13	Penkondah	14,107	14,247	17,576	31,823	2,012	6,497	8,509	63,026	20,915
14	Koodi Condah	13,047	13,921	15,829	29,750	1,248	4,520	5,768	49,877	10,474
15	Muddugserah	8,331	9,266	12,910	22,176	1,463	3,759	5,222	19,821	14,886
16	Dhirmavar	19,212	18,147	33,267	51,414	3,871	9,636	13,507	59,203	34,730
17	Roydroog	18,556	20,134	21,836	41,970	5,230	12,508	17,738	39,294	16,492
18	Nosume	4,403	3,031	605	3,636	857	3,715	4,572	2,465	1,373
19	Chitvail	34,492	17,858	15,328	33,186	5,742	12,126	17,868	30,868	19,140
20	Sidhout	17,782	12,512	12,553	25,065	4,680	14,126	18,806	34,224	28,869
21	Chennore	16,181	9,823	4,287	14,110	1,800	10,944	12,744	14,764	4,801
22	Chintgoontah	9,942	6,927	3,823	10,750	2,118	7,448	9,566	18,337	12,352
23	Camlapoor	12,668	7,750	2,780	10,530	2,109	8,557	10,666	13,404	4,539
24	Poongnoor	25,409	42,237	37,577	73,814	7,335	2,930	10,265	43,621	28,420
	total	442,281	429,897	446,272	876,169	86,733	248,965	335,698	904,631	522,223

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded District in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	no. of families	Brahmin				kshetri or rachawor			
			house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Harponhilly									
1	Bellary	—	512	1,181	1,120	2,301	1	2	2	4
2	Kumpli	—	373	661	692	1,353	62	120	122	242
3	Harponhilly	—	292	606	569	1,175	16	24	13	37
4	Koodligah	—	547	973	937	1,910	19	35	23	58
5	Howenharagully	—	262	431	367	798	19	35	34	69
	total		1,986	3,852	3,685	7,537	117	216	194	410
	Adwani									
1	Adwani	—	496	1,054	970	2,024	9	28	18	46
2	Nuguldinnah	—	311	604	594	1,198	—	—	—	—
3	Goalium	—	400	867	761	1,628	1	3	3	6
4	Punchapallom	—	489	961	976	1,937	1	4	2	6
	total	—	1,696	3,486	3,301	6,787	11	35	23	58
	Cumbum									
1	Cumbum	—	658	1,530	1,467	2,997	55	154	134	288
2	Doopaud	—	790	1,986	1,792	3,778	1	2	—	2
3	Budevail	—	840	2,037	1,718	3,755	43	144	111	255
4	Giddalore	—	265	604	620	1,224	2	4	2	6
	total	—	2,553	6,157	5,597	11,754	101	304	247	551
	grand total	—	23,581	46,902	42,366	89,268	4,657	6,774	5,330	12,104

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	rajpoot				bhat or bard			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	8	21	9	30	19	39	43	82
2	Kunpli	24	42	39	81	12	16	12	28
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	8	14	13	27	2	6	3	9
5	Howenharag	10	16	13	29	—	—	—	—
	total	50	93	74	167	33	61	58	119
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	72	145	130	275	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	6	10	11	21	3	6	8	14
3	Goaliam	1	1	—	1	21	28	21	49
4	Punchapallem	4	9	4	13	6	14	12	26
	total	83	165	145	310	30	48	41	89
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	25	51	55	106	40	79	60	139
2	Doopaud	1	3	1	4	26	57	46	103
3	Budevail	5	9	8	17	38	101	78	179
4	Giddalore	6	16	13	29	9	13	21	34
	total	37	79	77	156	113	250	205	455
	grand total	539	1,057	961	2,018	907	2,015	1,713	3,728

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	buokal or banion				barys or shitti				jgnes			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary . .	242	651	553	1,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Kunpli . .	200	366	348	714	—	—	—	—	3	8	7	15
3	Harponhilly .	18	33	20	53	—	—	—	—	69	130	129	259
4	Koodligah . .	175	373	321	694	—	—	—	—	17	42	35	77
5	Howenharagully .	28	49	39	88	—	—	—	—	57	120	109	229
	total	663	1,472	1,281	2,753	—	—	—	—	146	300	280	580
	Adwani												
1	Adwani . .	144	347	305	652	—	—	—	—	12	28	20	48
2	Nuguldinnah .	90	228	186	414	—	—	—	—	6	11	11	22
3	Coaliam . .	99	248	216	464	—	—	—	—	31	75	60	135
4	Punchapallem .	196	472	405	877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	529	1,295	1,112	2,407	—	—	—	—	49	114	91	205
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum . .	685	1,778	1,576	3,354	45	87	99	186	—	—	—	—
2	Doopand . .	642	1,944	1,624	3,568	6	11	16	27	—	—	—	—
3	Budevail . .	627	1,784	1,503	3,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Giddalore . .	377	10,54	981	2,035	17	43	45	88	—	—	—	—
	total	2,331	6,560	5,684	12,244	68	141	160	301	—	—	—	—
	grand total . .	17,311	38,746	32,744	71,490	800	1,669	1,547	3,216	235	489	461	950

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	gujerati				kavet			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Goaliam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Doopand	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
3	Budevail	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
4	Giddalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	
	grand total	9	16	25	41	16	33	31	64

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE. NO. *5 Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	marattah				rungrey				hoone or husbandmen			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	women	men	total
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary .	100	196	174	364	1	3	3	6	837	1,994	1,883	3,877
2	Kumpli . .	87	154	172	326	3	8	8	16	623	1,241	1,230	2,471
3	Harponhilly .	65	129	125	254	3	9	5	14	40	73	66	139
4	Koodligah . .	12	15	15	30	1	2	4	6	77	143	148	291
5	Howenharagully .	44	79	69	148	—	—	—	—	159	288	218	506
	total	308	567	555	1,122	8	22	20	42	1,736	3,739	3,545	7,284
	Adwani												
1	Adwani . .	62	143	139	282	7	16	16	32	733	1,643	1,426	3,069
2	Nuguldinnah .	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	711	1,524	1,364	2,888
3	Goaliam . .	4	9	10	19	—	—	—	—	825	1,991	1,771	3,762
4	Punchapallem .	344	637	539	1,176	—	—	—	—	1,352	3,125	2,834	5,959
	total	412	791	690	1,481	7	16	16	32	3,621	8,283	7,395	15,678
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum . .	31	72	66	138	9	11	15	26	1,393	3,856	3,539	7,395
2	Doopaud . .	50	134	101	235	—	—	—	—	2,886	8,416	7,281	15,697
3	Budevail . .	46	129	119	248	—	—	—	—	2,095	5,778	5,172	10,950
4	Giddalore . .	4	10	7	17	1	3	4	7	1,219	2,879	2,766	5,645
	total	131	345	293	638	10	14	19	33	7,593	20,929	18,758	39,687
	grand total	1,762	3,450	3,079	6,529	424	1,270	1,159	2,429	88,667	204,875	183,116	387,991

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

srl. no.	districts	kummawar				yalamawar			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	32	105	101	206	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	7	13	21	34	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	39	118	122	240	—	—	—	—
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	11	20	25	45	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	4	8	7	15	—	—	—	—
3	Gooliam	107	299	252	551	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	70	176	134	310	—	—	—	—
	total	192	503	418	921	—	—	—	—
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	69	168	157	325	—	—	—	—
2	Doopand	879	2,690	2,403	5,093	9	30	26	56
3	Budevail	108	301	257	558	16	43	34	77
4	Giddalore	36	62	78	140	2	2	2	4
	total	1,092	3,221	2,895	6,116	27	75	62	137
	grond total	13,586	26,762	22,988	49,750	1,203	2,528	2,150	4,678

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no-	district	lingah buljawar				taloongoo buljawar				gallar or cowherd			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	2,179	5,,001	4,818	9,819	128	236	239	475	309	507	490	997
2	Kumpli	830	1,519	1,517	3,036	329	528	536	1,064	184	367	321	688
3	Harponhilly	5,454	11,577	10,420	21,997	65	108	110	218	254	524	469	993
4	Koodligah	5,999	11,772	10,570	22,342	116	183	175	358	378	706	620	1,326
5	Howenharagully	4,771	8,696	7,367	16,063	—	—	—	—	157	253	230	483
	total	19,251	38,565	34,692	73,257	638	1,055	1,060	2,115	1,282	2,357	2,130	4,487
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	1,279	2,507	2,355	4,862	6	8	10	18	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	591	1,136	1,016	2,152	49	99	92	191	222	527	448	975
3	Goaliam	517	1,228	1,125	2,353	135	275	234	509	275	633	560	1,193
4	Punchapallem	372	801	769	1,570	7	8	8	16	827	1,885	1,564	3,449
	total	2,759	5,672	5,265	10,937	197	390	344	734	1,324	3,045	2,572	5,617
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	186	410	400	810	1,498	3,227	3,145	6,372	—	—	—	—
2	Doopand	19	47	38	85	1,266	3,060	2,713	5,773	—	—	—	—
3	Dudevail	23	72	51	123	1,235	2,894	2,545	5,439	—	—	—	—
4	Giddalore	99	218	217	435	1,047	2,272	2,192	4,464	—	—	—	—
	total	327	747	706	1,453	5,046	11,453	10,595	22,048	—	—	—	
	grand total	30,651	61,745	56,062	117,807	41,290	78,936	72,275	151,211	19,936	39,567	35,427	74,994

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	dhungar shepherd				tengar			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	1,523	3,391	3,046	6,437	6	19	16	35
2	Kumpli	707	1,318	1,240	2,558	10	25	13	38
3	Harponhilly	1,631	3,168	2,992	6,160	19	38	32	70
4	Koodligah	1,275	2,364	2,267	4,631	13	34	33	67
5	Howenharagully	1,889	3,372	3,076	6,448	—	—	—	—
	total	7,025	13,613	12,621	26,234	48	116	94	210
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	785	1,708	1,411	3,119	8	13	20	33
2	Nuguldinnah	376	766	663	1,429	—	—	—	—
3	Goaliam	575	1,485	1,289	2,774	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	726	1,626	1,397	3,023	8	8	7	15
	total	2,462	5,585	4,760	10,345	16	21	27	48
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	770	1,766	1,687	3,453	12	28	19	47
2	Doopaud	1,764	4,359	3,972	8,33	1	2	1	3
3	Budevail	1,239	2,964	2,735	5,,699	6	14	9	23
4	Giddalore	692	1,550	1,523	3,073	5	20	15	35
	total	4,465	10,639	9,917	20,556	24	64	44	108
	grand total	29,378	67,343	61,111	128,454	189	423	362	785

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	putmasulah				darvang				takantor			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	484	1,148	1,095	2,243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	302	818	705	1,523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	373	835	704	1,539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	672	1,484	1,378	2,862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	132	278	222	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	1,963	4,563	4,104	8,667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	248	625	538	1,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	236	517	481	998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Goaliam	122	293	244	537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	261	614	584	1,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	867	2,049	1,847	3,896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	225	567	481	1,048	—	—	—	—	4	9	8	17
2	Doopaud	44	99	89	188	—	—	—	—	59	159	147	306
3	Budevail	141	394	345	739	—	—	—	—	50	182	133	315
4	Giddalore	80	223	194	417	—	—	—	—	6	14	17	31
	total	490	1,283	1,109	2,392	—	—	—	—	119	364	305	669
	grand total	11,632	26,142	22,668	48,810	454	1,021	877	1,898	4,236	10,275	8,907	19,182

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	inder				kykalawar or weaver			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Goaliam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	total	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	31	86	82	168	—	—	—	—
2	Doopaud	8	29	20	49	—	—	—	—
3	Budevail	40	145	128	273	—	—	—	—
4	Giddalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	79	260	230	490	—	—	—	—
	grand total	758	1,939	1,648	3,587	193	246	224	470

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	puttar osligoor				taffawalla				ponchal or goldsmith, iron-smith, carpenter and brass workers			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	—	—	—	—	16	30	64	94	421	890	838	1,728
2	Kumpli	—	—	—	—	7	8	20	28	232	411	381	792
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	429	921	799	1,720
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548	1,048	845	1,893
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	506	901	697	1,598
	total	—	—	—	—	23	38	84	122	2,136	4,171	3,560	7,731
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	—	—	—	—	22	21	67	88	305	600	519	1,119
2	Nuguldinnah	—	—	—	—	8	7	19	26	214	415	354	769
3	Goaliam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	421	375	796
4	Punchapallem	—	—	—	—	8	10	20	30	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	38	38	106	144	718	1,436	1,248	2,684
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	169	385	330	715	73	132	252	384	288	654	557	1,211
2	Doopaud	12	42	30	72	24	57	88	145	371	1,000	787	1,787
3	Budevail	200	485	408	893	49	124	205	329	227	659	494	1,153
4	Giddalore	32	73	70	143	11	18	32	50	189	426	400	826
	total	413	985	838	1,823	157	331	577	908	1,075	2,739	2,238	4,977
	grand total	2,597	6,008	5,381	11,389	1,090	1,584	3,114	4,698	10,651	22,071	18,866	40,937

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	copur or earthsalt maker				teli			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
	Harponhilly								
1	Billary	199	466	442	908	129	281	253	534
2	Kumpli	165	298	274	572	121	232	216	448
3	Harponhilly	365	689	594	1,283	85	203	189	392
4	Koodligah	387	795	700	1,495	5	13	6	19
5	Howenharagully	121	195	177	372	—	—	—	—
	total	1,237	2,443	2,187	4,630	340	729	664	1,393
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	79	199	173	372	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	57	116	103	219	23	49	40	89
3	Goolam	41	113	105	218	43	95	84	179
4	Purchapallem	165	374	356	724	37	98	83	181
	total	342	802	731	1,533	103	242	207	449
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	171	375	333	708	96	254	220	474
2	Doopaud	216	547	486	1,033	46	116	90	206
3	Budevail	226	541	517	1,058	77	227	166	393
4	Giddalore	93	218	194	412	32	68	73	141
	total	706	1,681	1,530	3,211	251	665	549	1,214
	grand total	6,072	13,597	12,135	25,732	3,656	7,975	7,172	15,147

1. Year—1807
2. Place—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of ihhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	basket maker				korachwar				santhanee			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	10	17	16	33	63	104	94	198	41	71	69	140
2	Kumpli	11	15	16	31	33	54	52	106	14	28	19	47
3	Harponhilly	14	34	28	62	27	61	49	110	7	16	10	26
4	Koodligah	39	74	74	148	38	66	63	129	59	82	78	160
5	Howenharagully	16	21	24	45	30	53	47	100	1	2	—	2
	total	90	161	658	319	111	338	305	643	122	199	176	375
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	5	11	10	21	11	23	28	51	43	71	70	141
2	Nuguldinnah	5	6	8	14	6	6	11	17	19	23	27	50
3	Goaliam	—	—	—	—	16	29	25	54	36	61	67	128
4	Punchapallem	4	6	7	13	7	8	8	16	92	148	134	282
	total	14	23	25	48	40	66	72	138	190	303	298	601
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	28	59	58	117	—	—	—	—	51	117	94	211
2	Doopaud	4	7	7	14	—	—	—	—	17	48	42	90
3	Budevail	11	25	27	52	—	—	—	—	17	52	28	80
4	Giddalore	25	56	54	110	—	—	—	—	10	27	20	47
	total	68	147	146	293	—	—	—	—	95	244	184	428
	grand total	489	1,096	1,050	2,146	356	689	655	1,344	1,465	2,815	2,423	5,238

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle sheep in the District in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	tumbalwar				jogwe			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	62	129	123	252	1	4	—	4
2	Kumpli	31	54	49	103	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	9	19	16	35
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	93	183	172	355	10	23	16	39
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	38	67	71	138	15	19	19	38
2	Nuguldinnah	50	77	77	154	—	—	—	—
3	Goaliam	35	74	61	135	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	40	79	82	161	—	—	—	—
	total	163	297	291	588	15	19	19	38
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	11	19	20	39	8	17	16	33
2	Doopaud	10	18	21	39	13	30	24	54
3	Budevail	21	53	42	95	13	21	23	44
4	Giddalore	17	38	29	67	1	4	5	5
	total	59	128	112	240	35	72	64	136
	grand total	864	1,655	1,480	3,135	321	695	646	1,341

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts Fusly* 1216 —contd.

sl. no.	districts	jungum				hunda koorbar				bestinor dooly bearers and fishermen			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	541	1,078	1,025	2,103	36	67	65	132	572	1,157	1,068	2,225
2	Kumpli	415	742	688	1,430	—	—	—	—	437	699	734	1,433
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	557	1,095	951	2,046
4	Koodligah	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	505	889	848	1,737
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	540	789	753	1,542
	total	957	1,822	1,715	3,537	36	67	65	132	2,611	4,629	4,354	8,983
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311	612	556	1,168
2	Nuguldinnah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	448	398	846
3	Goaliam	228	508	468	976	—	—	—	—	86	199	183	382
4	Punchapallem	160	298	270	568	—	—	—	—	181	342	315	65
	total	388	806	738	1,544	—	—	—	—	830	1,601	1,452	3,053
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	508	469	968
2	Doopoud	41	93	80	173	—	—	—	—	18	39	37	76
3	Budevail	36	107	84	191	—	—	—	—	77	156	145	301
4	Giddalore	34	96	89	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	111	296	253	549	—	—	—	—	350	703	642	1,345
	grand total	2,499	5,158	4,713	9,871	188	438	397	835	7,214	13,954	12,849	26,803

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded District in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	wonders or tank diggers				marwari			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	68	136	138	274	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	44	86	73	159	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	72	146	125	271	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	55	93	86	179	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	30	59	48	107	—	—	—	—
	total	269	520	470	990	—	—	—	
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	33	69	70	139	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	59	114	107	221	—	—	—	—
3	Goaliam	24	46	44	90	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	99	194	185	379	—	—	—	—
	total	215	423	406	829	—		—	
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	2	7	8	15	—	—	—	—
2	Doopoud	14	46	41	87	—	—	—	—
3	Budevaii	106	379	329	708	—	—	—	—
4	Giddalore	52	130	119	249	—	—	—	—
	total	174	562	497	1,059	—	—	—	—
	grand total	2,830	6,626	5,785	12,411	10	21	18	39

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of Inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	dasseree				washerman				barber			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	—	—	—	—	180	355	333	688	124	258	224	482
2	Kumpli	14	16	21	37	111	189	178	367	66	124	98	222
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	218	444	399	843	136	302	248	550
4	Koodligah	2	2	2	4	251	435	403	838	29	59	45	104
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	16	18	23	41	760	1,423	1,313	2,736	355	743	615	1,358
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	—	—	—	—	175	351	332	683	113	217	178	395
2	Nuguldinnah	—	—	—	—	144	272	235	507	79	147	127	274
3	Goaliam	15	28	26	54	107	213	213	426	71	161	137	298
4	Punchapallem	5	13	8	21	220	455	450	905	153	357	295	652
	total	20	41	34	75	646	1,291	1,230	2,521	416	882	737	1,619
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	8	14	14	28	248	586	572	1,158	164	391	376	767
2	Doopaud	9	19	23	42	376	996	881	1,877	163	459	373	832
3	Budevail	9	29	31	60	195	547	455	1,002	103	314	250	564
4	Giddalore	71	31	30	61	143	369	314	683	61	147	128	275
	total	97	93	98	191	962	2,498	2,222	4,720	491	1,311	1,127	2,438
	grand total	687	1,189	1,135	2,324	8,408	18,936	16,923	35,859	5,557	12,921	11,178	24,099

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded District in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	koomar				yekalwar			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	67	157	161	318	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	41	68	62	130	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	89	166	151	317	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	6	9	9	18	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	203	400	383	783	—	—	—	—
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	50	112	90	202	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	54	105	87	192	—	—	—	—
3	Gooliam	44	99	91	190	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	101	188	174	362	—	—	—	—
	total	249	504	442	946	—	—	—	—
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	89	238	195	433	8	23	22	45
2	Doopand	160	429	356	785	7	28	23	51
3	Budevail	87	235	206	441	4	8	6	14
4	Giddalore	67	212	169	381	5	7	10	17
	total	403	1,114	926	2,040	24	66	61	127
	grand total	3,486	8,112	7,007	15,119	203	344	342	686

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	taylers				jetti				dombers			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	57	148	125	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	42	109	93	202	3	4	6	10	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	36	69	66	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	19	32
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	135	326	284	610	3	4	6	10	8	13	19	32
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	4	6	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	2	7	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Goaliam	3	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	15	31	31	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	24	47	47	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Doopaud	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	13	—	—	—	—
3	Budevail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Giddalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	13	—	—	—	—
	grand total	295	669	598	1,267	40	76	70	146	25	47	61	108

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fasly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	kutkar silk trader				tamuli			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
2	Kumpli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	51	77	82	159
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	173	253	222	475
	total	—	—	—	—	225	332	305	637
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	138	331	311	642	—	—	—	—
3	Goaliam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	103	277	282	559	—	—	—	—
	total	241	608	593	1,201	—	—	—	—
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	—	—	—	—	11	30	23	53
2	Deopaud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Budevail	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	9
4	Giddalore	3	4	6	10	—	—	—	—
	total	3	4	6	10	13	34	28	62
	grand total	414	1,065	1,045	2,110	561	972	857	1,829

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the Number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	lumbandy or bunjarri				kealugur toddy people				padrys			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	—	—	—	—	104	205	189	394	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	—	—	—	—	50	81	85	166	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	48	95	83	178	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	70	108	101	209	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	19	25	21	46	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	291	514	479	993	—	—	—	—
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	—	—	—	—	89	201	187	388	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	—	—	—	—	96	166	154	320			—	—
3	Goaliam	—	—	—	—	31	77	67	144	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	—	—	—	—	160	329	316	645	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	376	773	724	1,497	—	—	—	—
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	1	3	2	5	168	422	387	809	—	—	—	—
2	Doopoud	4	17	14	31	109	265	211	476	—	—	—	—
3	Bildevail	—	—	—	—	37	94	89	183	—	—	—	—
4	Giddalore	—	—	—	—	162	394	351	745	—	—	—	—
	total	5	20	16	36	476	1,175	1,038	2,213	—	—	—	—
	grand total	10	27	25	52	4,341	8,687	8,036	16,723	2	2	—	2

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	jalela				bodic			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	—	—	—	—	1,831	3,910	3,340	7,250
2	Kumpli	—	—	—	—	1,170	1,919	1,812	3,731
3	Harponhilly	9	19	20	39	2,103	3,908	3,528	7,436
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	4,412	7,327	6,952	14,279
5	Howenharagully	18	18	15	33	1,624	2,526	2,351	4,877
	total	27	37	35	72	11,140	19,590	17,983	37,573
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	16	38	24	62	1,358	3,011	2,509	5,520
2	Nuguldinnah	—	—	—	—	1,592	2,735	2,311	5,046
3	Goaliam	—	—	—	—	1,190	2,743	2,395	5,138
4	Punchapallem	—	—	—	—	2,264	4,832	4,226	9,058
	total	16	38	24	62	6,404	21	11,441	24,762
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	39	91	75	166	250	546	545	1,091
2	Doopaud	—	—	—	—	214	455	416	871
3	Budevail	20	45	42	87	98	152	202	417
4	Giddalore	—	—	—	—	474	972	966	1,938
	total	59	136	117	253	1,036	2,188	2,129	4,317
	grand total	4,516	10,824	9,473	20,297	40,379	82,635	75,648	158,283

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the Number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	pariah				chumbor of shemaker			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	386	748	699	1,447	675	1,313	1,278	2,591
2	Kumpli	130	213	207	420	328	556	473	1,029
3	Harponhilly	857	1,807	1,615	3,422	163	324	291	615
4	Koodligah	802	1,529	1,467	2,996	271	500	418	918
5	Howenharagully	92	169	143	312	567	950	844	1,794
	total	2,267	4,466	4,131	8,597	2,004	3,643	3,304	6,947
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	388	765	677	1,442	206	403	344	747
2	Nuguldinnah	347	700	603	1,303	240	367	306	673
3	Goaliam	296	704	633	1,337	222	456	408	864
4	Punchapallem	348	710	632	1,342	598	1,335	1,094	2,429
	total	1,379	2,879	2,545	5,424	1,266	2,561	2,152	4,713
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	594	1,352	1,213	2,565	442	1,007	918	1,925
2	Doopand	1,020	2,418	2,062	4,480	1,132	2,877	2,430	5,307
3	Budevail	747	1,854	1,653	3,507	469	1,236	1,074	2,310
4	Giddalore	432	1,005	910	1,915	299	668	623	1,291
	total	2,793	6,629	5,838	12,467	2,342	5,788	5,045	10,833
	grand total	26,637	56,907	49,286	106,193	20,191	45,354	39,021	84,375

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	total of hindus				moosulmen			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235
	Harponhilly								
1	Bellary	11,983	26,014	24,137	50,151	884	1,977	1,828	3,805
2	Kumpli	7,214	13,097	12,519	25,616	584	1,019	981	2,000
3	Harponhilly	13,574	27,649	24,898	52,547	596	1,119	1,047	2,166
4	Koodligah	16,806	31,203	28,681	59,884	653	1,227	1,137	2,364
5	Howenharagully	11,271	19,578	17,076	36,654	300	558	448	1,046
	total	60,848	117,541	107,311	224,852	3,017	5,900	5,481	11,381
	Adwani								
1	Adwani	7,133	15,081	13,312	28,393	1,011	2,204	2,099	4,303
2	Nuguldinnah	5,992	11,529	10,166	21,695	420	767	695	1,4629
3	Goaliam	5,800	13,465	11,941	25,406	316	572	647	1,39
4	Punchapallem	9,424	20,425	18,197	38,622	570	1,240	1,804	2,324
	total	28,349	60,500	53,616	114,116	2,317	4,963	4,525	9,488
	Cumbum								
1	Cumbum	8,911	21,109	19,680	40,789	1,149	2,664	2,422	5,086
2	Doopaud	2,432	33,042	28,797	61,839	620	1,663	1,383	3,046
3	Budevail	9,384	24,408	21,423	45,831	526	1,375	1,233	2,608
4	Giddalore	6,080	13,960	13,275	27,235	410	905	852	1,757
	total	26,807	92,519	83,175	175,694	2,705	6,607	5,890	12,497
	grand total	438,592	956,587	854,694	1,811,281	26,014	55,621	50,474	106,095

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE NO. 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	District	grand total of hindoos and moosalman			males		females			
		house	males	females	total males and females	men	boys under sixteen	women	girls under twelve	total men and women
1	2	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244
	Harponhilly									
1	Bellay	12,867	27,991	25,965	53,956	18,878	9,113	18,336	7,629	37,214
2	Kumpli	7,798	14,116	13,500	27,616	9,789	4,327	10,175	3,325	19,964
3	Harponhilly	14,170	28,768	25,945	54,713	18,910	9,858	18,867	7,078	37,777
4	Koodligah	17,459	32,430	29,818	62,248	22,520	9,910	22,277	7,541	44,797
5	Howenharagully	11,571	20,136	17,564	37,700	13,591	6,545	14,224	3,340	27,815
	total	63,865	123,441	112,792	236,233	83,688	39,753	83,879	28,913	167,567
	Adwani									
1	Adwani	8,144	17,285	15,411	32,696	11,928	5,357	11,590	3,821	23,518
2	Nuguldinnah	6,412	12,296	10,861	23,157	8,787	3,609	8,273	2,588	17,060
3	Goaliam	6,116	14,217	12,588	26,805	9,397	4,820	8,846	3,742	18,243
4	Punchapallem	9,994	21,665	19,281	40,946	14,199	7,466	13,565	5,716	27,764
	total	30,666	65,463	58,141	123,604	44,311	21,152	42,274	15,867	86,585
	Cumbum									
1	Cumbum	10,060	23,773	22,102	45,875	15,738	8,035	16,180	5,922	31,918
2	Doopaud	13,052	34,705	30,180	64,885	20,929	13,776	20,841	9,339	41,770
3	Budevail	9,910	25,783	22,656	48,439	16,317	9,466	16,409	6,247	32,726
4	Giddalore	6,490	14,865	14,127	28,992	9,652	5,231	10,226	3,901	19,878
	total	39,512	99,126	89,065	1,88,191	62,636	36,490	63,656	25,409	126,292
	grand total	4,74,666	1,012,208	9,50,168	1,917,376	6,65,595	3,55,613	6,05,916	2,54,252	1,307,511

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No 5 *Statement of the number of inhabitant and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	districts	cows			buffaloes			sheep		
		total boys and girls	bullock	cows	total	buffalo	buffalo	total	sheep	goats
1	2	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253
	Harponhilly									
1	Bellari	16,742	19,304	16,310	35,614	3,584	11,271	14,855	36,177	2,786
2	Kunpli	7,652	7,507	7,030	14,537	2,172	3,777	5,949	13,667	8,814
3	Harponhilly	16,936	27,565	20,194	47,759	3,360	11,499	14,859	8,732	19,534
4	Koodligah	17,451	22,828	19,668	42,496	3,918	10,981	14,899	17,856	9,279
5	Hownharagully	9,885	18,636	15,519	34,155	2,385	7,966	10,351	21,412	5,434
	total	68,666	95,840	78,721	174,561	15,419	45,494	60,913	97,844	45,847
	Adwani									
1	Adwani	9,178	8,939	5,630	14,569	1,103	5,314	6,417	4,600	5,677
2	Nuguldinnah	6,097	6,227	3,506	9,733	795	4,089	4,884	7,386	3,609
3	Goaliam	8,562	10,025	6,716	16,741	5,919	1,494	7,413	4,090	5,241
4	Punchapallem	13,182	13,670	10,236	23,906	2,946	9,894	12,840	11,640	8,397
	total	87,019	38,861	26,088	64,949	10,763	20,791	31,554	27,716	22,924
	Cumbum									
1	Cumbum	13,957	8,935	6,361	15,296	3,859	10,387	14,246	19,310	13,679
2	Doopaud	23,115	17,673	20,190	37,863	4,046	18,240	22,286	61,013	51,462
3	Budevail	15,713	11,370	8,362	19,732	4,552	13,311	17,863	22,400	11,556
4	Giddalore	9,114	6,566	3,477	10,043	2,431	8,915	11,346	14,578	8,942
	total	61,899	44,544	38,390	82,934	14,888	50,853	65,741	117,301	85,639
	grand total	609,865	609,142	589,471	1,198,613	128,703	366,103	493,906	114,492	676,633

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

(107) TABLE No. 5 *Statement of the Number of inhabitants and of cattle and sheep in the Ceded Districts in Fusly* 1216—contd.

sl. no.	district	lumbandy or bunjarri				keelugur toddy people				padrys			
		house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total	house	men	women	total
1	2	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
	Harponhilly												
1	Bellary	—	—	—	—	104	205	189	394	—	—	—	—
2	Kumpli	—	—	—	—	50	81	85	166	—	—	—	—
3	Harponhilly	—	—	—	—	48	95	83	178	—	—	—	—
4	Koodligah	—	—	—	—	70	108	101	209	—	—	—	—
5	Howenharagully	—	—	—	—	19	25	21	46	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	291	514	479	993	—	—	—	—
	Adwani												
1	Adwani	—	—	—	—	89	201	187	388	—	—	—	—
2	Nuguldinnah	—	—	—	—	96	166	154	320			—	—
3	Goaliam	—	—	—	—	31	77	67	144	—	—	—	—
4	Punchapallem	—	—	—	—	160	329	316	645	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	376	773	724	1,497	—	—	—	—
	Cumbum												
1	Cumbum	1	3	2	5	168	422	387	809	—	—	—	—
2	Doopoud	4	17	14	31	109	265	211	476	—	—	—	—
3	Budevail	—	—	—	—	37	94	89	183	—	—	—	—
4	Giddalore	—	—	—	—	162	394	351	745	—	—	—	—
	total	5	20	16	36	476	1,175	1,038	2,213	—	—	—	—
	grand total	10	27	25	52	4,341	8,687	8,036	16,723	2	2	—	2

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

5. *Method*—

[*source* (1)]

Instructions were circulated in August [1806] to make out new returns of the number of inhabitants in every village founded as far as it might be practicable upon actual muster except in the case of those castes who seclude their women from public view.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : 1 *population and stock*]

The accompanying statement No. 5* contains an abstract of everything that seems to be necessary in an agricultural survey. It shows the population, the number of cattle and sheep, and the extent and value of all land, cultivated and waste, and though unavoidably somewhat long, it is so plain that it may be easily understood from the slightest inspection, and I shall therefore have occasion to make only a few remarks upon the principal heads.

When I transmitted to the Board on the 24th August 1802 an abstract of the population of the country, I was convinced that it was greatly underrated, but I took no immediate measures to ascertain the fact because I was aware that the inhabitants at the time would have suspected that the enquiry was instituted merely with the view of introducing a general capitation tax, and would have endeavoured as much as possible to suppress information. But as I know that whatever apprehensions they might formerly have entertained on this point had been despelled by the abolition of many old taxes within the last four or five years and by the limitation of the land rent by the survey, I thought the conclusion of the survey a proper time for obtaining a more accurate account of the population than had hitherto been done. Instructions were therefore circulated in August last to make out new returns of the number of inhabitants in every village founded as far as it might be practicable upon actual matter except in the case of those castes who seclude their women from public view. The returns were prepared by the Curumns of the different villages assisted by the Potails from muster where that mode could be adopted and when it could not, as among musulman as well as several castes of Hindoos, from the information of the heads of families or of their neighbours. The paper at 7 has been drawn up from these returns and probably exhibits as accurate a statement of the population of an extensive province as can in general be procured in any other part of the world. The total number of inhabitants is 19,17,376 which is 68,92,62 more than the return of 1802. A part of this excess, perhaps one fourth, arises from the increase of populations during a period of five years of tranquility. A small patr is also owing to the return of inhabitants who had emigrated under the Nizam's Government, the remainder must be attributed to the falsity of the former returns. There is every reason to believe that the total is rather below than above the actual population, for the number of females ought to be greater. It is according to the statement one-tenth less than that of males, but if the same proportion exists here as in Europe the difference cannot be more than one in a hundred and whole number of inhabitants would upon this principle be 20,14,294. It should however be observed that it is a general opinion among the inhabitants that the number of males is actually always one-tenth greater than that of females. I was at first inclined to believe that the difference might have arisen from the seclusion of females. But it is not particularly great among those castes who follow this practice but extends to every caste and every district. I examined the details of several villages in different parts of the country and though in one village the females were more numerous than the males, and in a few others nearly equal in number to them, yet the average result was the same as in whole district. The coincidence of so many unconnected accounts is certainly a strong argument in favour of the popular motion of males being one-tenth more numerous than females.

Accounts were also taken in the course of the last fusly of the number of cattle and sheep in the country. But they cannot be expected to be so accurate as those of the population, not only because the owners are averse to giving true reports, but because herds and flocks more frequently from one part of the country to another for the sake of pasture and many herds are almost wild and their numbers must therefore be taken upon the word of their keepers after making allowance however for these obstacles the actual does not imagined exceed the estimated numbers of cattle and sheep above one-tenth or at most one-eighth. The number of black cattle is 11,98,613 and that of the buffaloes 4,93,906. Although a considerable proportion of both perished during the severe drought of 1212 and 1213 the stock of both has increased within the last five years.

The number of sheep according to the returns is 11,47,492 and goats 6,94,633. The actual number of both is probably 1/8th more, because from their being kept chiefly in the fields or jungle and from the owners having a superstitious prejudice against their being counted by other or even by themselves, it is more difficult to obtain correct statement of sheep and goats than of black cattle and buffaloes

*Table (10).

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

[2. *land utilisation*]

The quantity of sirkar land in cultivation according to the survey is 32,03,859 acres of which the assessment or fixed rent is star pagodas 17,08,115. and the suit and extra rent star pagodas 1,44,840 in all star pagodas 18,52,955. The cultivation in the statement is not that of any one year but of several that of each district is entered for the year in which its survey was made from 1213 to 1216, but as the best cultivated districts were first surveyed, and afterwards those in which the greatest increase has taken place, the total may be considered as the average cultivation of ordinary years. It is exceeded only by the cultivation of Fusly 1215. It was made out [from a statement on land rent collected on various products not presented here] in 1211 since which period the proportions of some of the more valuable articles as indigo and sugar have greatly augmented. Indigo to the value of star pagodas 1,05,000 paid duty in 1215, and it is supposed that the export to the carnatic for which no duty was paid was equal to star pagodas 20,000. The quantity would have been nearly double in 1216 had not the crops been destroyed by the drought. The coarse sugar or jaggery manufactured in 1216 was double the quantity of any preceding year. The increase of these articles is occasioned by the abolition of an extra land rent amounting to twice or three times the ordinary rate to which all land employed in their culture was subjected and this increase is likely to go on progressively as the demand for them is great. Cotton, one of the chief products of the ceded districts, has not increased in a similar degree because the demand for it is not greater than usual, and because from its being a common article of cultivation and never having paid more than the ordinary land rent, it has obtained as advantage from the equalization of rent by the survey. Its estimated produce in Fusly 1215 is shown in the statement No. 9, which was last year transmitted to the Board of Trade. This produce is not likely to increase in a greater ratio than the general cultivation of the country because cotton is hardly more profitable than grain to the ryots. But should any considerable supply be required for the company's investment, the rise in the price which must inconsequence take place will occasion a greater quantity to be grown upon the land now occupied. The augmentation however will not be so great as might be expected, because it will be limited by the more substantial ryots being unable to raise cotton without a succession of other crops and from this poorer ryots seldom being able to raise it at all. This does not proceed from any particular difficulty or expence attending the cultivation. But from the necessity of raising in the first place grain for themselves and then for their cattle, and from their rarely after providing these articles having the increase of raising anything else so that not one-fifth of the cotton land now in cultivation is employed in rearing that article.

The waste land is the great source from which an additional supply of cotton may be obtained, but this can only be effected by lowering the present assessment a reduction of 25 per cent would in the course of ten or fifteen years bring into cultivation from million to a million and a quarter of acres, and cotton could be grown to any extent that could possibly be required. The price would raise at first by the purchase for the investment, but it would fall again to the ordinary standard whenever the increased produce bore the same proportion to the increased demand as the present produce to the present demand. The time which might be required for the price to fall would depend upon the quantity of cotton which might be wanted for the investment, but it could hardly exceed eight or ten years. Because more additional cotton might be raised within that period than the investment could demand. The waste which has been in cultivation within the last twenty years amounts to 21,33,363 acres, and that which has either not been cultivated within that time or never, amounts to 41,29,953 acres, making in all above six million of acres, of which about one-sixth is fit for cotton.

The total Enam land in the ceded districts contains 25,99,757 acres, of which the estimated rent is star pagodas 12,35,458, about six-tenths (6/10) of the whole is waste. The land held by Brahmins under the denomination of Dhurmodoy (statement No. 6)* is chiefly cultivated by Ryots who seldom pay the Enamdar more than a fourth or a fifth of the rent. In many villages these Enams are divided among the Ryots who allow the Enamdar only a small quit rent and regard the rest as their own from long possession. The Enams of Potails and Curnums amount to 6,47,011. 38 acres, of which the estimated rent is star pagoda 3,02,587-21-33; about four fifth of the whole are cultivated. The enams are in many villages thirty or forty per cent of the received, but in others not more than two or three per cent. In general all above five per cent may be regarded as unauthorized. The frequent changes of government and the loss or rather concealment of accounts have during a long course of years facilitated the fraudulent extensions of these enams at the expence of the sirkar lands. Many additions have in this manner been made to them under the Company's government and even at the moment of the survey as it was feared that no opportunity might afterwards offer for such practices.

*Not available.

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

In some cases a portion of these extra enams arises from grants for building small Forts or digging wells for public use. In others they pay a quit rent, but they ought all to be examined hereafter and be subjected where excessive to resumption or assessment. The whole of the Sirkar and Enam land capable of cultivation amounts to twelve million and sixty six thousand and nine hundred and twenty three acres (120,66,923), of which the rent as fixed by the survey is star pagodas 39,54,417.

The last description of land in the statement is what is called porrumpok. It comprehends all land that is utterly unproductive. Sites of towns and villages, heads of rivers, and, in some cases, of tanks, roads and extensive tracts of rocky and stoney ground where no plough can ever go.

[*source* (2) : 1. *general description*]

The Ceded Districts contain more ground and people than Scotland. They occupy the very heart of the peninsula. Adhoni is nearly equidistant from the two Seas. This inland situation seems to be the cause of the frequent droughts which take place in the Ceded Districts. The soil, however, is good, the black land especially, which when once cleared and properly ploughed, requires nothing more than a harrowing for the next 20 years. A farmer may cultivate a field of this kind his whole life without perhaps ploughing it more than once. This black soil is most common in the western districts. A noble plain of it is seen from the top of the Adhoni hill extending N.W. and S.E. from the Gootty District to the Toombuddra, sixteen or twenty miles broad, and fifty long. This plain whether it be considered as an object of agriculture, or as a landscape affords a grand prospect. It is one of the first plains of black land in the country. It is the produce of this black soil which is so valuable.

[2. *manner of living*]

The great armies which have so often traversed the Ceded Districts have destroyed the trees except a few Topes which are met among the hills chiefly; no expence should be spared to plant trees especially palmiras. The bare rocks and want of trees give the Ceded Districts a rugged, if not a savage, appearance which well agrees with the character of the people who are more laborious and hardy and also more ferocious than the people below the ghats. Their food, dress and form is more manly than those of other Indians whom I have seen. Even Rayets carry arms, every village to the westward especially is fortified, and the village people furnish an experienced garrison, ... The Rayets of the Ceded Districts are a very industrious race and are perhaps the best men in the world for the cultivation of the earth. They are husbandmen by caste. In Europe if a man has four sons two or three may become tailors, soldiers, or tradesmen; but here they must all follow their hereditary profession of husbandry. They have continued to pay the landlord's rent and have prospered as farmers under the able management of Colonel Munro, but it requires a share of the rent to enable them to become small proprietors and extend cultivation to the utmost a remission of 10 per cent. might perhaps not make up to them the loss which they must feel when a new Collector is set over them. It may be said that the Ceded Districts have improved so much under the Company's Government that a remission of rent seems unnecessary; however they might improve still more under a management equally efficient and under a land revenue which should leave the Rayets a share of the landlord's rent.

[3. *cultivation and land utilisation*]

The soil is more fertile than that of Canara and Malabar, 2 or 3 nights rain in the Ceded Districts will ensure a greater crop in proportion to the ground and seed than six months drizzling in Canara. The black soil is the most fertile and when once well ploughed requires little further trouble; but as the red soil is worked with slighter and cheaper tools the poorer farmers are generally found upon it. Drill husbandry is universal. The rains are uncertain. It ought to fall in June, and at that time the Rayets are all looking out for shower. One good nights rain is enough to put the seed into the ground, but if it fails in June there is danger of the crop being lost. In September and October the rains are heavy and often do as much damage by bursting the tanks as the want of rain in the earlier months had occasioned. If a little of that rain which deluge Canara, tears up it soil, and perhaps injures agriculture in some respects, could be brought into the Ceded Districts, they would be the most fertile perhaps in the peninsula. Dew in the cold months in some measure supplies the want of rain and Wheat, and White Jonna is perhaps assisted by it. The want of rain during 1800 and this year too had given the Ceded Districts a most melancholy appearance, and I was much disappointed at seeing nothing but rocks or the bare red or black soil when everything should have been green. I had hoped to have observed the extension of cultivation from the extent of green fields but from the hills I could tell how much land had been brought under the plough from the industry of Fusly 1215. In Adhoni I could see the cultivation had been considerably extended since my time and in other Districts I was surprised to see how much land had been lately under cultivation more than perhaps in most large countries of the peninsula. However the land can bear a much higher culture. There is much waste in Malabar and Canara, because the valleys only

1. *Year*—1807
2. *Place*—Ceded Districts

are fit for the plough. But what there is fit for the plough is thoroughly cultivated. In the Ceded Districts poverty cramps the efforts of the Rayets. I saw some putting the seed into the ground with the drill plough without any previous preparation with a busk pressed down by a large stone upon it dragging behind instead of a harrow. This slovenly husbandry is common in the red land. However I am sorry to say I had little opportunity of observing the husbandry of the Ceded Districts because every thing was at a stand for want of rain.

[4 *poverty*]

The people of the Ceded Districts are the poorest perhaps under this Government. So far from having any property in the soil like the land holders of Canara and Malabar they seldom even fixed farmers, but ran about from farm to farm, from village to village, just as they could get the best terms. They are now only beginning to settle. Even the houses are chiefly Sirkar property and the only proprietors of land are Enamdars.

7 *Gaps*—

[*source* (1)]

it [*Population* of 1802] was greatly under rated.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The ryotwary system of revenue settlement which existed in some parts of India in some form or other was given a distinct shape based on an extensive field survey in ceded districts by Thomas Munro (1761-1827) and it was known as the Munro system with the collapse of the first British empire in the North America, the second empire was in the formation in the early 19th Century (*Vincent T. Harlow, The founding of the second British empire*, 1763-1973, Vol. 1, p. 4).

On January 15, 1780 Munro landed at Madras. He participated in complicated military expeditions. During 1972-99 he was employed in the civil administration of Baramahal. In 1799 he was secretary to the commission for the settlement of Mysore. In 1800 he was incharge of Canara and he held the charge of the ceded districts during 1801-07.

In his letter to the Board of Revenue on the survey of ceded districts, dated 30th November, 1806 Munro wrote, "If no alteration is attempted, the ceded districts will yield, one year with another, about 18 lakhs of Pagodas; and it will never be necessary to call out a single sepoy to support the collections. But the importance of the ceded districts does not rest merely upon the production of a great revenue. In a political and military view, they are of still higher value; for they are now, what the Carnatic formerly was, the country from which our armies, when employed in the Deccan, must draw their supplies of cattle and provisions." With such a vision about the stability of the empire that was in making, Munro naturally was in favour of a contended class of peasants and therefore he was very serious in making the assessment on data collected with great care and best possible accuracy.

In his 'instructions to surveyors' he detailed out the procedure of survey. In measurement of fields his instructions were forerunners of later cadastral surveys. The classification and assessment of land passed through three several investigations—by the assessers, head assesser and collectors' cutcherry. All objections were heard and admitted when well founded. He rightly claimed that were collected on everything seemingly necessary for an agricultural survey : "It shows the population, the number of cattle and sheep, and the extent and value of all land, cultivated and waste ...". After the completion of lands survey, he instructed to "collect new returns on the number of inhabitants in every village, founded as far as it might be practicable, upon actual muster, except in the case of those castes who seclude their women from public view. The returns were prepared by the curnums of different villages, assisted by the Potails, from muster where that mode could be adopted; and where it could not, as among Mussulmen, as well as several castes of Hindoos, from the information of the heads of families or of their neighbours". A drive for accuracy in 1807 resulted in discovering an extra population of 689,263 over the return of 1802. Munro pointed to sex ratio at around 900 even in the return of 1807 and asserted that there was every reason to believe that the total was rather below than the actual population.

The population increased by 56.68 percent between 1807 and 1872 or at the rate of 0.87 per cent per annum against a negative growth of 9.91 per cent in next fifty years, between 1872 and 1921. The population of 1961 as given in the table below has not been adjusted for area, but even adjusted the growth rate in forty years between 1921 and 1961 will be the rate obtained for 1807 and 1872. The population of 1807 will be much higher if adjusted in the light of sex ratio and proportion of children obtained in the census period. The following table shows the trend.

(109) TABLE NO. 7 (S-54) *Variation in population of Ceded Districts in 1807, 1872, 1921 and 1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1807	1,917,376		
1872	3,004,204	+1,086,828	+56.68
1921	2,706,216	—297,988	—9.92
1961	4,020,647	+1,314,431	+48.57

11. SOME TRACTS OF CEDED DISTRICTS—DOOPAWD, CUMMUM, GIDDALOOR AND CHITTAVAIL, 1812-13

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

3. *Source*—

(1) *India*

Survey of India Memoir No. 34 p. 31-32, 64, 67-70.

[NAI/MSS]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries, Vol 2, London, John Murray, 1820, p. 344.

[ISI/915.4 H 222 (2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (2)]

1. *Doopawd*

A small sub-division of the Balaghaut Ceded Districts, situated at the north-eastern extremity towards Guntoor. It is traversed by the Gondegam river, but contains no town of note except Dupaud,

2. *Cummum*

A hilly division of the Balaghaut Ceded Territories, comprehended in the district of Cuddapah.

3. *Giddaloor*

[Giddalore was mentioned as a village in the Kurnool district in the Census of 1891 with an area of 5,367 acres. It was situated 19 miles south-west of Cumbum.]

[*source* (1)]

4. *Chittavail*

The district of Chittavail, situated in a delightful valley extending north and south, is bounded on the north by a succession of high detached hills common likewise to Sidhout; on the East by the lofty range of Yellyconda Mountains which separate it from the Provinces of Nelloor and Venketgery, on the S.E., by a continuation of the same range from Calutry, on the south it is bordered by that part of Pallconda called Tirroo-Mallay dividing it from Tripetty, and on the West the prodigious range of the Pallconda Mountain separates it from the districts of Gurumconda and Rachooty. Comprising an area of 9,877 square miles, 478 of which are hills.

geographical identification

Daupad did not exist as a town or as a taluk in the census period. In 1891 it was a village with an area of 8,497 acres. It was mentioned that formerly Daupad was the headquarter of a taluk of the same name. In 1961 also it did not exist as a taluk or town.

In 1871 Kambam was a taluk in the Kurnool district. In 1891 also Cumbum was a taluk in Kurnool district with an area of 1,056 square miles. In 1921 it was a taluk in the same district with an area of 1,060 square miles. In 1951 Cumbum was a taluk in Kurnool district with an area of 1,048 square miles. In 1961 it obviously merged with other taluks. Cumbum town is located in the Kurnool district.

Giddalore ceased to exist as a taluk in the census period from 1872 to 1951, but in 1961 Giddalore taluk was formed and was included in the Kurnool district with an area of 1,056 square miles.

Chittavail did not exist as a taluk or town in 1872, 1921 and 1961.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(110) TABLE No. 1 (S-55) *Summary table of population of Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail*, 1812-13

sl. no.	item	particulars: Doopawd	Cummum	Giddaloor	Chittavail
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
1	area in square miles	—	—	—	—
2	number of villages	402	240	104	642
3	population : persons	50,648	47,430	26,382	63,157
	males	—	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	18,676	16,989	9,770	31,487
6	popusion per square mile	—	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	125.99	197.63	253.67	98.38
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	2.71	2.79	2.70	2.01
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—	—

1. *Year*—1812-13

2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(111) TABLE No. 2 *Chanashoomaree of the Distrct of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1812—contd.

		village					water works								fortifications			
sl. no.	names of the summutts	princi-pal	subordi-nate	inhabit-ed	ruined	total	rivers	nullahs	anncutts	tanks	corntas	wells with steps	wells without steps	common wells	cupella or draw-ing wells	droogs	forts	towers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Amanny or Doopawd	76	16	82	10	92	3	13	5	35	157	93	81	34	341	—	2	3
2	Kuhnighirry .	27	21	46	2	48	2	1	2	11	105	122	57	30	425	1	—	—
3	Jrlapawd . .	32	13	40	5	45	1	1	2	4	48	50	45	5	201	—	—	1
4	Dorenall . .	37	4	33	8	41	—	3	1	2	49	50	11	—	88	—	—	3
5	Murryvaimla .	11	1	10	2	12	—	8	7	5	22	22	19	8	34	—	—	2
6	Nundanawonum .	10	25	33	2	35	1	3	—	6	39	40	5	4	265	—	1	—
7	Venketadry pottiam	9	3	11	1	12	—	2	4	3	14	12	22	—	36	—	—	—
8	Yendaputty . .	7	3	8	2	10	—	5	3	2	15	7	—	—	55	—	1	1
9	Chapelmudgoo .	5	3	8	—	8	—	1	—	1	9	18	1	9	20	—	—	—
10	Poolelcherroo .	4	1	4	1	5	—	1	—	—	13	5	5	—	21	—	—	—
11	Annamarjwar (Komenni)	22	4	16	10	26	—	—	—	2	16	12	9	—	20	—	—	—
12	Kodycoorva (Kallaw)	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotirum	29	—	16	13	29	—	—	—	2	18	12	11	—	26	—	—	—
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium	24	—	19	5	24	—	7	—	1	17	30	4	—	58	—	—	—
	total .	308	94	326	76	402	7	45	24	74	522	473	270	90	1,590	1	4	10

1. *Year*—1812-13

2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(111) TABLE No. 2 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1812—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	religious establishment																public buildings.			
		hindoo												mahomedan							
		pagodas				muttams															
		vistnoo	veeshwar	sundry pettypags	total	brahmin	byroghee	gosahee	jungum	santanies	jainbustees	muntapumps	mausjeed	ashsoracaan	durgas	eedges	facuertakiya's	circar havilly	cutcheery	oograanum	cunnajum
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Amanny or Doopawd	46	68	137	251	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	4	—	1	—	—
2	Kuhnighirry	9	7	24	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3	Jilapawd	1	3	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Dorenall	10	8	39	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Murryvaimla	6	3	22	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6	Nundanawonum	1	1	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Venketadry pottiam	7	4	10	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
8	Yendaputty	7	1	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chapulmudgoo	1	4	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Poolelcherroo	3	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Annamarajwar (Komenni)	5	3	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Kodycoorva (Kallsaw)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotrium	4	4	16	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium	2	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	102	106	308	516	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	32	—	3	6	—	2	—	—

1. *Year*—1812-13

2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(111) TABLE No 2. *Chanashoomaree of the Dstrict of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1812—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	heads from where revenue is derived										
		moosaffar-cana	chowdies	custom houses	garadee	curvulls	omrayes	baughyat	pettah's	jantra's	sunts's	anjadies
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	Amanny or Doopawd	—	44	—	—	—	*960	—	1	10	—	114
2	Kuhnighirry	—	18	—	—	—	*1,623	—	1	4	—	87
3	Jrlapawd	—	8	—	—	—	*635	—	—	4	—	
4	Dorenall	—	16	—	—	—	*559	—	—	5	—	31
5	Murryvaimla	—	7	—	—	—	*12	—	—	2	—	14
6	Nundanawonum	—	10	—	—	—	*460	—	—	1	—	39
7	Venketadry pottiam	—	5	—	—	—	*351	—	—	4	—	16
8	Yendaputty	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	20
9	Chapulmudgoo	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3
10	Poclelcherroo	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
11	Annamarajwar (Komenni)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7
12	Kodycoorva (Kallwaw)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotrium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	total	—	121	—	—	—	*4,600	—	2	37 [41]	—	393

*sic.

1. *Year*—1812-13

2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(11) TABLE No. 2—*Chanashoomaree of the District of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa Anno Domini* 1812—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	headsfrom where revenue is derived																	
		arrak shops	toddy shops	adepah's	hoo-bahs	cola-mies	pinjar-cumman	cussar	muggums sea-vers	car-bly looms	com-ras looms	chuck-sic	cibbau-pet	soona-dagoo-mbee	oopa-uro-nola	boo-khitt-agaur	part-cutta	jakay-ekcutta	naag-urr
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	62	64	65	66	67	68
1	Amanny or Doopawd	20	—	65	59	44	35	1	391	—	—	35	2	—	41	—	2	—	1,415
2	Kuhnighirry	3	—	27	22	20	18	1	239	—	—	16	1	—	2	—	2	—	697
3	Jrlapawd	1	—	25	10	14	6	—	157	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	1	—	368
4	Dorenall	2	—	19	17	9	12	—	88	—	—	15	—	—	10	—	—	1	545
5	Murryvaimla	1	—	17	9	9	5	—	51	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	354
6	Nundanawonum	6	—	10	15	9	11	—	163	—	—	16	—	—	11	—	1	—	231
7	Venketadry pottiam	—	—	2	5	4	3	—	31	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
8	Yendaputty	—	—	3	6	6	2	—	37	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	158
9	Chapulmudgoo	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	85
10	Poolelcherroo	1	—	2	3	3	—	—	18	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
11	Annamarajwar (Komenni)	—	—	7	2	1	4	—	32	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	209
12	Kodycoorva (Kallaswa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shortrium	1	—	6	2	3	4	—	40	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	96
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium	—	—	1	1	5	2	—	34	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
	total	35	—	186	153	129	101	2	1,290	—	—	120	5	—	79	—	6	3	4,457

1. *Year*—1812-13

2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(111) TABLE No. 2 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1812—concld.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	population								cattle			
		by houses*			by families								
		terraced	thatched	total	jeerayettee	bagurjee-rayatte	Khoosh-bash	nowker phish	total	black cattle	buffaloes	sheep & goats	total
1	2	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
1	Amanny Doopawd	13	5,620	5,633	5,855	5,528	2,892	1,435	15,710	6,822	4,913	31,973	43,708
2	Khnighirry	10	3,377	3,387	4,080	3,788	489	640	8,997	3,163	2,199	8,120	13,482
3	Jrlapawd	—	1,757	1,757	2,329	2,413	169	280 [236]	5,147	2,133	1,255	6,497	9,885
4	Dorenall	—	1,745	1,745	2,427	2,087	90	100 [180]	4,784	3,871	1,736	9,428	15,035
5	Murryvaimla	—	917	917	914	1,031	147	121	2,213	1,396	607	2,895	4,898
6	Nundanawonum	—	1,253	1,253	1,461	1,505	938	225	4,129	1,374	1,019	3,130	5,523
7	Venketadry pottiam	1	874	875	904	899	149	129	2,081	1,159	759	3,297	5,215
8	Yendaputty	2	587	589	756	889	87	105	1,837	948	518	2,968	4,434
9	Chapulmudgoo	—	515	515	373	416	40	87	916	459	250	929	1,638
10	Poolelcherroo	—	473	473	415	379	22	67	883	327	232	1,170	1,729
11	Annamarajwar (Komenni)	—	523	523	605	376	40	72	1,093	675	225	2,190	3,090
12	Kodycoorva (Kallswa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotrium	—	493	493	690	720	80	52	1,542	956	451	4,377	5,784
14	Kunningherry Shrotrium	—	516	516	605	445	197	76	1,323	603	355	1,134	2,092
	total	26	18,650	18,676	21,414	20,470 [20,476]	5,340	3,425	50,655	23,886	14,519	78,108	116,513

*Presumably number of houses—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1812-13

2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(112)—TABLE No. 3 *Chanshoomaree of the District of Doopawd for the Cycle year Angeersa Anno Domini* 1812—contd.

sl. no.	name of the summutts	enumeration of castes												
		brahmins				chetries				vyshah's				
		vysthnoo	smarta	sree vystno	total brahmins	chetries	rachawar	rajapoot	bhuttraj	komaties	bairev	nagarettoo	jungum	linga bun ji-gar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Amanny or Doopawd	115	1,197	73	1,385	—	—	11	37	764	—	—	82	29
2	Kunnighirry	5	532	6	543	—	—	—	—	819	—	—	24	—
3	Jrlapawd	—	201	—	201	—	5	—	4	305	—	—	5	—
4	Dorenall	—	264	8	272	—	—	—	4	213	—	—	21	52
5	Murryvainla	18	58	—	76	—	—	—	—	159	—	—	3	9
6	Nundanawonum	5	160	2	167	—	—	—	—	287	—	—	2	4
7	Venktadrypilliam	—	88	—	88	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	17	—
8	Yendaputty	—	74	8	82	—	—	—	64	190	—	—	—	—
9	Chapulmudgoo	—	57	—	57	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	8	4
10	Poolelcherroo	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—
11	Komervail (Annamaraj)	—	31	4	35	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	3	—
12	Kodycoorva (Kallswa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotrium	6	132	11	149	—	7	—	—	39	—	—	6	—
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium	—	170	—	170	—	—	—	7	31	—	—	—	—
	total	149	2,979	112	3,240	—	12	11	116	3,066	—	—	171	98

1. *Year*—1812-13

2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(112) TABLE No. 3 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Doopawad for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1812—contd.

sl. no.	name of the summutts	enumeration of castes													
		husbandmen													
		tallaga bunjigar	total bunjigar	yallna-chall	yellanatty caup	pankinatty	pentacaup	codady-caup	motatty	pedda-cunty	yellu-wer	cumma-war	gump cumma-war	nenutty-caup	total hus-band-men
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Amanny or Doopawad .	878	380	457	2,188	614	116	—	372	394	56	258	545	—	4,543
2	Kunnighirry . . .	616	39	319	1,144	281	—	—	79	859	8	—	835	—	3,206
3	Jrlapawd	84	70	141	390	241	—	102	96	437	4	91	605	127	2,093
4	Dorenall	309	211	255	970	140	8	—	109	28	51	165	251	—	1,722
5	Murryvainla . . .	202	31	63	217	—	—	—	74	74	—	63	201	—	629
6	Nundanawonum . .	102	114	130	775	41	—	5	8	246	—	—	291	40	1,406
7	Venktadrypilliam . .	179	81	58	222	—	8	—	—	—	—	74	153	—	457
8	Yendaputty . . .	112	96	62	179	—	24	—	23	—	—	4	125	—	355
9	Chapulmudgoo . . .	49	6	21	91	—	—	—	—	161	6	29	24	—	311
19	Poolelcherroo . . .	17	45	15	64	—	—	—	10	91	—	202	40	—	407
11	Komervail (Annamaraj) .	100	—	11	39	15	—	—	10	235	—	—	206	—	505
12	Kodycoorva (Kallsaw) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotrium . .	70	116	22	434	—	—	—	43	51	—	—	39	—	567
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium .	71	42	31	247	4	—	—	—	216	—	—	61	—	528
	total	2,789	1,231	1,585	6,960	1,336	156	107	824	2,792	125	886	3,376	167	16,729

1. *Year*—1812-13

2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(112) TABLE No 3 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1812—contd.

		enumeration of castes									
		weavers					herdsman				
sl. no.	names of the summutts	pudmasaulair	sheirasaulair	togatar	momeen	total weavers	dunnajaur	dhobee	adjam	shaindywatta	beptur
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Amanny or Doopawd	28	2	9	—	39	1,706	458	251	238	45
2	Kunnighirry	61	—	66	—	127	812	268	101	22	—
3	Jrlapawd	7	16	94	—	117	556	125	44	20	—
4	Dorenall	5	5	—	—	10	554	139	45	3	—
5	Murryvainla	—	—	—	—	—	206	60	37	8	8
6	Nundanawonum	3	—	129	—	132	524	112	60	57	—
7	Venkatadrypilliam	—	—	—	—	—	310	79	63	—	18
8	Yendaputtpy	22	—	—	—	22	328	71	41	12	—
9	Chapulmudgoo	—	—	—	—	—	176	34	6	—	—
10	Poolelcherroo	—	10	—	—	10	102	27	10	—	—
11	Komervail (Annamaraj)	—	—	—	—	—	170	19	4	—	—
12	Kodycoorva (Kallsaw)	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotrium	10	—	—	—	10	170	19	7	60	12
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium	—	12	9	—	21	118	21	6	—	—
	total	136	45	307	—	488	5,732	1,437 [1,432]	675	420	83

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(112) TABLE No. 3 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1812—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes										
		hindoo and Shoodras										
		cuddoff	mootaraj	booradawlla (sci)	popaur	wuddawar	coombar	peechagomta	santanies	putterwalla	dasser	kunching
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	Amanny or Doopawd	184	135	12	*7 [380]	125	182	7	19	11	25	71
2	Kunnighirry	73	96	6	*6 [16]	99	89	—	6	87	13	67
3	Jrlapawd	32	66	—	*0 [9]	30	65	—	4	—	—	—
4	Dorehall	49	56	—	*8 [20]	—	68	—	9	—	—	—
5	Murryvainla	25	126	—	30	4	41	10	4	—	24	—
6	Nundanawonum	65	14	—	*3 [33]	14	89	—	7	—	—	—
7	Venketadrypilliam	12	18 [181]	—	*2 [49]	—	16	—	—	—	20	—
8	Yendaputty	19	61	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chapulmudgoo	18	24	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	5
10	Poolelcherroo	7	73	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	2	—
11	Komervail (Annamaraj)	—	8	—	28	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
12	Kodycoorva (Kallsaw)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shortrium	9	23	—	24	22	21	—	—	—	—	—
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium	7	8	—	7	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
	total	500	708 [871]	18	*650 [601]	300	636	17	49	98	84	[143]

*Sic.

1. *Year*--1812-13
2. *Place*--Some Tracts of Ceded Districts--Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(112) TABLE No. 3 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1812--concld.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes									
		hindoo & shoodras						pursaish			
		dirjee	tumbulwalla	jantawurt	jhettias	taillee	rungaraj	yanaddee	mahrattas	lumbanies	gosahee
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1	Amanny or Doopawd	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—
2	Kunnighirry	10	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
3	Jralapawd	—	—	67	—	5	—	9	26	—	—
4	Dorenall	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
5	Murryvainla	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
6	Nundanawonom	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	12	—	—
7	Venketadrypulliam	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
8	Yendaputty	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—
9	Chapulmudgoo	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Poolelcherroo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Komervail (Annamaraj)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Kodycoorva (Kallsaw)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotrium	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	10	43	67	5	99 [90]	4	9	126	—	—

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(112) TABLE No. 3 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Doopawd for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno domini* 1812—concld.

		enumeration of castes								
		pursaish					miscellaneous			
sl. no.	name of the summutts	hoolswar	dhombar	bader	mallwad	mandigawad	jains	christians	mussulman	grand total
1	2	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1	Amanny or Doopawd	—	—	346	944	1,198	—	—	697	15,710
2	Kunnighirry	—	—	132	501	504	—	—	388	8,997
3	Jrlapawd	—	—	77	418	445	—	—	124	5,147
4	Dorenall	—	—	33	278	336	—	—	67	4,764
5	Murryvainla	—	—	128	151	135	—	—	31	2,213
6	Nundanawonom	—	—	17	363	245	—	—	104	4,129
7	Venketadrypilliam	—	—	12	82	169	—	—	57	2,081
8	Yendaputty	—	—	46	98	97	—	—	64	1,832
9	Chapulmudgoo	—	—	6	77	55	—	—	15	921
10	Poolelcherroo	—	—	—	35	27	—	—	25	883
11	Komervail (Annamaraj) . . .	—	—	5	61	64	—	—	21	1,092
12	Kodyeoorva (Kallsaw) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Doopawd Shrotrium . . .	—	—	19	39	89	—	—	45	1,549
14	Kunnigherry Shrotrium . . .	—	—	17	111	93	—	—	8	1,330
	total	—	—	838	3,150 [3,158]	3,457	—	—	1,646	50,648

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(113) TABLE NO. 4 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Cumnum for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	village					water works						fortification					
		mouza or principal	muzon or sub-ordinate	bupty or inhabited	haohy-rauk or ruined	joomulla or total	rivers	nullahas	anncutts	tanks	coontah's	wells with steps	wells without steps	common wells	drawing or cuppelia wells	droogs	forts	towers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Jair Tullow or Cummum	6	18	24	—	24	3	1	1	1	- -	39	9	40	1	—	1	4
2	Huvvaly	10	9	17	2	19	—	7	2	4	20	38	10	—	15	—	1	1
3	Ardaveed	14	6	14	6	20	-	10	1	3	16	35	15	2	17	—	1	5
4	Rajpolliam	24	28	41	11	52	—	8	—	13	25	89	65	19	80	-	3	3
5	Rauvypawd	24	20	37	7	44	—	14	—	9	56	13	42	2	80	—	—	8
6	Juptypoot	18	17	30	5	35	—	3	—	6	6	26	25	16	41	-	--	2
7	Racherla	5	3	7	1	8	—	7	1	1	5	10	15	—	24	—	2	2
8	Shrotrium	32	6	28	10	38	-	6	1	7	14	28	14	-	23			
	total	133	107	198	42	240	3	56	6	44	142	278	195	79	281	—	8	25

sl. no.	names of the summutts	religious establishments									
		hindoo									
		pagodas				muttams					
		vistnoo	veeshwar	pundry petty pagodas	total	brahmen	byraghee	gosahee	jungum	santanies	jargbustee's
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Jair Tullow or Cummum	12	12	15	39	—	1	--	3	—	1
2	Huvvaly	6	11	14	31	-	—	—	—	-	—
3	Ardaveed	4	8	8	20	—	—	-	—	—	-
4	Rajpolliam	15	6	7	28	—	.	—	—	—	1
5	Rauvypawd	7	2	17	26	—	—	-	—	—	—
6	Juptypoot	1	1	10	12	—	-	—	—	—	—
7	Racherla	2	3	4	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
8	Shrotrium	2	4	8	14	—	--	—	—	—	—
	total	49	47	83	179	1	1	—	3	—	2

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(113) TABLE No. 4 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Cummum for the cycle year Angeerisa or Anno Aomini* 1813—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	mahomedan						public buildings			
		muntapums	mausjeed	anshoorala-anas	durgas	gedgas	facquer takiyas	circar havilly	cutcherries	oogranum	cunnajrim
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Jair Tullow or Cummum . . .	9	42	4	1	27	7	1	1	3	2
2	Huvvaly	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ardaveed	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Rajpolliam	2	14	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
5	Rauvypawd	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Juptypoot	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Racherla	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Shrotrium	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	total	11	100	5	1	29	7	1	1	4	6

sl. no.	names of the summutts	heads from where revenue is derived														
		moos-affer caan	chowdies	officer's quarters	sic	garadees	sic	baughyat	petta hs	jautras	sunta's	angadies	arrack shops	toddy shops	adepahs	hoobahs
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1	Jair Tullow of Cummum . . .	6	6	sic	1	*7	sic	6	6	8	1	67	9	1	48	27
2	Huvvaly	6	—	sic	sic	*7	sic	—	—	7	—	18	10	3	9	17
3	Ardaveed	5	—	sic	sic	*4	sic	2	—	8	—	5	13	4	5	8
4	Rajpollam	12	—	sic	sic	*191	sic	1	3	21	—	59	10	4	22	36
5	Rauvypawd	15	—	sic	sic	*13	sic	—	—	21	—	20	12	8	13	26
6	Juptypoot	8	—	sic	sic	sic	sic	—	—	16	—	32	4	3	2	11
7	Racherla	4	—	sic	sic	sic	sic	1	—	5	—	5	7	1	5	11
8	Shrotrium	4	—	sic	sic	sic	sic	—	—	21	—	21	3	1	4	7
	total	60	6	sic	*1	sic	sic	10	9	107	1	127 [227]	68	25	108	143

1. *Year*– 1812-13
2. *Place*- Some Tracts of Ceded Districts Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(113) TABLE No. 4 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Cummum for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	heads from where revenue is derived—*contd.* colamies	pinjai cumman	crissar	muggums (looms)	chuckras	bulla-goodoo	somnda-goompee	oopinmo-los	bookhat-tagaur	gonna (oil mills)	carpet looms	combly looms	partant-ta	jakaye-taintta	naagurrs
1	2	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1	Jair Tullow or Cummum . . .	10	11	2	443	10	10	6	—	3	4	19	2	2	—	1,190
2	Huvvaly	3	7		58	10	—	9	8	—	—	-	1	1	—	349
3	Ardaveed	3	6		55	6	4	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	565
4	Rajpolliam	14	22	1	161	11	—	27	21	—	1	—	—	1	—	645
5	Rauvypawd	4	13	—	85	5	- -	13	8	—	2	—	—	1	-	565
6	Juptypoct	2	3	—	53	6	-	6	1	—	—	—	-	-	—	244
7	Racherla	2	4	—	79	2	—	6	4	1	—	—	- -	- -	—	167
8	Shrotrium	—	3	—	38	4	—	4	-	1	—	—	2	-	—	265
	total	38	69	3	972	54	14	75	49	3 [5]	9 [7]	20 [19]	5	5	1	3,970 [3,990]

sl. no.	names of the summutts	population: by houses terraced	thatched	total	by families: seeraye-the	bagur-jerrayethe	khooshbach	nowker-paivh	total	cattle: black cattle	buffaloes	sheep & goats	total
1	2	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
1	Jair Tullow or Cummum . . .	818	4,885	5,703	4,742	9,421	71	1,763	15,997	2,003	3,158	2,445	7,606
2	Huvvaly	33	1,739	1,772	1,522	2,065	-	1,222	4,809	1,802	1,751	4,542	8,095
3	Ardaveed	55	1,231	1,286	1,130	1,186	481	850	3,647	1,647	1,367	948	3,962
4	Rajpolliam	160	2,735	2,895	2,971	3,083	74	2,398	8,526	2,545	3,384	3,175	9,104
5	Rauvypawd	5	2,099	2,104	2,397	1,436	-	1,324	5,157	3,412	2,180	7,055	12,647
6	Juptypoot	27	1,004	1,031	1,097	965	—	835	2,897	1,639	555	1,078	3,272
7	Racherla	81	961	1,042	735	804	562	851	2,952	903	1,125	1,890	3,918
8	Shrotrium	23	1,133	1,156	1,701	1,095	28	623	3,447	1,199	1,149	1,389	3,737
	total	1,202	15,787	16,999 [16,989]	16,295	20,055	1,216	9,866	47,432	13,130 [15,150]	14,669	22,522	52,341

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(114) TABLE No. 5½ *Chanashoomaree of the District of Cummum for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes																
		brahmins				chetries		vysahahs					hindoo					
		vystnoo	smarta	sree vystnoo	total brahmins	chetmis	racha-wars	rajapoots	bhuttraj	komaties	bairee	nagari-too	jungum bun	linga bunjara-gar	tellaga bunjaragar	tota bunjara-gar	raja-mainder	punchall (arti-ficers)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Jair Tullow	268	590	116	974	—	—	86	96	1,458	—	—	193	160	655	1,952	—	302
2	Huvvaly	—	255	28	283	—	—	—	—	328	—	—	25	68	—	1,285	—	149
3	Ardaveed	5	179	5	189	—	—	21	34	264	—	—	53	179	81	265	—	91
4	Raujpollram	51	568	30	649	279	—	3	33	785	—	—	61	11	96	607	17	324
5	Rauvypawd	—	151	5	156	—	—	—	6	314	—	—	3	4	122	96	—	163
6	Juptypoot	—	77	5	82	—	—	19	9	249	—	—	—	6	—	179	—	80
7	Racherla	2	178	—	180	12	—	—	8	109	—	—	6	33	257	237	—	105
8	Shrotrium	—	316	42	358	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	11	—	24	270	—	74
	total	326	2,314	231	2,871	291	—	129	186	3,706	—	—	352	461	1,235	4,891	17	1,288

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes—*contd.*												
		hindoo—*contd.*												
		husbandmen												
		coonchetty caup (husband-men)	coolaty (husband-men)	yellanatty (husband-men)	bogabuddy	panakana-tty	penta-caup	motatty	nalgoonda	pidda-cunty	yellum	cumm-aurer	anava-caup	
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1	Jair Tullow	—	14	25	—	104	—	34	—	738	—	187	62	
2	Huvvaly	—	—	42	—	210	—	45	—	149	—	—	4	
3	Ardaveed	—	15	—	—	177	10	31	—	320	—	78	53	
4	Raujpollram	57	3	28	—	1,075	—	240	4	213	—	77	121	
5	Rauvypawd	—	—	25	—	643	—	69	—	881	—	4	—	
6	Juptypoot	—	—	26	—	140	—	102	—	406	—	2	—	
7	Racherla	—	100	—	—	210	—	61	—	45	—	1	—	
8	Shrotrium	—	65	33	—	216	—	53	—	510	—	5	—	
	total	57	197	179	—	2,775	10	635	4	3,262	—	354	240	

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(114) TABLE No. 5 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Cummum for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd.

enumeration of castes *-contd.*

sl. no.	names of the summutts	hindoo *-contd.*						weavers				
		husbandsman										
		chody-caup	pullacaup	nerrawutty	chintreaup	goodatycaup	total husband-men	pudma saulair	jauder	togatar	momeen (mussul-man weaver)	total weavers
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Jair Tullow	--	18	31	3	--	1,216	935	173	—	11	1,119
2	Huvvaly	—	—	181	—	5	636	18	22	—	—	40
3	Ardaveed	5	-	—	-	-	689	27	--	4	-	31
4	Raujpollram	—	—	94	-	—	1,912	127	—	14	—	141
5	Rauvypawd	-	-	284	-	-	1,906	7	-	—	-	7
6	Juptypoot	—	---	92	-	54	822	27	17	-	—	44
7	Racherla	—	-	177	-	-	594	109	--	-	-	109
8	Shrotrium	—	—	—	19	—	901	64	8	-	—	72
	total	5	18	859	22	59	8,676	1,314	220	18	11	..563

enumeration of castes (contd.)

sl. no.	names of the summutts	dyers			shoodras								
					shepherds								
		jaulgaur	neelgaur (indigo dyers)	sic	rungaur (dyers)	jeengaur (saddle makers)	oor gollar (shepherds)	addary goller shepherds	dhunnagaur (herdsmen)	tailees (oilmon-gers)	dhobee (washer-men	adjim (barbers)	shaandy-walla (tooday drawers)
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1	Jair Tullow	5	31	sic	34	37	115	—	479	412	350	252	137
2	Havaaly	-	—	sic	—	--	116	-	157	24	149	88	173
3	Ardaveed	—	—	sic	-	6	132	—	194		82	44	63
4	Raujpollram	—	—	sic	--	--	90	30	499	7	251	157	62
5	Rauvypawad	—	—	sic		-	391	—	291	63	170	66	122
6	Juptypoot	—	—	sic	—	—	111		114	—	80	30	59
7	Racherla	—	—	sic		-	109	—	211	10	87	46	48
8	Shrotrium	--	—	—	—		122	-	315	18	75	51	171
	total	5	31	sic	34	43	1,186	30	2,260	534	1,244	734	835

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(114) TABLE No. 5 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Cummum for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd.

		enuwerationof caste—*contd.*											
		oodras—*contd.*											
sl. no.	names of the summutts	besotuer (dirty bearers)	bungady-walla	poolairee (flower sellers)	luddoff (cotton cleaners)	toffawalla or bagawa-nlro	cussai (butchers)	mootaraj	boorda- (bamboo basket makers)	arpaur (salt manu-facturer)	wuddawar (tank diggers)	korchawar (basket makers)	jhoghee
1	2	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Jair Tullow	248	23	12	79	298	66	103	45	344	—	—	—
2	Huvvaly	44	—	—	58	8	—	135	—	58	10	—	—
3	Ardaveed	78	—	—	73	15	—	48	16	80	10	—	—
4	Raujpollram	—	—	—	119	37	—	52	6	226	—	—	9
5	Rauvypawd	—	—	—	52	—	—	103	—	42	13	2	—
6	Juptypoot	5	—	—	39	—	—	45	—	48	—	—	—
7	Racherla	—	—	—	32	14	—	71	19	52	—	—	—
8	Shrotrium	—	—	—	51	—	—	53	—	76	—	—	—
	total	375	23	12	503	372	66	610	86	926	33	2	9

		enumeration of castes (contd).									
		shoodras (contd.)									
sl. no.	names of the summutts	coombar (potters)	mochy (shoe ma-kers)	peichacoon-tawalla	santanies (petty priests)	putterwalla	dassery (petty priests)	derjee (taylors)	yaclegvar (peons etc.)	tumbut-walla	mahrattas
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1	Jair Tullow	71	66	18	148	2	—	4	—	5	—
2	Huvvaly	51	—	—	15	94	—	—	—	13	—
3	Ardaveed	45	—	13	7	74	8	—	—	—	—
4	Raujpollram	84	—	—	53	138	30	—	18	7	—
5	Rauvypawd	63	—	—	9	72	2	—	115	6	—
6	Juptypoot	60	—	—	—	213	—	—	8	2	—
7	Racherla	9	—	3	15	—	9	—	—	3	—
8	Shrotrium	35	—	—	—	91	4	—	—	—	—
	total	418	66	34	247	684	53	4	141	36	—

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(114) TABLE No. 5 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Cummum for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813- contd.

sl. no.	name of the summutts	enumeration of castes (contd.)										
		purdaish						miscellaneous				
		lumbanees	gosatee	hoolsawar	dhombar	baeer	mallwad	maldigawad	jains	christians	mussulman	grand total
1	2	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
1	Jair Tullow	4	—	—	—	234	523	505	—		3,136	15,997
2	Huvvaly	—	—	—	-	212	229	144	-	—	215	4,807
3	Ardaveed	—	—	—	-	22	236	246	—	—	258	3,647
4	Raujpollram	—	—	—	—	172	683	296	—		582	8,526
5	Rauvypawd	—	—	—	—	146	326	217		—	109	5,157
6	Juptypoot	5	—	—	-	68	230	123	-	--	16	2,897
7	Racherla	6	—	—	—	103	190	138	—	—	127	2,952
8	Shrotrium	—	—	—	—	91	124	210		-	51	3,447
	total	15	—	—	—	1,948	25,41	1,881 [1,879,	-		4,645	47,432 [47,430]

(115) TABLE No. 6 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Giddaloor for the Cycle year Angeersa or A.D.* 1812- contd

sl. no.	name of the summutts	village					water works								fortification		
		mouza or principal	muzra or subordinate	bussty or inhabited	bachy-rank or ruined	joomullas or total	rivers	nullahs and calwas	anicutts or dams	tanks	coontas or ponds	wells with steps	wells without steps	common wells	drawing wells	droogs	forts	towers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Giddaloor	9	10	18	1	19	1	10	-	9	14	50	—	1	27	-	1	6
2	Poolelcherroo	7	6	12	1	13	—	1	—	3	20	41	21	1	81	--	2	3
3	Bolapully	10	5	11	4	15	1	7	--	2	38	29	—	—	24	—	1	4
4	Busswhpoor	9	5	10	4	14	1	4	—	4	12	17	2	2		—	1	1
5	Roodrawaram	1	10	9	2	11	—	—	—	4	3	26	—	32	14	2	1	—
6	Moondlapawdi	14	14	24	4	28	1	29	—	4	43	43	21	3	63	—	2	1
7	Shrotrium	4	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	4	- -	—	- -	—	—	—
	total	54	50	86	18	104	4	51	—	26	132	210	44	39	209	2	8	15

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(115) TABLE No. 6 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Giddaloor for the cycle year Angeersa or A.D.* 1812—*contd.*

sl. no.	names of the summuts	religious establishments									
		hindoo									
		pagodas				mattams					
		vishnoo	veeshwar	jundy petty pagoda	total	brahmin	vyraghee	gosghee	jungum	santanies	jain bustee's
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Giddaloor	3	4	1	8	—	—	—	1	—	—
2	Poolelcherroo	2	4	9	15	2	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bolapully	2	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Busswhpoor	5	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Roodrawaram	3	1	8	12	1	1	—	—	—	—
6	Moondlapawd	11	8	9	28	1	—	—	—	—	—
7	Shortrium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	26	19	32	77	4	1	—	1	—	—

sl. no.	names of the summutts	mahomedan						public buildings			
		muntysums	masjeed	aashorrala-anra's	denga's	eidga's	facquerta-kinga	circar havilly	cutcherries	rogranums	cunnajums
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Giddaloor	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	Poolelcheroo	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3	Bolapully	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Busswhpoor	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Roodrawaram	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6	Moondlapawad	—	1	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
7	Shrotrium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	1	30	1	2	—	2	1	—	—

1. *Year-* 1812-13
2. *Place-* Some Tracts of Ceded Districts--Doopawd, Cumnium, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(115) TABLE No 6 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Giddaloor for the cycle year Angeersa or A.D.* 1812—contd.

Sl. No.	names of the summitts	heads from where revenue is derived														
		moosaffarkaana's	chowdrees	garadees	sic	femroyes	baugli-jiat	pettahs	jantra's	suntra's	angadies	arrack shops	toddy shops	adepahs	hoobahs	colamies
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	48	50	51	52	53	54
1	Giddaloor	2	10		sic	sic	1	–	–		15		7	8	19	
2	Poolelcherroo	1	5		sic	sic	1	–			14	–	3	6	28	–
3	Bolapully	—	6		sic	sic		—	–		2	3	1	7	18	—
4	Busswhpoor	—	7		sic	sic	1	—	1	1	4	3	2	10	12	10
5	Roodrawaram	1	2		sic	sic	1	–	–	1	12	3	—	4	19	7
6	Moondlapawd	1	10	—	sic	sic	—	—		—	31		3	12	27	–
7	Shrotrium	—	–		sic	sic			–		—		–			—
	total	5	40	—	sic	sic	5 [4]	–	1	2	78	9	16	47	123	17

sl. no.	names of the summutts	heads from where revenue is derived (contd.)														
		cussar	pinjar cumman	mug-geems	gonna (oil mills)	chuckras	bullagoodoo	soonadagormbee	bookhattagaur	oppinmola	combly looms	sic	sic	partcutta	jakayetcutta	naagurr
1	2	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	86	69
1	Giddaloor	—	10	105		8	–	–	—	1	—	sic	sic	1		385
2	Poolelcherroo	—	11	101		12	–	3		4		sic	sic	1	1	446
3	Bolapully		6	57	–	9	—	–	–	1		sic	sic	1	—	340
4	Busswnpoor	—	2	26	—	5	1	1	—	1	2	sic	sic	1	1	308
5	Roodrawhram		9	62	—	3	–	1	—	2	10	sic	sic	—	1	380
6	Moondlapawad		13	100	5	14			—	—	–		sic	—	1	562
7	Shrotrium	—	—	8	—	—	–		–		—	sic	sic		—	30
	total		51	459	5	51	1	5	—	9	12	sic	sic	4	4	2,451

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(115) TABLE No 6 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Giddaloor for the cycle year Angeersa or A.D.* 1812—concld.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	population								cattle			
		by houses			by families								
		terraced	thatched	total	jeerayettee	bagurjeera-yettee	khoosh-bash	nnvkesr-pairh	total	black cattle	buffaloes	sheep & goats	total
1	2	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
1	Giddaloor	203	1,556	1,759	1,432	981	749	1,504	4,666	837	1,343	1.538	3,718
2	Poolelcherroo	164	1,865	2,029	1,831	1,005	1,382	1,446	5,664	2,279	2,339	3,641	8,034
3	Bolapully	13	1,331	1,344	1,143	703	633	667	3,146	1,552	1,238	2,552	5,342
4	Busswhpoor	—	954	954	971	571	321	697	2,560	1,287	973	1,255	3,515
5	Roodrawaram	69	1,380	1,449	1,072	1,154	977	843	4,046	1.159	1.441	1.474	4,074
6	Moondlapawd	54	2,007	2,061	1,789	1,111	1,136	1,792	5,828	1,883	2,126	845	4,854
7	Shrotrium	1	173	174	252	137	54	29	472	147	90	320	557
	total	504	9,266	9,770	8,490	5,662	5,252	6,978	26,382	9,144	9,550	11,400	30,094

(116) TABLE No 7 *Chanashoomarree of the District of Giddaloor for the cycle year Angeersa or A.D.* 1812—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes										
		brahmins				chetries				vysha hs		
		vystnoo	smarta	sree vystnoo	total	chetries	rachawars	rajapoots	bhuttraj	vyshah or komity	baoree	nagaretto's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Giddaloor	37	255	8	300	50	—	—	—	397	7	—
2	Poolelcherroo	—	181	12	193	—	—	—	18	259	31	—
3	Bolapully	6	53	—	59	—	—	—	—	279	32	—
4	Busswhapoor	2	108	—	110	—	—	9	—	228	6	—
5	Roodrawarm	8	185	5	198	19	—	3	—	403	—	—
6	Moondlapawd	14	290	18	322	—	—	—	15	425	—	—
7	Shrotrium	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
	total	67	1,074	43	1,184	69	—	12	33	2,024	76	—

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(116) TABLE No. 7 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Giddaloor for the cycle year Angeersa or A.D.* 1812—*contd.*

		enumeration of castes (contd.)																	
		husbandmen																	
sl. no.	names of the summutts	jungum	linga bunji-gar	berraka bunjigar	tellaga bunjigar	total bunji-gar	shetty bunji-gar	raja-maindar	pin-chall	yellanatty caup	panka-natty	penta-caup	motto-rty	pedda-cunty	vellum	cumma-war	coody-caup	nerra-waddy	total caup
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Gidaloor . .	20	129	—	—	612	—	—	165	—	223	—	52	414	6	19	109	104	927
2	Poolelcherroo .	34	45	—	87	1,109	50	4	153	18	611	—	144	41	—	15	14	143	986
3	Bolapully . .	3	3	70	—	439	—	—	99	10	444	—	19	28	3	95	18	—	6x7
4	Busswhapoor .	37	46	—	17	440	—	—	76	—	36	—	177	133	5	—	32	20	403
5	Roodrawaram .	3	72	—	—	686	—	—	154	—	109	—	81	232	—	16	—	—	438
6	Mooodlapawd .	45	96	—	425	334	—	—	173	78	270	2	91	813	—	—	—	56	1,310
7	Shrotrium . .	—	—	—	8	63	—	—	—	—	46	—	71	57	—	—	—	—	174
	Total . .	142	391	70	537	3,683	50	4	820	106	1,739	2	635	1,718	9	150	173	323	4,855

		enumeration of castes (contd.)																	
		hindoo & shoodras																	
		weavers					dyers					shephrd							
sl. no.	names of the smmmutts	pudma sanlair	coornee	togatar	momeen	total weavers	muddy watta	neelgaur	rungar	teengaur tsaddle makers)	gollar	addary gollar	coorba	taillee	dorvbee	adjam	shaindy-walla	beptur	
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1	Giddaloor . .	179	—	—	—	179	—	—	—	6	315	—	197	—	84	44	66	21	
2	Poolecherroo .	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	12	524	—	13	—	144	57	119	9	
3	Bolapully . .	37	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	223	8	91	—	81	42	95	73	
4	Busswhapoor .	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	206	—	49	—	54	37	51	20	
5	Roodrawaram .	42	7	25	19	93	49	—	12	9	384	—	194	—	80	28	70	94	
6	Moondlapawad .	43	3	16	—	62	—	—	—	—	395	—	96	114	180	81	173	49	
7	Shrotrium . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	65	—	2	—	568	—	
	total .	387	10	41	19	457	49	—	12	27	2,082	8	705	114	625	289	[574]	266	

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(116) TABLE No. 7 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Giddaloor for the cycle year Angeersa or A.D.* 1812—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes (contd.)																
		hindoo & shoodras (contd.)																
		jangaur	luddoff	toffawalla	mootaraj	boorda-walla	wudda-war	aspaur	korch-walla	coombar	numbee	pecha-goonta	sunta-nies	putteer-walla	dassar	yanaddee	tumbul-walla
1	2	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Giddaloor	—	50	12	33	9	95	114	—	39	2	—	11	4	63	9	11
2	Poolelcherroo	—	112	—	187	29	39	69	21	78	5	—	3	19	30	4	5
3	Bolapully	—	50	—	2	—	4	44	1	77	—	4	8	—	8	—	—
4	Busswhapoor	—	4	—	26	—	69	7	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	Roodrawaram	5	43	26	8	88	13	60	—	16	—	—	10	4	18	—	17
6	Moondlapawd	—	88	8	37	—	20	64	1	92	—	—	8	81	17	—	19
7	Shrotrium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	5	347	46	293	126	240	358	23	333	7	4	40	108	136	13	53

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes (contd.)											
		purdaish					miscellaneous						
		mahrattas	lumanies	gooadee	hoolowar	dhombar	bader	mallwad	mandigarvad	jains	christions	Mussulman	grand total
1	2	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1	Giddaloor	16	—	—	—	—	252	337	201	—	—	375	5,152 (5,152)
2	Poolelcherroo	4	—	—	—	—	338	390	229	—	—	226	5,695
3	Bolapully	—	2	—	—	—	298	190	186	—	—	111	3,236
4	Busswhapoor	—	—	—	—	—	393	107	42	—	—	68	2,563
5	Roodrawaram	—	—	—	—	—	151	225	81	—	—	292	4,046
6	Moondlapawd	—	—	—	—	—	237	340	277	—	—	244	5,828
7	Shrotrium	—	—	—	—	—	21	25	26	—	—	18	472
	total	20	2	—	—	—	1,696 [1,690]	1,614	1,042	—	—	1,334	26,992

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*--Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(117) TABLE No. 8 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Chittavail for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813--contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	villages					water works									fortifications		
		assely or principal	dawkelly or subordinate	bussty or inhabited	backerraw or ruined	total	rivers	mullahs or callwas	annicutts or dams	tanks	cuttas contas or ponds	dooroos or ravines	wells without steps	common wells	cuppelle wells	droogs or hill forts	pain hullahs or lower forts	boorges or batteries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Chittavail . .	10	65 [55]	58	7	65	1	2	—	7	30	—	—	14	100	—	—	—
2	Pundaloor . .	10	44	53 [51]	3	54	1	8	1	3	90	—	—	48	203	—	—	—
3	Chota Onampod .	19	78	92	5	97	4	13	2	16	65	35	—	11	980	1	—	—
4	Codoor . .	14	92	101	5	106	-	4	—	18	31	-	-	2	342	1	2	—
5	Poly . . .	11	90	97	4	101	—	9	—	7	19	1	—	—	951	—	—	—
6	Nendaloor . .	12	58	68	2	70	1	26	—	7	23	—	—	156	288	—	—	—
7	Tungatoor . .	14	27	36	5	41	6	14	—	7	6	—	—	4	154	-	-	—
8	Jssagom .	5	13 [18]	13	10	23	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	55	—	—	—
9	Shrotrium . .	46	31	74 [72]	6 [5]	77	16	14	5	12	17	5	—	98	330	—	—	—
10	Jagheers . .	3	5	8	—	8	1	4	—	1	4	3	—	15	34	—	—	—
	total . .	144	498	596	46	642	33	97	8	80	215 [286]	44	—	348	3.154 [3.437]	2	2	—

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(117) TABLE No 8—*Chanashoomarree of the District of Chittavail for the cycle year Anngeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	religious establishments									
		hindoo									
		pagodas				muttams					
		vaistnoo	eashwar	thillara or sirnda putty lesser pagoda	total	brahmins	tellaga buljewar	challavaindla	jungums	santaunies	jain busties
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Chittavail	7	5	7	19	—	—	1	1	—	—
2	Pundaloor	6	5	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chota Onampod	3	2	33	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Codoor	3	1	15	19	—	—	1	2	—	—
5	Poly	7	6	13	26	—	—	1	1	—	—
6	Nendaloor	10	13	30	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Tungatoor	5	9	19	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Jassagom	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Shrotrium	6	6	10	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Jagheers	2	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	49	49	144	242	—	—	3	4	—	—

sl. no.	names of the summutts	religious establishments						public buildings			
		mohamedan									
		muntapums	mauzeed	aushoor khan	durgahs	eedgahs	faquieer takeyas	circar havalies	cherries	oagrannums	cunnajums
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Chittavail	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
2	Pundaloor	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chota Onampod	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4	Codoor	1	—	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
5	Poly	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
6	Nendaloor	—	1	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
7	Tungatoor	—	2	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
8	Jssagom	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Shrotrium	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
10	Jagheers	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	2	4	52 [49]	2 [4]	2	7 [8]	7	—	—	—

1. *Year*- ~~1812-13~~
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(117) TABLE No 8 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Chittavail for the cylce year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—*contd.*

sl. no.	names of the summutts	heads from where revenue is derived											
		moosaufer khaan	chowdies	garadee or tohim khan places of exercise	omroyes (topes)	sic	sareeras (fairs)	suntas (markets)	angadies (bazars)	arrack shops	toddy shops	cillara dookhaam (lesser bazars)	
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1	Chittavail	—	5	1	46	—	5	—	38	1	1	4	
2	Pundaloor	—	10	—	46	1	3	—	20	1	2	—	
3	Chota Onampod	—	19	—	71	—	1	—	69	7	8	—	
4	Codoor	—	18	1	43	—	1	—	87	3	5	—	
5	Poly	—	15	—	82	3	5	1	91	7	7	4	
6	Nendaloor	—	8	—	62	—	10	—	29	—	5	10	
7	Tungaotoor	—	8	—	38	—	3	—	37	4	2	1	
8	Jassagom	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
9	Shrotrium	—	8	—	49	—	3	—	19	—	1	—	
10	Jagheers	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	
	total	—	93	2	452	4	31	1	400	24	32	19	

sl. no.	names of the summutts	heads from where revenue is derived											
		holdjam andapaas (barbers razor cases)	doby hoola (washer-man's bleaching place)	coombaur cahucras (potters wheels)	binjour cummaun or muddoff (cotton cleaners)	taily garinawy oil markers wheel	bullaroo-doo or bullagar (glass ring kilss)	soonada-goods or goomhy chukram killers	coper moda or copin mal (salt beds)	mela cuddy (indigo beds)	sayer cutta (custom houses)	jallaye-ttkuttapoad custom eouses	moodla calh-miar (iron smelting place)
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1	Chittavail	17	17	6	—	4	—	7	2	8	1	—	—
2	Pundaloor	10	10	8	2	8	—	—	2	8	—	—	—
3	Chota Onampod	16	29	16	3	11	—	3	2	9	—	—	8
4	Codoor	14	26	16	1	5	—	3	2	6	1	—	3
5	Poly	15	38	10	13	8	—	2	—	4	1	—	1
6	Nendaloor	9	12	11	1	3	1	4	4	11	—	—	—
7	Tungatoor	8	15	10	1	16	—	2	3	7	1	—	—
8	Jassagom	2	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
9	Shrotrium	7	7	10	—	2	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
10	Jagheers	4	6	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	total	102	173 [163]	92	23	59	1	27 [25]	16 [17]	59	4	—	12

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(117) TABLE No. 8 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Chittavail for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—*contd.*

sl. no.	names of the summutts	heads from where revenue is derived							by houses			
		muggum's (looms)	combly muggums	moameen muggums	sirsaap muggum	saut muggum	daid gluggvm	naugurr (ploughs)	dauchay terraced	cupprail filed	catta thatched	total
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1	Chittavail	14	—	1	—	—	74	621	—	130	2,676	2,806
2	Pundaloor	53	—	—	—	9	67	754½	21	4	2,227 [3,227]	3,252
3	Chota Onampod	143	—	1	—	20	139	1,050	—	—	5,005	5,005
4	Codoor	42	—	2	—	—	116	1,091	—	34	4,597	4,631
5	Poly	324	—	2	—	31	109	1,076	161	—	5,987	6,148
6	Nendaloor	23	—	—	14	20	59	642	22	5	3,572	3,599
7	Tungatoor	64	—	—	—	—	61	4,061½	89	3	2,839	2,931
8	Jassagom	6	—	—	10	1	11	125	6	—	529	535
9	Shrotrium	41	—	—	—	—	28	562	26	1	2,207	2,234
10	Jagheers	2	—	—	—	—	19	146	28 [18]	16	672	706
	total	712	—	6	24	81	713 [683]	6,474 [10.129]	343	193	31,311	31,847

sl. no.	names of the summutts	population					cattle			
		by familes								
		jcerayette ultivation	bagur jeerayattee	khooshbaush	nowkerpajash those holding circar employments	total	horned or black cattle	buffa lces	sheeps & goats	total
1	2	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
1	Chittavail	965	327	119	117	1,528	2,301	1,557	7,036	10.894
2	Pundaloor	767	362	236	230	1,595	3,166	1,898	2,914	9.777 [7,978]
3	Chota Onampod	1,536	735	304	239	2,814	4,399	2,336	6,895	10,600 [13,630]
4	Codoor	1,230	487	345	496	2,558	4,304	1,675	4,621	11,120 [10,600]
5	Poly	1,347	1,000	244	220	2,811	2,913	2,336	8,889	1,51140 [14,138]
6	Nendaloor	817	374	478	182	1,851	2,722	1,585	3,225	7,532
7	Tungatoor	645	570	226	148	1,589	1,912	1,092	1,936	4,940
8	Jassagom	161	134	11	12	318	57	184	721	1,419 [962]
9	Shrotrium	677	394	97	28	1,196	2,004	963	1,806	4,773
10	Jagheers	165	149	36	32	382	772	357	1,525	2,654
	total	8,310	4,532	2,096	1,704	16,642	24,550	13,983	39,568	789,001

1. *Year*– 1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(118) TABLE No 9 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Chittavail for the cycle year Anngeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes: brahmins: vistnoo	brahmins: smarta	brahmins: srec vystnoo	chetries: chatries	chetries: rachawars	chetries: rajapoots	chetries: kogetts	chetries: bhut. rajahs	vyshals: camarties	vyshals: burwars (sic)	vyshals: naggurittee	vyshals: conkanee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Chittavail	51	255	60	-	298		—	134	260			
2	Pundaloor	—	399	11	-	218	9	—	4	289	33		—
3	Chota Orampod	—	195	5		261	—	-	5	399	10		
4	Codoor	—	137	43	-	799		—		348	5		
5	Poly	-	284	14		1,109		—	4	520	60	—	—
6	Nendaloor	4	475	110	-	749			4	243	3		
7	Tungatoor	—	391	26	-	222		14	3	264	2	—	—
8	Issagom	-	237	17		197	-		—	18	9	—	
9	Shrotrium	66	1,128	222		295	--	-	7	129	6		-
10	Jagheers	76	68	25		127	4			51			
	total	197	3,565 [3,569]	533	–	4,275	13	14	161	2,521	128		-

sl. no.	names of the summtts	enumerations of castes: *hindoo & shoodras: jimgums	lingavunts	klioga bugawar	paunchalla	pankan-nuty	motanty	punta cauptoo	codaty cauploo	peoldakunty	coinchetty vichall	total vuckall
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24
1	Chittavail	18	4	661	86	553	—	2			-	-
2	Pundaloor	9	26	828	140	999	96	—		255		--
3	Chota Oorampod	15	8	1,431	199	2,178	15	-	36	114	—	-
4	Codoor	4	4	1,484	168	1,015			-	-	—	-
5	Poly	85	33	1,091	210	1,764	18	7	139		—	
6	Nendaloor	78	36	1,075	162	1,246	5	—	—		--	
7	Tungatoor	35	33	1.601	128	518		—		-	-	—
8	Issagom	5	—	55	13	142	17	-	—	-	—	—
9	Shrotrium	52		537	62	404	79		98	29		--
10	Jagheers	5	7	123	20	218	—	-		-	—	
	total	306	151	8,886	1,188	9,037	230	9	273	695 [398]	-	-

*hindoo & shoodras mixed with all occupations.

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(118) TABLE No 9 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Chittavail for the cycle year Anngeersa or Anno Domini* 1813 —contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes: *hindoo & shoodras: mootrach	goller	boorda	agasa	nayinda	soolairao	gaunigaur	coampaur	oopaur	wundder	rungaur	darjee
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	Chittavail	50	292	14	113	89	25	34	41	71	58	—	4
2	Pundaloor	343	238	11	128	61	7	91	52	—	155	—	—
3	Chota Oorampod	79	566	5	269	78	—	133	93	71	163	—	5
4	Codoor	64	866	7	125	72	—	11	77	119	114	—	4
5	Poly	145	412	11	244	127	24	65	70	56	141	4	—
6	Nendaloor	157	386	10	143	78	28	73	132	27	101	—	—
7	Tungatoor	457	256	—	102	58	55	103	54	23	53	3	—
8	Jssagom	76	112	—	19	25	—	11	10	—	10	—	—
9	Shrotirium	63	169	—	92	38	—	21	90	154	103	—	—
10	Jagheers	57	78	—	26	28	—	28	28	—	20	—	—
	total	1,531 [1,491]	3,375	58	1,321 [1,261]	654	139	570	647	521	918	7	13

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes: *hindoo & shoodras: bestaur	eedga	cummansir	yellamaur	padma sunder	sheva saoler	shepherds: cunna gollar	poojoi gollar	yerra gollar	udnee gollar	togalar
1	2	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	Chittavail	55	27	527	28	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Pundaloor	35	48	519	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	33
3	Chota Oorampod	90	180	1,059	6	586	—	—	—	—	—	100
4	Codoor	188	79	399	43	129	—	—	—	—	—	2
5	Poly	22	211	1,993	111	249	—	—	—	—	—	206
6	Nendaloor	191	77	114	39	64	—	—	—	—	—	28
7	Tungatoor	94	145	120	—	317	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Jssagom	7	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Shrotrium	68	30	77	4	79	—	—	—	—	—	27
10	Jagheers	45	31	119	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	795	828	4,927	231	1,591	—	—	—	—	—	396

*hindoo & shoodras mixed with all occupations.

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(118) TABLE NO 9 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Chittavail for the cycle year Angeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes: *hindoo & shoodras: jaunder	koyakaloo	gooda-shetty	bondalee	yerkel-lywar	sautauna	tumbolee	pinjair nuddaff	dasser	aurvay	yanandee	prittair
1	2	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1	Chittavail	29	—	8	7	—	3	—	—	10	106	75	44
2	Pundaloor	23	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	7	—	—	—
3	Chota Oorampod	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	17	34	8	22	3
4	Codoor	6	—	—	—	—	10	4	11	—	29	85	27
5	Poly	118	168	—	—	6	29	43	46	51	12	—	—
6	Nendaloor	15	—	—	—	—	—	60	5	2	15	3	—
7	Tungatoor	—	42	—	18	6	11	2	6	6	30	—	—
8	Jssagom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	2	—
9	Shrotirum	3	3	1	—	—	10	—	—	14	70	18	—
10	Jagheers	—	—	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	11	—
	total	194	213	9	25	17	95	119	100	125	274	216	74

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes: hindu & shoodras: santvolor	chittaury	chimbaty	jetty	chiklygar	moochy	jeellagudd-agoo	bungadyr-volla	yackley-evar	mylaury	gundavody	veeramoos sty
1	2	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Chittavail	—	3	7	14	6	2	6	11	—	—	—	—
2	Pundaloor	44	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	Chota Oorampod	110	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	42	2	20	7
4	Codoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
5	Poly	52	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
6	Nendaloor	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—
7	Tungatoor	—	—	—	—	—		8	—	13	—	—	7
8	Jssagom	4	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Shrotrium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—
10	Jagheers	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	10		—
	total	337 [307]	17	75	38	6	2	14	11	110	23	20	14

*hindoo & shoodras mixed with all occupations.

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

(118) TABLE NO 9 *Chanashoomaree of the District of Chittavail for the cycle year Anngeersa or Anno Domini* 1813—contd.

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes											
		hindoo & shoodras							purdaish				
		byraghee	rajahmain-der	dhunna-garr	puttivagaur	nedgaur	muddygar	jeenger	mahrattas	lumbanies	goshaee	hoolswar	dhoombaur
1	2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
1	Chittavail	—	—	—	—				27	—	—	—	—
2	Pundaloor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
3	Chota Oorampod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Codoor	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
5	Poly	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
6	Nendaloor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
7	Tungatoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—		—
8	Jssagom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Shrotrium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		—	—	—
10	Jagheers	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	8	—	—	—	—	—		154	—	—	—	—

sl. no.	names of the summutts	enumeration of castes						
		miscellaneous						
		bader	hoolair	maudygaur	jains	chiristians	mussulman	grand total
1	2	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
1	Chittavail	95	467	263			135	5,145
2	Pundaloor	4	674	116	—	—	67	6,140
3	Chota Oorampod	46	1,116	361	—	—	214	10,384
4	Codoor	74	973	343			196	8,094
5	Poly	120	1,144	540		—	268	12,077
6	Nendaloor	—	895	173			463	7,622
7	Tungatoor	130	499	109	—		320	6,355
8	Jssagom	—	73	38	—	—	6	1,187
9	Shrotrium	20	188	82			29	4,675
10	Jagheers	10	255	58	—	—	22	1,577
	total	499	6,284	2,083			1,720	63,580 63,157]

1. *Year*—1812-13
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail.

5. *Method* –

[It is a part of the survey of ceded districts by Colin Mackenzie and generally an enumeration was attempted at the village level.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

[*Chittavail* : 1. *general description*]

The Chittavail country was originally divided into two parts viz. Potapanaud and Poolagulnaud by which appellations they are still distinguished. The former comprehended the summuts of Tungatoor, Nundaloor and Poly; and those of Chota-Oranepod, Codoor, Chittavail and Pundaloor constituted the latter. The capitals of those two divisions according to accounts were Potapee and Budda-Orumpod, which are now so considerably dwindled from their former importance as to make no better figure than the ordinary large villages in the Tallook.

[2. *soil and cultivation*]

The soils are various of which the Mussul is the most prevalent and next the Yerra or Red the Ragady or black soil being the least. The nature of these soils in general does not differ with respect to fertility or quality from those of the neighbouring districts the produce being just the same and the tillage of the lands similar. From a survey taken of the cultivated as well as arable land of the Chittavail soon after it was annexed to the Eastern Collectorate of Cuddapa a correct estimate has been made by which it was ascertained to contain acres 234000 of mussul 116000 of Red and of Ragady 1485 in all 351485 acres. The northern part of the district particularly along the course of the Chey-air being the most populous and fertilized by canals from the River; agriculture is here in the highest perfection and the soil amply remunerates the industry of the husbandmen. After passing over the more agreeable prospects of the North and as one resides to the southward the aspect of the country becomes by degrees remarkable wild and contracted owing to the vicinity of the lofty ranges of mountains which brow out in this direction seeming to unite so that the space of land contained between them streching from the parallel of Yerragoontta and Codoor to the village of Ballputty is almost an entire forest overrun with various kinds of woods and bamboos of which however it must be observed some small spots have been cleared of late years and advantageously cultivated. The interior parts of the District in general is very fruitful and yields several sorts of grain with a surprising degree of fertility. Along the Western stripe of country extending by the fact of Pallconda Malla the soil in many places is exceedingly herd tenacious and rocky and to appearances unfavourable for tillage but the industry of the inhabitants has in a great measure overcome every obstacle towards the improvement of those land and by an aid of wells is brought to yield as plentiful as the richest soil in the country. The following are the species of dry and wet productions, Jaury, Raggy, Yerrandy. Toor, Kodroo, Cotton, Somma, Lova, Bullur, Pire-Jaury, Gidda-Raggy, Till, Pitch Cungony, Kootty Ooduth, Moong, Junnal, Mustard, Tobacco, Chillies, Onions & Garlic. Of the best six kinds of Paddy, as moorarpelly, Soogdass, Sumba, Wunky, Nulla Wunky, Yerra Oraloo and Betel, besides Garden production as vegetable, oranges, limes, limons citrons, Guavas, Plantains, Pomegranates, Jacks and Cocoanuts.

[3. *manufactures*]

The branch of manufacture in which the people of Chittavail excel the neighbouring districts is in the fineness and texture of the cloths made at Nagupett, Badda-Oramped, Cherlopully, Yerragoontta, Jellalmudka Komoor, Konapoor, Venketramrazpett and Anantrazpett, Consisting of Turbands, Zunnany and Murdany sellaks, Dorias, Charkhanas, Hullimkhan Dooptas, Cambricks Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Women cloths of colour, Doterzadas and nionasellahs The two last mentioned places are remarkable for the manufacture of Cullabeetty cloths which are sold to great advantage and much admired by the Wealthier families from the uncommon fineness of their texture wrought in various patterns and colors and Ornamented throughout with golden flowers. The coarse white cloths manufactured by the Parriars and Chicklers answer the purposes of their own use as well as that of the poorer husbandmen or others who can afford no better. The white thread spun by the above description of people is highly valued for its superior fineness and is well-known by the appellation of Maul-...Nool a skein of which sells at the rate of 60 cash. Tape Usbyputta Tylybuttoo. kaucha and Puddum are manufactured at some few places. Gunnys of three sorts are made at Munnoor, fine mates at the village of Narra-Nilloor and Keshen-Ambapoor, and coarse brown paper at Goondloor. The red thread is prepared at Habbumpett and Toogoorpett, and blue thread at Pennagaloor Uttar and various other kinds of fragrant oils are extracted from flowers & c. at Nandaloor.

[4. *trade and commerce*]

The articles of exportation are viz, Till, Tamarind, Ghee, Rice, Paddy, Green Gram, Onions

1. *Year*—1812-13
2 *Place*—Some Tracts of Ceded Districts—Doopawd, Cummum, Giddaloor and Chittavail

Z.Illhany and Mardany sellahs, Cambrecks, Handkerchiefs, small and large Turbands and fine mats. Fruits of different kinds as Jack, Citrons, limes, oranges, plantations and mangoes are sent into the neighbouring districts. To Madras is exported Teakwood cots and red wood in abundance as well as some teak and slack and white woods. To Hyderabad indigo and a species of bark called Sobsaby Checka used in dyeing which affords a rich red colour.

The imports are sea salt and Chilvair a small plant used in dyeing from the Nelloor—country. From the districts of Gurumconda and Rachooty, Jagry, Date Jagry, Shekakoy, Cumblies, Oil seeds, rice, Horse Gram, Leova, Buller, Javary Baazuree, Toorkdall, Toor and Black Betel are important; and from the Tallooks of Chennoor and Camulapoor, Wheat; Chinna, Moong Oodudth, Pootang and coarse cloths, and from Budwail cloths of no fineness.

7. *Gaps*---

[The descriptive memoirs of Doopaud, Cummum and Giddalore could not be readily located in the Survey of India records. The area contained in these memoirs was based on measurement and was not mentioned in the statistical table.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The Ceded districts were surveyed by Colin Mackenzie after Thomas Munro's detailed revenue survey during 1802-07. The surveys of all the districts were completed by 1816 which contained an account of situation, fort, buildings, springs, tanks, population by lowest administrative division, rivers, soil and production, manufactures, stock, land utilisation etc. The tables presented for these tracts reveal the labour expended in collecting detailed data. Population appears to be underestimated as seen from the average size of a house. Due to administrative changes, it is not possible even to construct a time series on some approximation. Cumbum t luk which was mentioned as a district in 1812 with a population of 47,430, contained a population of 62,421 in 1871 and 119,931 in 1921 and 163,845 in 1961. Giddalore 'district' contained a population of 26,382, in 1813 and Giddalore taluk with an area of 1,056 square miles contained a population of 180,972 in 1961.

12. COIMBATORE DISTRICT, 1809-10 AND 1816

1. *Year*—1809-10 and 1816
2. *Place*—Coimbatore District

3. *Source*

(1) *Madras Board of Revenue*

Appendix accompained the report on the general investigation made by the Commissione in the year 1816. MRO. Board of Revenue. Miscellaneous volume, Coimbatore, General No. 18124, Seiral No. 91.

[*TNA/MSS*]

(2) Report from Commissioners in Coimbatore, Dated 26th February, 1816, to the Right Honourable Hugh Elliot, Governor in Council, Fort St. George (In East India Company. Selection of Papers from the Records of the East India House, relating to the revenue, police, civil and criminal justice under Company's Governments in India. London, 1820, Vol. 1. p. 712-754).

[*BSL/XXIV*—72]

(3) *Hamilton, Walter*

A geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the Adjacent Countries, Vol. 2, London, 1820. p. 384-386.

[*ISI*/915. *H* 222 (2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (3)]

A small province in the south of India, situated above the Eastern Ghaut mountains. To the north it is bounded by the Mysore territories; on the south by Dindigul; on the east it has Salem and Trichinapoly; and on the west the province of Malabar. Under this collectorate are included the divisions of Caroor, Santimangalum and Daraporam; and the whole province may be reckoned from north to south 50 miles by about 45 from east to west.

The province Coimbatoor in ancient times was named Kanjam, and came under the dominion of the Mysore Rajas about 165 years ago. It now forms one of the collectorships under the Madras Presidency, having been ceded to the British government in 1799.

geographical identification

After verification with the names of taluks obtained for the year 1809-10 with those of 1871, it was found that taluks were synonymous though no area was available for the early period. Two taluks Cheoor and Chukergheree could not be traced in 1971 whereas a new taluk named Bhawany was there. It appears that on the whole the district contained the same geographical identity with marginal changes in jurisdiction with other districts upto 1871. The area was almost same in 1921 at 7225 square miles against 7,432 sq. miles in 1871. Under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 Kollegul taluk with an area 1075.7 sq. miles was transferred to Mysore District of Mysore State. The combined area of Coimbatore and the transferred taluk stood at 7,184 sq. miles in 1961.

(b) Particulars of population—

(119) TABLE No. 1 (S-56) *Summary table of population of Coimbatore District*, 1809-10, 1816

sl. no.	item	particulars	
		1809-10	1816
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles	—	—
2	number of villages	596,606	600,000
3	population : persons	—	—
	males	—	—
	females	—	—
4	number of families	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—

88-M/S127RGI—27

1. *Year*—1809-10 and 1816
2. *Place*—Coimbatore District

(120) TABLE No. 2 *Statement of the population in Fusly* 1219 *with the number of persons who died in the Coimbatore District from January* 1810 *to* 30*th April,* 1811

taluks	population in Fusly 1219 or 1809-10			died from January 1810 to 30th April, 1811		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
1 2	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coimbatore	41,313	42,569	83,882	1,905	1,653	3,558
Cheoor	25,155	25,258	50,413	1,040	856	1,896
Parindorie	26,986	26,207	53,193	837	666	1,503
Errode	16,078	16,248	32,326	470	391	861
Audoor	22,285	22,021	44,306	1,042	913	1,955
Sattemungallum	24,537	25,789	50,326	1,431	1,136	2,567
Coligall	23,259	21,167	44,426	999	713	1,712
Caroor	27,536	26,779	54,015	954	737	1,691
Dharapoore	29,950	29,097	59,047	804	657	1,461
Pollauchee	20,417	21,021	41,438	1,595	1,283	2,878
Chukrgherec	22,182	22,296	44,478	726	534	1,260
Pulladum	19,241	19,515	38,756	655	454	1,109
[total]	298,939	297,967	596,606	12,458	9,993	22,451

5. *Method*—

[The population of 1809-10 was perhaps based on some sort of local estimates to make an assessment of mortality caused by the great epidemic of 1810-1811. The population of 1816 was mentioned in all probability on the basis of the estimated of 1809-10.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (3) : 1. *general description*]

In North Coimbatoor, near Mulu and Coleagala, the cultivation is equal to any in India, and consists chiefly of rice fields watered by large reservoirs. The summit of the Eastern Ghaut mountains in this quarter are from 1500 to 2000 feet above the level of the upper country, which is here very beautiful, and in a better state of cultivation than the Mysore. The tanks are numerous, but mostly in ruins; and although fertile, this part of the province is but thinly inhabited, and the hills produce but little timber. In this mountainous tract there are two rainy seasons; the first is in the month following the vernal equinox, and the second lasts the two months before and the two months after the autumnal equinox. From Candhully to Mahally, in North Coimbatoor, much of the country has been formerly cultivated, but is now waste. The strata of the Ghauts in this quarter run north and south and are vertical. Being much interesected with fissures, they are of little use in building.

Near to the town of Coimbatoor the soil is in general good, and tolerably clear of rocks and stones. The hedges are few, and the country remarkably bare of trees. In this neighbourhood all kinds of soils are cultivated for gardens, and the variety occasions some difference in their value; but the depth below the surface at which the water stands is the chief cause of the variation of the rent. In some gardens the water is within eight cubits of the surface; in others so deep as 18. The bagait, or gardens watered by machines, called capilly and yatam, are of great importance, as this mode of cultivation enables as a small extent of ground to support many persons and to pay a high rent; it is also less liable to fail for want of rain Taking the whole province of Coimbatoor together, the average of the wet cultivation is little more than three per cent of the total cultivation. Many sheep are bred throughout the district especially in the Aranasi division. The hills west of the town are inhabited by the Malásir, Mudagar, Erili-garu, and Todear castes.

In South Coimbatoor the rice grounds along the banks of the Amaravati are extensive and fully cultivated; further on, the soil becomes poor, has many large projecting rocks, and but few enclosures; Throughout the whole province there are earths impregnated with muriatic salts, and others with nitrates, both of which have occasionally been made into culinary salt and saltpetre. This earth seems to contain nitre ready formed, as no potash is added to it by the manufacturers.

1. *Year*--1809-10 and 1816
2. *Place*--Coimbatore District

[2. *Towns*]

The towns are in general well built, and some of them, such as Coimbatoor, Daraporam, Bhavany, and Caroor, large and populous.

[3. *houses*]

The houses are, for the most part, well raised and their roofs having a considerable slope the inhabitants suffer but little from the heavy rains. As is the case in most parts of Bengal where arts have not been introduced by foreigners the only one that has been carried to tolerable perfection is weaving. The Vaylalars here are a numerous tribe of the Tamul race, and esteemed of pure Sudra caste.

[4. *epidemic fever*]

The province of Coimbatoor in ancient times was named Kanjam, and came under the dominion of the Mysore Rajas about 165 years ago. It now forms one of the collectorships under the Madras presidency, having been ceded to the British government in 1799. In the years 1809, 10 and 11, an epidemic fever prevailed, which destroyed a great number of the inhabitants and threatened to depopulate the whole district.

7. *Gaps*--

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*--

The population was estimated to enumerate the number of deaths from a severe epidemic that visited some districts of southern India including Coimbatore in 1810-11. The tract suffered also earlier. The population thus estimated contains serious deficiencies for two reasons, first, returns were called from lower administrative units who had little concern for the quality, and secondly, the time was inopportunate. Estimates for all the years are more or less same as around six lakhs and as such population apparently increased by 3 times between 1809-10 and 1872. This is simply absurd and therefore, the data require a thorough scrutiny in respect of methodology, coverage and result. The following table shows the trend.

(121) TABLE No. 3 (*S*-57) *Variation in population of Coimbatore District*, 1809-10, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961.

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809-10	596,609	—	—
1871 . .	1,763,274	1,166,665	195.55
1921 . .	2,219,848	456,574	25.89
1961 . .	3,735,726	1,515,878	68.29

13. THE DUTCH SETTLEMENTS OF ZILLAH RAJAHMUNDRY, 1813

1. *Year*—1813
2. *Place*—The Dutch Settlements of Zillah Rajahmundry

3. *Source*—

(1) *South Arcot*

Collectorate ecRords. South Arcot. Correspondence on political matters. 1785-1818. Vol. No. 147/2.

[*TNA/MSS*]

(2) *Hodgson, John*

Report on the Dutch Settlements, 1818. South Arcot, Collectorate Records. Serial No. 372, General No. 18736.

[*TNA/MSS*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (2)]

Iagganautpooram is situated in the south bank of the Caconada river in the Bay of Coinga and between 90 and 100 miles south of Vizagapatam and 12 or 14 miles north of Ingeram-Yanam and Nellapilly.

Policole is situated on the south bank of the Narsapord river branch of the Godavery . . . between 40 or 50 miles south of Iagganautpooram but not far from the English factory of Maddepollam.

geographical identification

It has not been possible to identify the tract, although some of the place names mentioned in records appear as village or towns. A map of the *settlements might be available from Dutch sources.*

(122) TABLE No. 1. (S-58) *Summary table of population of the Dutch Settlements of Zillah Rajahmundry*, 1813

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	10,967
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	2,703
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house . . .	4.06
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

[*source* (1)]

(123) TABLE No. 2 *Account of the number of houses, inhabitants, cattle and looms in the Dutch Settlements of the Zillah of Rajahmundry to the end of March* 1813

sl. no.	settlements	houses number				number of inhabitant	number of cattle	number of looms
		number of tiled houses	number of thatched houses	number of cudjan huts	total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Policole	662	17	270	949	4,692	1,435	359
2	Contairoo	61	29	233	323	1,246	861	24
3	Ieggernaikporum	124	79	691	894	4,146	224	28
4	Gollapollem	47	35	455	537	883	280	88
	[total]	894	160	1,649	2,703	10,967	2,800	499

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

Policole: The factory house and buildings were destroyed when the factory was taken possession of in 1761. There is a small extent of territorial jurisdiction attached to Policole and a piece of ground depending there in at Narsapore. The town of Policole contains about 1000 houses and 300 looms.

1. *Year*--1813

2. *Place*--The Dutch settlements of Zillah Rajahmundry

The settlement of Bimlapatam, Iugganautpooram and Policole are represented to be hold under fermans granted by the Nizam and confirmed by the Mogul or Emperor of Delhi bearing varibus dates from A.D. 1628 to A.D. 1713 and by a cowle granted by Hajee Housse in A.D. 1734 and A.D. 1752 by Iaffur Ally Khan. The two last mentioned persons were Naibs or deputies of the Nizam in the Circars. The Dutch . . . stated to have first occupied these factories about it.

The Dutch Company and their factors carried on at one time an extensive trade in cloths and other articles and the country generally must have greatly benefited by the mutual exchanges of goods and merchandize to which their trade led.

Settlement of Igganautpooram: The annual payment customarily made by the Dutch authorities of this place to the British Government through the Chief and Council of Musilipatam in Madras Pagodas 143-13-40 or Arcot rupees 551-6-9½.

Settlement of Policole : The sum to be paid annually for this settlement and which was formerly paid to the chief and council of Masulipatam amounts to Madras Pagodas (217) two hundred and seventeen. The amount is admitted, but it is requested on the part of the Netherland's commissoiner, that the amount in all cases may be specified in Arcot rupees I have acceded to his wishes. The annual payment is now therefore defined to be Arcot rupees (835½) eight hundred and thirty-five and half.

7. *Gaps*

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

As the area is not mentioned, the population figure can not be scrutinised in relation to other factors. The tract, however, has some historical interest. The tract cannot be properly traced in subsequent period and therefore, a table on movement of population could not be constructed.

14. TINNEVELLY DISTRICT, 1801-02

1. *Year*—1801-02
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

3. *Source*—

(1) *Madras. Madras Board of Revenue*

Letters to the Board, 1821-26. MRO Collectorate Records. Tinnevelly District. Vol. No. 4364. General No. 24894

[*TNA/MSS*]

(2) *Stuart, A. J. Comp.*

A Manual of the Tinnevelly District in the Presidency of Madras. Madras, 1879. p. 161.

[*BSL/XI-71*]

(3) *Caldwell, R.*

A political and general history of the District of Tinnevelly in the Presidency of Madras from the first period to its Cession to the English Government in A.D. 1801. Madras. Government Press, 1881. p. 225.

[*NL/167 G 13*]

4. *Hamilton, Walter*—

A Geographical, statistical and historical account of Hindostan and the adjacent countries. Vol. 2. London, John Murry, 1820. p. 476-477.

[*ISI/915.4—222(2)*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (4)]

A district of the Southern Carnatic, situated between the eighth and tenth degrees of north latitude, and occupying the south-eastern extremity of what is usually called the peninsula. To the north it is bounded by the collectorate of Madura; on the S.E. it is separated from the island of Ceylon by the gulf of Manaar; and on the west it is bounded by Travancore, from which it is separated by a high ridge of woody mountains of extremely hevelly may be called on open country, as it contains few hills, and those insulated and detached; but it comprehends several tracts of waste and jungle, especially towards the east, in the neighbourhood of Tuticorin.

geographical identification

Tinnevelly was ceded to the East India Company on the 31st July, 1801. Lushington was appointed as the Collector. It is extremely difficult to trace in details the location of the *palaiyams* and the settlement with the poligars in 1803. When, deed of permanent settlement was awarded to the poligars they became zemindars. Three *palaiyams* were confiscated and divided into nine *mittas* and sold. Some details have been presented in the Report on the Population Estimates of India. Vol. III, Part-B, India.

The area of the district was given as 5,700 square miles for the year 1823 (*Great Britain, House of Commons. Appendices to the Third Report of the Select Committee. London*, 1832. *p.* 330). It is very difficult to calculate the area for 1801 as no precise boundary is traceable.

(b) Particulars of population—

(124) TABLE No. 1 (S-59) *Summary table of population of Tinnevelly District*, 1801

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	571,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

1. *Year*—1801-02
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

[*source* (2)]

(125) TABLE NO. 2 *Statement showing the result of previous censuses taken in the Tinnevelly District*

	taluks		population in fasli 1211 (1801-2)	population in fasli 1225 (1815-16-17)	population in fasli 1231 (1821-22)	population in fasli 1246 (1836-37-38)	population in fasli 1261 (1851-52)	population in fasli 1266 (1856-57)	population in fasli 1271 (1861-62)	population in fasli 1276 (1865-67)	population on the 15th November 1871 (Fasli 1281)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Tenkarai .	Srivaikuntham	65,354	61,834	70,321	—	84,258	84,103	204,175	213,267	234,346
		Panchamal	68,436	47,970	62,975	-	116,192	120,642			
2	Ottaipidaram .	Alwar-Tinnevelly .	36,089	29,700	32,273		159,503	191,036	208,940	246,637	296,376
3	Tinnevelly .	Palam .	106,722	63,402	66,952	—	114,736	115,386	163,378	185,800	184,109
		Nellayam									
		Vidugramam	12,797	18,727	23,523	-	52,173	51,775			
4	Sankaranainarkoil		29,661	33,708	42,538	—	129,813	137,366	144,213	158,222	182,918
5	Srivilliputtur						144,958	154,201	137,811	154,719	176,954
		Nadavumandalam .	67,510	84,225	106,664	..					
6	Satur . .						106,427	113,566	133,222	145,016	156,862
7	Nanguneri .	Kalaeud	68,603	58,514	59,069	--	50,455	49,251	141,956	159,051	178,078
		Valliyur .					83,657	88,434			
8	Ambasamudram	Bramadesam	58,111	28,607	31,922	—	76,807	79,920	136,714	148,771	163,215
		Shermadevi	17,729	30,828	36,862	-	52,764	55,584			
9	Tenkasi . .		40,657	23,082	31,858	-	97,473	98,110	99,812	109,685	122,001
10	Zemindaris .			148,743			--		—		
	total		571,669	629,350	564,957	850,891	1,269,216	1,339,374	1,370,221	1,521,168	1,693,959

5. *Method*—

[source (1) : Letter from I. Monro, Collector, Tinnevelly, dated 22nd October, 1823 to the Superintendent General of Vaccination, Fort St. George.]

I have the honour to transmit an abstract statement of the population of the province of Tinnevelly including the Zemindaries.

2. The census has been inprogress for three years and was only concluded last week this will account for the appearance of delay in replying to your letter of the 15th August last.

3. The distinction between adults and children has been made at the age of ten for boys and eight for girls I am not therefore enabled to fill up the returns exactly according to the form received.

4. It will not I hope be considered out of place if I take notice of a report in circulation that the public support of vaccination is likely to be discontinued. The extreme apathy of our Indian subjects on all points of general improvement and their rooted attachment to old customs renders it. I fear too probable that even so valuable a discovery as Dr. Jenners will be utterly neglected unless it is supported by the Government. There are on record in this Office three returns of Population of which I subjoin an abstract rejecting the small numbers :

1801-5,71,000; 1817-6,29,000; 1823-7,88,000.

These accounts include the population of the Zemindaries which in the census annexed to your letter (I suppose obtain from the Board of Revenue) is excluded.

As this progressive increase has taken place since the introduction of vaccination, it may be inferred that discovery has in some degree promoted the increase.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (3) : *changes under the British*]

Of the many beneficial changes that have taken place since then one of the most remarkable is that which we see in the poligars themselves. The poli-

1. *Year*--1801-02
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

gar has become a zemindar and has changed his nature as well as his name. The change wrought amongst the poorer class of the Maravas is not perhaps quite so complete, but many of them have merged their traditional occupation of watchmen in the safer and more reputable occupation of husbandmen.

The whole aspect of things in Tinnevelly has changed for the better in a wonderful degree since the assumption of the government of the district by the English and beneficial changes of all kinds are still in progress. The thick impervious jungles which covered most of the plains and which had for generation after generation furnished the haunts and hiding places of banditi have disappeared (perhaps only too completely), and cotton and foodgrains cover tracts in stead good roads have been made wherever they were required, all the rivers and principal nullahs have been bridged over, carts have to a large extent taken the place of pack bullocks and transit duties have been utterly abolished. The whole district has then twice surveyed and mapped.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

As the jurisdiction of the territory covered by the population estimate of 1801 has not been ascertained, it is extremely difficult to make an assessment of its validity, specially because no method was mentioned as to how a return was prepared. A series of estimates with varying degrees of accuracy based on different methods have been presented. The following table shows the trend based on the estimate of 1801.

(126) TABLE No. 3 (S-60) *Variation in population of Tinnevelly District*, 1801,1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1801 . .	571,000	—	—
1871 . .	1,693,959	+1,122,959	+196.67
1921 . .	2,370,244	+676,285	+39.92
1961 . .	3,433,261	+1,063,017	+44.85

It is clear that the rate of growth obtained in the above table between 1801 and 1871 is almost absurd in spite of a material improvement as indicated by Caldwell. The estitmate may contain a gross under coverage in relation to the territory covered by 1871 census. The history of poligars authored by the Britishers contained a one-sided story.

IV TOWNS AND CITIES

A. NORTHERN REGION

1. THE CITY OF CASHMEER, 1809

1. *Year*--1809
2. *Place*--The City of Cashmeer

3. *Source*-

(1) *Elphinstone, Mountstuart*

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul Vol. 2. Karachi, Oxford University Press, 1972. p. 237-242.

[NL/E 958.1 E 1 69]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindustan and adjacent countries. Vol. 1. London, John Murray. 1820. p. 511-512.

[ISI/915.4 H 222 (1)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (2)]

By Abul Fazel in 1582, it is described as follows: "Serinagur, the capital of Cashmere, is 4 fursungs in length. The last mentioned one is dry during a part of the year, and the Mar is sometimes so shallow that boats cannot pass through it. This city has for ages been in a flourishing state, and here are manufactured shawls and other fine woollen stuffs. On the east side of the city is a high hill, called the mountain of Soliman, and adjoining are two large lakes, which are always full".

The modern town of Cashmeer was formerly known by the name of Serinagur, but now by that of the province. It extends about 3 miles on each side of the river Jhylum or Hydaspes, over which are four or five wooden bridges, and it occupies in some part of its breadth, which is unequal, about tow miles.

(b) *Particulars of population*

(127) TABLE No 1 (S-61) *Summary table of population of the City of Cashmeer*, 1809

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	-
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	175,000*
	males	—
	females	-
4	number of families	--
5	number of houses	-
6	population per square mile	--
7	average size of a village	
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	--
10	females per thousand males	—

*Average of 50,000 and 200,000.

5. *Method*—

[Estimate by Mountstuart Elphinstone.]

6. *Explanation* --

[*source* (1) : *population*]

The city of Cashmeer is the largest in the Dooraunee dominions. It contains from a hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand inhabitants.

[*source* (2) : 1. *housing pattern*]

The houses, many of them 2 or 3 stories high, are slightly built of brick and mortar, with a large intermixture of timber. On the wooden roof is laid a covering of earth, which contributes to the warmth of the house during the winter, and in summer is planted with flowers. The streets are narrow and choked with the filth of the inhabitants, who are unclean to a proverb, and there are no buildings worthy of remark. The soubahdar, or governor of Cashmere, resides in a fortress called Shereghur, occupying the southeast quarter of the city. The benefits which this city enjoys in a mild salubrious air, and river flowing through its centre, are essentially alloyed by its confined construction, and the extreme filthiness of the people. There are covered floating baths ranged along the sides of the river.

[2. *Dal lake*]

The lake of Cashmere, named in the provincial language the Dall, has long been celebrated for its beauties. It extends from the north-east quarter of the city in an oval circumference of five or six miles, and joins the Jhylum by a narrow channel near the suburbs. The northern view of the lake is terminated at the distance of 12 miles, by a detached range of mountains, which slope from the centre to each angle; and from the base a spacious plain, preserved in constant verdure by numerous streams, extends with an easy declivity to the surface of

1. *Year*—1809
2. *Place*—The City of Cashmeer

the water. In the centre of the plain as it approaches the lake, one of the Delhi Emperors, probably Shah Jehan, constructed a spacious garden named Shalimar. The numerous small islands in the lake have the effect of ornamenting the scenery.

[3. *population*]

Bernier, who visited this country in 1663, when travelling in the suit of the Emperor Aurengzebe, gives a most interesting and romantic description of this city; but since the dismemberment of Cashmere from the Mogul empire by the Afghans, it has suffered many ravages and extortions. But notwithstanding these causes of decline and the vicissitude of its government, it was in 1809 estimated to contain from 150,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, and reckoned the largest and most populous city in the Afghan dominions.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The valley of Kashmir and its capital, Srinagar was on a decline for a long period due to political turmoil, famine, pestilence etc. The population as estimated by Elphinstone and cited by Hamilton between 150,000 and 200,000 is obviously a guess work. The long term trend of population has been discussed in the Report on the Population Estimates of India, Vol. III, Part-B, India. The following table shows the trend.

(128) TABLE No. 2 (S-62) *Variation in population of the City of Cashmeer*, 1809, 1822-23, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809	175,000	—	—
1822-23	240,000	+65,000	+37.14
1871	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—
1891	118,960	—121,040	—50.43
1901	122,618	+ 3,658	+ 3.07
1911	126,344	+ 3,726	+ 3.04
1921	141,735	+15,391	+12.18
1931	174,459	+32,724	+23.09
1941	189,596	+15,137	+ 8.68
1951	250,724	+61,128	+32.24
1961	291,853	+41,129	+16.40
1971	423,253	131,400	+45.02

2. HISSAR, 1806

1. *Year*—1806
2. *Place*—Hissar

3. *Source*

Hamilton, Walter

A geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and adjacent countries. Vol. 1. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 459-60.

[ISI/915.4 H 222(1)]

4. *Materials*

(a) *Geographical location*—

The ancient Capital of the country now known by the name of Hurriánna, situated 105 miles W.N.W. from Delhi,

(2) *Particulars of population*

(129) TABLE No. 1 (S-63) *Summary table of population of Hissar*, 1806

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	500
	males	-
	females	-
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	-
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	-
9	Average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand male	—

5. *Method*

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*

[1. *Circar Hissar*]

When Abul Fazel wrote in 1582, the town and district attached to it were described by him as follows : "Hissar was founded by Sultan Feroze, who dug a canal which brings the waters of the Jumna close to the city. A devise predicted his accession to the throne, and at his request he dug this canal, which passes through the town of Sirsa, and loses itself in lake Bheda. Circar Hissar Ferozeh, containing 27 mahals; measurement 3,114,497 begahs; revenue 55.004,905 dams; Seyurghal 1,406,519 dams. This circar furnishes 6,875 cavalry, and 55.700 infantry. It has few rivers and to procure water they are obliged to dig wells to a great depth.

[2. *a city in ruins*]

The remains of this city are of great extent, but now so utterly ruinous as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining its original limits. In 1806, it contained only 300 men, besides a garrison of 200 soldiers, which was soon afterwards withdrawn, and the departure of which would tend to accelerate the total desolation of this once flourishing capital. The place of Feroze Shah stands in what was the centre of the city, and has very extensive subterranean apartments. Close to the palace is an iron pillar, rather less than that at the Joobut, near Delhi, called Feroze Shah's lath. There are also several large tanks, many wells and vestiges of the Chittung nullah or water course, may still be traced.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*

(130) TABLE No. 2 (S-64) *Variation in population of Hissar*; 1806, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 ... 1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1806	500	-	
1871	14,133	13,633	2,726.60
1881	14,167	34	0.24
1891	16,854	2,687	18.97
1901	17,447	593	3.52
1911	17,162	285	1.63
1921	21,415	4,253	24 78
1931	25,179	3,764	17.58
1941	28,618	3,439	13.66
1951	35,297	6,679	23.34
1961	60,222	24,925	70.62
1971	89,437	29,215	48.51

According to any variety of definition of an urban centre, Hissar cannot be classified as a town in 1806. Anyhow, it shows the decline of an ancient city. Revival might have started earlier in the 19th century as the population in 1872 grew slow but steadily subsequently up to 1921 with a marginal reduction between 1901 and 1911.

3. NUGGEENAH, 1809

1. *Year*—1809
2. *Place*—Nuggeenah

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

East India Gazetteer ... Wm. H. Allen and Co. London, 1828. Vol. I. p. 328.

[ISI/954. 4H 222(2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

A town in the province of Delhi [formerly in the district of Moradabad], district of North Saharanpoor, ... forty-seven miles. N.N.W. from the town of Moradabad.

(b) *Particular of population*—

(131) TABLE No. 1 (S-65) *Summary table of population of Nuggeenah, 1809*

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of village	—
3	population : persons	18,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

Near to this place are some native works named Kuloo Khan's fort ... in 1809 [it] contained 18,000 inhabitants.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It appears that the town stagnated throughout the 19th century as seen from the estimates of population of 1809 and 1881. The increase has been nominal in course of one and a half century. The following table shows the trend.

(132) TABLE No. 2 (S-66) *Variation in population of Nuggeenah, 1809, 1872, 1881..1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809	18,000	—	—
1872	19,696	+1,696	+9.42
1881	20,503	+ 807	+4.10
1891	22,150	+ 1,647	+8.03
1901	21,412	— 738	+3.33
1911	19,625	— 1,787	+8.35
1921	18,736	— 889	+4.53
1931	25,427	+ 6,691	+35.71
1941	26,077	+ 650	+2.56
1951	27,947	+ 1,870	+7.17
1961	30,427	+2,480	+8.87
1971	37,066	+6,639	+21.82

B. CENTRAL REGION

4. ALLAHABAD CITY, 1803

1. *Year*--1803
2. *Place*--Allahabad City

3. *Source*—

(1) *M'culloch, J. R.*

A dictionary, geographical, statistical & historical of the various countries, places and principal national objects of the world, new edition carefully revised by Frederick Martin. Vol. 1. London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1866. p. 74.

[NL/61 A7]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

The East India Gazetteer, ... London, John Murray, 1815. p. 10-21.

[BSL/XI-56]

4. *Materials*--

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (2)]

A fortified town in the province of Allahabad, of which it is the capital, situated at confluence of the Ganges with the Jumna.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(133) TABLE No. 1 (S-67) *Summary table of populaton of Allahabad City*, 1803, 1815

sl. no.	items	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	20,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand male	—

5 *Method*

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (2) : 1. *the appearance*]

This city does not make a handsome appearance, there being only a few brick buildings without ornaments. The fort is placed at some distance on a tongue of land, one side being washed by the Jumna, and the other nearly approaching the Ganges. It is lofty and extensive, and completely commands the navigation of the two rivers. There are, probably few buildings of equal size in Europe. Next the two rivers it is defended by the old walls, with the addition of some cannon. The third side, next the land, is perfectly regular, and very strong. It has three revelins, two bastions, and a half-bastion, and stands higher than any ground in front of it.

[2. *type of houses*]

The situation of Allahabad being alike adapted for the purpose of internal commerce and defence must have early pointed it out as an eligible spot for the foundation of a city, and most probably it is the site of the ancient Palibothra. Nine-tenths of the present native buildings are of mud, raised on the foundations of more substantial brick edifices, which have long fallen to decay. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are estimated at 20,000. The soil in the vicinity consists of brick dust, mortar, and broken pottery.

7. *Gaps*--

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

M'culloch mentioned that the town was declining for sometime after its occupation by Great Britain in 1765, but as an impact of the opening of the great East India Railway from Calcutta to Delhi, it has been rising in prosperity. The population rose from 20,000 in 1803 to 64,785 in 1861. The boom in the cultivation of cotton following the American Civil War was attributed as one of the causes of its prosperity. M'culloch did not spell out his source or method of the estimate for 1803. Walter Hamilton mentioned that population, exclusive of the garrison, was 20,000. (Hamilton, Walter. The East India Gazetter, ... Vol. 2. London, Wm. Allen & Co., p. 34-35).

1. *Year*—1803
2. *Place*—Allahabad City

The population rose from 20,000 in 1803 to 143,693 in 1871 and to 160,118 in 1881, to 175,000 in 1891 and thereafter declined for three decades up to 1921. It rose nearly to the level of 1891 in 1931 and thereafter a steady growth is witnessed. There is no evidence in support of a seven times of growth between 1803 and 1871. It seems to be unlikely, in spite of some favourable economic factors conducive to a growth. The following table shows the trend.

(134) TABLE No. 2 (S-68) *Variation in population of Allahabad city*, 1803, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population variation		percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1803	20,000	—	—
1871	143,693	+123,693	+618.47
1881	160,118	+16,425	+11.43
1891	175,246	+15,128	+9.45
1901	172,032	— 3,214	—1.83
1911	171,697	—335	—0.19
1921	157,220	—14,477	—8.43
1931	173,895	+16,675	+10.61
1941	246,226	+72,331	+41.59
1951	312,259	+66,033	+26.82
1961	411,955	+99,696	+31.93
1971	490,622	+78,667	+91.10

5. CITY OF BENARES, 1801, 1803, 1817, 1820

Year—1801, 1803, 1817, 1820
Place—The City of Benares

Source—

(1) *New System of Revenue and Judicial Administration* (*Bangal*) 1801; Interrogation addressed to Judges, Collectors, etc., with replies there by the Acting Judge and Magistrate, 17th December, 1801 (*In* Great Britain. House of Commons Papers relating to East India Affairs Third Part, Session 24 November, 1812, 24 July, 1813).

(2) *Heber, Reginald* (*Rev.*) Narrative of a journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, 1824-25 ... Vol. 1. London, 1828. p. 289, 322-323.

[NL/162 G 12]

(3) *Memoir regarding Benares* (*In Selection from the Asiatic Journal*). Vol. VIII. January-June, 1819. p. 320-322.

[NL/PP 3161 A]

(4) *Hamilton, Walter*

A geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries ... Vol. 1. London, John Murray,1820. p. 305-309.

[BSL/XII-A-I]

Materials—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (3)]

ıe town itself is five miles long and four miles readth.

[*source* (4)]

alter Hamilton wrote in 1820, "The Sanscrit ɔ of the ancient city is Varanashi, from Vara Nashi, two rivers, ... The Ganges here forms e sweep of about four miles in length, and on external side of the carve, which is the most ted, stands the holy city of Benares."

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(135) TABLE No. 1 (S-69) *Summary table of population of the City of Benares,* 1801, 1803, 1817 *and* 1820

sl. no.	item	particulars			
		1801	1803	1817	1820
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
1	area in square miles	—	—	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—	—	—
3	population : persons	500,000	582,000	1,000,000	600,000
	males	—	400,000	—	—
	females	—	600,000	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	1,500	—	—

5. *Method*—

[source (1) : estimate based on a census; source (2) : a census of 1803 was referred to; source (3) : nothing stated; source (4) : estimate by the author.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : 1. *general condition*]

The city of Benares is in a progressive state of improvement, in these respects, within the last sixteen years, a statement now before me points out forty begas of land as being added to the bounds of the city; and this is not from population changing its place to some favoured spot. The increase has been regular on all sides; the surrounding villages are also increased and increasing. The population of Benares after a laborious enumeration of the number of houses, reckoned by the late acting Magistrate Mr. Deane, to amount to 600,000 persons; it may with confidence be stated at 500,000.

1. *Year*—1801, 1803, 1817, 1820
2. *Place*—The City of Benares

[2. *population*]

The Mussulman inhabitants of this city are supposed to amount to one-tenth part of the total inhabitants of the city, which, as stated before in reply to query 16. I conceived to amount to upwards of 500,000.

[3. *roads and other public works*]

In the country the roads are in general in very bad order; those immediately about the city are kept in sufficient repair by the labour of the convicts, and the savings from the allowance for scavengers; no fund exists for building or repairing bridges, or other public works.

[*source* (2) : 1. *population*]

The population, according to a census made in 1803, amounted to above 582,000—an enormous amount, and which one should think must have been exaggerated; but it is the nearest means we have of judging, and it certainly becomes less improbable from the real great size of the town, and the excessively crowded manner in which it is built. It is well drained, and stands dry on a high rocky bank sloping to the river, to which circumstance, as well as to the frequent ablutions and great temperance of the people, must be ascribed its freedom from infectious diseases. Accordingly, notwithstanding its crowded population, it is not an unhealthy city; yet the only square, or open part in it, is the new market-place, constructed by the present Government, and about as large as to the Peckwater Quadrangle in Oxford.

[2. *administration*]

The city of Benares is certainly the richest, as well as probably the most populous in India; it is also the best governed in respect to its police, which is carried on by a sort of national guard, the Chuprassies, of whom I have made frequent mention, chosen by the inhabitants themselves, and merely approved of by the magistrates. There are about 500 of these in the city, which is divided into 60 wards, with a gate to each, which is shut at night, and guarded by one of these people. In consequence, notwithstanding the vast population, the crowds of beggars and pilgrims of all countries (of Maharatta pilgrims alone there are generally some 20,000 in the place, many of them armed, and of warlike and predatory habits) robberies and murders are very rare, while the guards being elected and paid by the respectable householders, have an interest in being civil, well-behaved, and attentive.

Benares being in many respects the commercial, and in all, the ecclesiastical metropolis of India, I was not surprised to find persons from all parts of the Peninsula residing there.

[*source* (3) : *population*]

Benares is supposed to contain a million of inhabitants, 400,000 of whom are Mussulmans and the remained Hindoos; it is also calculated that out of the above one million, three-fifths are females; and that 25,000 pilgrims, merchants, travellers, &c., daily, on an average, enter and go out of the city. The brick-houses in it are calculated to amount to 100,000. The town itself is 5 miles long and 4 miles in breadth; and hundred Brahminy bulls prowl about its streets; and the number of Fakeers, Brahmins and Sanyasies, who live by begging, is immense. There are 50 regular places where food, salt, wood and water are distributed gratis; and several buildings are set apart for cooking food gratuitously. The population is four times greater than when the English first gained possession of the province, and is daily increasing; and 140,000,000 pounds of grain are yearly consumed in the city.

[*source* (4) : 1. *streets and houses*]

The streets are so extremely narrow, that it is difficult to penetrate them, even on horseback. The houses are built of stone, some six stories high close to each other, with terraces on the summit, and very small windows, to prevent glare and inspection from without. The opposite side of the streets in some places approach so near to each other as to be united by galleries. The number of stone and brick houses, from one to six stories high, is upwards of 12,000; the mud houses above 16,000; and, in 1803, the permanent inhabitants on three Mogul princes, and several other foreigners, who may amount to 3,000; and during the festivals the concourse is beyond calculation. The Mahommedans are not supposed to be more than one in ten. In this city there are said to be 8,000 houses occupied by Brahmins, who receive charitable contributions, although each has a property of his own.

The mosque with its minars was built by Aurengzere to mortify the Hindoos. Not only is it placed on the highest point of land, and most conspicuous from being close to the river; but the foundations are laid on a sacred spot, where before stood a Hindoo temple, which was destroyed to make room for the Mussulman edifice. From the top of the minars there is an extensive view of the town and adjacent country, and of the numerous Hindoo temples scattered over the city, and the surrounding country. The houses of the English at Serole are

1. *Year*—1801, 1803, 1817, 1820
2. *Place*—Allahabad City

handsome, although they look naked for want of trees.

[2. *inhabitants*]

The Raja of Benares resides at Ramnagur, on the opposite side of the river, about five miles from Benares. There are but few Europeans here : a judge, collector and registerar, the member of the court of circuit, with a few other civil and medical servants constitute the whole of the government establishment; to which may be added a few private merchants and planters. Amidst such a crowd of natives, and in so sacred a town, it may be supposed that mendicants are very numerous; many of the natives, however, possess large fortunes, and are actively engaged in trade as merchants or bankers. Benares has long been the great mart for diamonds and other gems, brought principally from the Bundelcund country. The land in and about Benares being high priced and much sought after, law suits respecting it are unceasing.

Benares, or Casi, is held by the Hindoos to be sacred for ten miles around, and the famous lingam it contains, is said to be a petrifaction of Siva himself.

[3. *pilgrims*]

Most persons stay but a short time at Benares, and then return to their families, yet even so transient a visit secured the pilgrim entrance into the heaven of Siva. Some visit the sacred place repeatedly and one devotee is mentioned, who had been sixteen times from Benares to Ramisseram in the straits of Ceylon. There are regular guides or Cicerones, who met pilgrims in the different villages through which they have to pass, and conduct them collectively to Benares. A great many persons also resort hither from all parts of Hindostan, in order to finish their days in so holy a sanctuary; and the Hindoos admit that even the beef eating English who died at Benares may obtain absorption into Briha. Some learned Hindoos relax so far as to admit the possible salvation of Englishmen in two other cases; viz. if they become firm believers in Gunga (the Ganges), or die at Juggernauth; and they even name a European who went straight to heaven from Benares, but it appeared that he had left money for the construction of a temple after his death.

[4. *education*]

This city has long been celebrated as the revered seat of Brahminical learning, and it is still reckoned so holy, that several foreign Hindoo Rajas keep vakeels or delegates, residing here, who perform for their benefit the requisite sacrifices and oblations. In 1801, besides the public college for Hindoo literature, instituted during the residence of Jonathan Duncan, Esq. there were in the city private teachers of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law; and of the first, 300 were stated to be eminent, the aggregate number of their puplis 8,000. From a prevailing idea, that were they to receive any remuneration directly from their pupils, the religious merit of teaching the Vedas would be lost, they would accept of nothing from their scholars, trusting to donations from pilgrims of rank, and to regular salaries allowed them by different Hindoo princes, such as the Raja of Jeypoor and some Maharatta chiefs.

In 1811 it was found necessary to revise and new model the regulations of the Hindoo college, to adapt them to the prevailing habits and opinions of the natives, and the correct the abuses, of which the following were the most remarkable. The same prejudice continued to exist against the function of Professor, considered as an office, or even as a service, and the most learned pundits had invariably refused the employment, although the salary was liberal. That part of the then existing plan, which supposes the attendance of teachers and pupils in a public hall, was found altogether inconsistent with the tenets of the Hindoos, and in fact not only never took place, but tended to prevent the Professors from giving instructions at their own houses. And lastly, feuds had arisen and embezzlements taken place among the native members of the college. Various measures were then adopted by the Bengal government with the view of remedying these defects and renovating the taste for Hindoo literature; but under existing circumstances this appears to be a hopeless task, and a misdirection of the studies of the natives, which might be much more profitably applied to the English language and European literature and science. In 1801 there were 30 persons eminent as instructors in the Mahommedan law; but they were mostly persons of independent property, or who held public employments and gave instruction gratis.

Reading and writing are taught here at the same time; the boys are collected on a smooth flat of sand, and, with the finger or a small reed, form the letters in the sand, which they learn to pronounce at the same time. When the space before each scholar is filled up with writing, it is effaced and prepared for a new lesson.

[5. *cultivation and resources*]

A considerable tract of country adjacent to Benares is subordinate to the jurisdiction of its

1. *Year*—1801, 1803, 1817, 1820
2. *Place*—The City of Benares

magistrate and in a progressive state of improvement. The cultivation has everywhere greatly extended, an observation which may be applied to the Province generally, as except in Pergunnah Chownsah, and in the hills to the south-east of Chunar, there is hardly a sufficient quantity of uncultivated land for the grazing of cattle. The most valuable articles of produce are sugarcane, opium, tobacco, betel leaf and indigo. The zemindars' clear profit on their lands in 1801 was reckoned very unequal; some estates yielding under 10 per cent while others realized above thirty. At that period the rent-free lands throughtout the Benares territories were estimated to bear the proportion of 1 to 7 those assessed for revenue, there was no perceptible difference in the standard of their cultivation. The amount paid into the Benares treasury on account of duties collected at the custom house was, in 1813-14, sicca rupees 191,306.

The ancient name of Benares was Casi, the splendid, which it still retains, but there are not any notices concerning it in the works of the ancient geographers, although they specify Mathura (Methora) and Clisobara, which lay near the Jumna.

[6. *growth of population*]

This celebrated city has enjoyed the most undisturbed tranquillity ever since it came under the immediate government of the British nation in 1781, and has continued annually to increase in size, the buildings having expanded to the neighbouring villages, and to accummulate so immense a population that it probably is at present the most populous city of Hindostan, its real number of inhabitants certainly exceeding 600,000. The latter are in general better informed than the mjaority of the people of Hindostan, and are fully sensible of the contrast between the British dominions, and the native powers, with respect to security of person and property, and the tale of every pilgrim and traveller that arrives, assists to refresh their memories. In 1815, considering the extent and great population of the city of Benares, the security afforded by the police was unequalled in any part of the Company's dominions.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It is a very difficult to say anything about the accuracy of the estimate for 5 lakhs, the population being below 2 lakhs in 1872. The following table shows the trend.

(136) TABLE No. 2 (S-70) *Variation in population of the City of Benares*, 1801,1803,1817 1820, 1871, 1881,1891...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1801	500,000	—	—
1803	582,000	+82,000	+16.40
1817	1,000,000	+418,000	+71.82
1820	600,000	—400,000	—40.00
1871	178,300	—421,700	—70.28
1881	214,758	+36,458	+20.45
1891	219,467	+4,709	+2.19
1901	215,223	—4,244	—1.93
1911	205,420	—9,803	—4.55
1921	200,022	—5,398	—2.63
1931	207,650	+7,628	+ 3.81
1941	266,002	+58,352	+28.10
1951	355,777	+89,775	+33.75
1961	489,864	+134,087	+37.69
1971	606,721	+116,857	+23.85

6. MIRZAPUR, 1801

1. *Year*—1801
2. *Place*—Mirzapoor
3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Watler

A Geographical, statistical, and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries. London, john Murray, 1820. Vol. I. p. 311-312.

[BSL XIIA-1. or BSL 915.4/H 222].

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

This large and flourishing town stands on the south side of the Ganges, about 30 miles travelling distance W.S.W. from Benares.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(137) TABLE NO. 1 (S-71) *Summary table of population of Mirzapur*, 1801

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	50,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

[Result of a calculation made from the number of houses.]

6. *Explanation*—

It is at present one of the greatest inland trading towns, has long been, and still continues, the mart for all the cotton of Agra and the Maharatta countries. The inhabitants are more remarkable for their active industry, than in any part of the Company's dominions out of the three capitals, to which they have been greatly stimulated by the energy and enterprize of the British indigo planters and merchants among them. A considerable quantity of filature silk is imported to Mirzapoor from Bengal, and passes hence to the Maharatta dominions and central parts of Hindostan. In the vicinity a very durable carpetting, and various fabrics of cotton, are manufactured. In 1813-14, the amount paid into the Mirzapoor treasury on account of customs collected was 305,073 rupees.

In 1801, the bankers and merchants of Mirzapoor having represented to the magistrate of the district, that they experienced much inconvenience from he scarcity of land for the erection of new buildings, the population having increased beyond the space allotted for their accommodation; sixty begahs (20 acres) of land, situated between the Duncangunge gate and the river Ganges, were in consequence allotted by government to furnish space for such persons as were desirous of settling in that quarter. An application however was received for 1,200 houses, and the above extent could only contain 500, the performance was given to persons who undertook to construct houses of masonry, shops, warehouses, and good dwelling-houses, and for the accommodation of the less opulent class 40 additional begahs were appropriated. The modern town consists of handsome European houses, native habitations, and clusters of Hindoo temples, crowding the banks of the Ganges, and, seen from the river, the whole makes a very lively and animated appearance. The soil of this town and the adjacent lands is so strongly impregnated with saline particles, as materially to injure buildings composed of brick and mortar. In 1801, Mirzapoor, by the result of a calculation made from the number of houses, was found to contain 50,000 inhabitants; at present the total population probably considerably exceeds 60,000, the town having since not only enjoyed a state of uninterrupted prosperity, but received a vast accession of trade by the opening of the commerce with Europe, and the increased demand for cotton. Although so remote from the sea, bales of this useful and valuable commodity are sent direct to Europe, being merely transhipped at Diamond Harbour from the boat on which they are embarked at Mirzapore, without being landed in transit at Calcutta. In 1817, 30,000 maunds of cotton and a great part of the town of Mirzapoor, were destroyed by an accidental conflagration.

1. *Year*—1801
2. *Place*—Mirzapoor

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

In 1801, population pressure was felt at Mirzapur as the merchants pressed for allocation of more land for erection of new buildings. In spite of an apparent trend of prosperity there were ups and downs in the movement of population during the fifty years from 1871 to 1921—the population in the latter year was lower than that in the former. During the seventy years from 1801, population was more or less steady or increasing, but it was very likely that fluctuations occurred in between decades. The following table shows the trend.

(138) TABLE No. 2 (S-72) *Variation in population of Mirzapur*, 1801, 1820, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	varition	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1801	50,000	—	—
1871	55,774	+5,774	11.55
1881	70,621	+14,847	+26.62
1891	69,602	— 1,019	—1.44
1901	66,071	—3,531	—5.07
1911	32,332	—33,739	—51.06
1921	54,994	+22,662	+70.09
1931	61,184	+ 6,190	+11.26
1941	70,944	+9,760	+15.95
1951	86,528	+15,584	+21.97
1961	100,097	+13,569	+15.68
1971	105,939	+5,842	+5.84

C. EASTERN REGION

7. CALCUTTA, 1802, 1810, 1814, 1815

1. *Year*—1802, 1810, 1814, 1815

2. *Place*—Calcutta

3. *Source*—

(1) *Hamilton, Walter*

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindustan and the adjacent countries. London, John Murray, 1820. Vol. I. p. 48-49.

[ISI/915.4 H 222 (1)]

(2) *Beverley, H.*

Report on the census of the Town of Calcutta taken on the 6th April, 1876. Calcutta, 1876. p. 43-44.

[WBSL/]

(3) Table of mortality for ages from birth to twenty years, framed from the registers of the Lower Orphan School, Calcutta by H. T. Prinsep (*In* the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. 7, Part 2. Calcutta, 1838, p. 818-828).

[AS/PP]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (1)]

In 1717, there was small village, consisting of straggling houses, surrounded by puddles of water, where now stands the elegant houses at Chouringhee; Calcutta may, at this period, be described as extending to Chitpore bridge, but the intervening space consisted of ground covered with jungle.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(139) TABLE No. 1 (S-73) *Summary table of population of Calcutta*, 1802, 1810, 1814, 1815

sl. no.	item	Particulars			
		1802	1810	1814	1815
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
1	area in square miles	—	—	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—	—	—
3	population : persons	600,000	1,000,000*	700,000	500,000
	males	—	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—	—	—	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males . .	—	—	—	—

*towns and environs.

5. *Method*—

Please see *Explanation*.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

In 1802, the police magistrates reckoned the population at 600,000; about 1810, Sir Henry Russel, the Chief Judge, computed the population of the town and its environs at one million; and General Kyd the population of the city alone between 4 and 500,000 inhabitant. Probably, half a million will be a tolerably correct approximation of the real number.

[*source* (2)]

In 1800 the Police Committee appear to have estimated the population of the town at 500,000 souls; in 1802 the Magistrates put it at 600,000; in 1814 Sir Edward Hyde East set it down at 700,000; in 1815 the *East India Gazetteer* said, probably half a million will be a tolerably correct approximation to the real number.

1. *Year*--1802, 1810, 1814, 1815
2. *Place*--Calcutta

[*source* (3) : *table of mortality*]

In the article published by me in the Journal of the Asiatic Society for the month of May 1837, I pointed out the facility with which the principle of computation applied therein to the casualities of the Bengal Civil Service, might be extended to any fixed and continuous body, provided only there was a register kept of the age at which each individual came to belong to it, and of the casualties with the date of the occurrence of each, or if the life was lost to the registers, through retirement, discharge, or other similar contingency, of the date of such removal from the books.

I advised the formation of books, arranged for each age of life, for registering the casualties amongst considerable numbers of each grade of the population of India, in order that tables might be framed therefrom for the valuation of native life, so as eventually to extend to this class the benefits of life assurance in all its branches.

I beg through the page of the Journal again to point attention to this object, and as first fruit of the wide field of statistical inquiry which lies open in this direction, requiring only a little labour to yield a rich crop of useful results, I now present to the public a table of mortality for children and young persons, from birth to twenty years of age, framed from the registers of the Lower Orphan School of Calcutta, upon the principle before explained and inculcated.

I am indebted to Dr. Stewart, late secretary of the Statistical Committee of the Asiatic Society, for the materials from which the table has been prepared. This gentleman, being connected with the Military Orphan School, found that a series of registers had been kept, and were forthcoming from 1798, of every boy and girl who had been admitted to that institution. The books were made up annually, and the boys, or girls' names being entered alphabetically at the begining of the year, twelve columns were ruled down the page, and any casualty by death was entered with its date in the column of the proper month. In like manner at the foot of the list of boys and girs in the institution on the 1st January, the fresh entries in the course of the year were recorded, with notice of the age of each new comar, and the date of his admission appeared in the column for the month when it took place.

Upon the first view of these registers, I at once perceived that they afforded the materials for a computation of the mortality amongst the inmates of the Orphan School, upon the principle applied to the Civil Service of Bengal, and needed only to be re-cast and added up to yield equally valuable results for the ages of life they comprehended. The re-casting of thirty-eight years' registers containing many thousand names, has however proved a work of labour that has occupied several months. The Statistical Committee has furnished a writer, who has been employed on the work for this period without intermission, and the product of his labour in the volumes which show the name of every child, the date of his admission, and the manner of his having been disposed of, are deposited in the library of the Asiatic Society, as well for the verification of the table now submitted to the public, as that the detailed registers may be available for the ascertainment of other results which also may be gathered from them*.

My present purpose, as above stated, is confined to the exhibition in a tabular form of the ratio of mortality for each year of existence as deduced from these registers.

It will be satisfactory to explain in the first instance the process followed in the construction of the table; for there are several circumstances requiring to be noted, as guides to those who may apply the same principle of computation to other classes of persons, or may undertake the recasting of other similar registers.

Firstly. The Orphan School books did not show in every instance the actual date of birth, nor, if they had done so, would it have been advisable to attempt to follow each child from birth-day to birth-day and so frame a general register, true to the exact age of each individual. For example, a child admitted is simply entered as aged not one complete year; in the re-cast of the registers this child stands as entered of the age 0, and he is considered as remaining of that age until the 1st January next following, though his birth-day, that is the date on which he completed one year, may happen to have been in November, on in February, or in any other of the twelve months following the date of his admission. All subsequent years of life are in like manner computed by the calendar year, from 1st January to 31st December, without reference to birth-days, which, as the error will be equal both ways, and so balance itself, afford a complete result for our present purpose.

*Amongst other purposes to which these registers may be applied is the ascertainment of the relative mortality in differet periods of years, and in different months and seasons.

1. *Year*—1802, 1810, 1814, 1815

2. *Place*—Calcutta

Secondly. It is the object in the constuction of this table, to deduce correctly in the first instance the annual percentage mortality. The admission in the course of a year do not give the risk of those lives for the whole year. If for instance all admitted at 0 year of age had entered on the 1st December, there would have been the risk of only one month in their case, and the number of casualities upon the number admitted would have been one-twelfth only of the annual ratio. To provide accurately for this I furnished the writer, employed in casting the registers, with a table giving a decimal value for every day of the year, and thence, according to the date of admission, I made him enter the risk, as of the fraction for the period of the year remaining to 31st December. Thus, in the recast of the registers, each admission will be seen indicated by a fraction to three places of decimals : and the number of risks is by addition of the whole brought to the true annual sum for computation of the ratio of mortality from the actual casualties.

Thirdly. When a life lapsed, its risk was lost for the remainder of the year. To provide for this, I made a reversed decimal table showing the fraction of the year to the date of the casualty, and by entering the lapsed life not as an entire year's risk, but according to the fraction to the date of occurrence, effectually removed this source of error. But those who follow this plan must be careful, when a life lapses in the very year of admission, to take both fractions from the same table for computation of the value of the risk : otherwise a child admitted on the 2nd January and dying on the 30th December, would have the same fraction to represent both dates, and would stand as 0, though the risk of his life was an entire year, less only two days. The writer employed in re-casting the Orphan School registers made this mistake in the first instance, which is the reason of my noticing the point.. .

Fourthly. Having thus settled the mode of entering admissions and casulties, I caused books to be prepared for each year of life. In that for age 0, I caused to be entered successively, all who were admitted at an age less than one year, taking their names in succession from the register of each year from 1798 to the present time. The number of names thus entered in this book for age 0, is 5930, but each being reduced to its fraction of the year of admission, and the death cases being doubly reduced, the number of annual risks, for this age is diminished to less than half, being 2646, which is what might have been expected. The names of the whole being thus looked out in the successive books, and entered in a fresh register for age 0, the page was ruled for forty years of life from 0, and each name was marked as a year of life in the columns following 0, as it was found in the successive registers, until the date of decease, or of removal from the institution.

Fifthly. The book of those who entered at an age less than one year being completed, and the individuals followed out, a similar book was made up for those who entered at an age between one and two, and so for each year in succession. The pages of all were then separately summed up, and the aggregate of the books for 0 age being placed at the top of the page of a general abstract, the aggregates of the books of other ages were arranged in order so that the columns for age should correspond, and the whole be added up for the general result. This general abstract is amongst the papers deposited in the library of the Asiatic Society.

Sixthly. It will be evident that tables framed on this principle must be quite perfect, if only the registers on which they are framed be completed; but I am compelled to acknowledge that this is not the case with those with which I have had to deal. In the first place the registers of three years 1802, 1804 and 1805, are altogether wanting. The deaths of these years are therefore not all counted. I have traced in the casualty book, thirteen deaths for 1802, nine for 1804, and four for 1805, which have been duly entered, but this can not be all. On the other hand if the children's names were found in the register of 1801, and again in 1803, and afterwards in 1806, they have been entered as giving the risk of their life for the whole consecutive period. The effect therefore is to increase the number of risks and diminish the ratio of mortality. This error has no influence on the ratio for year 0, and less of course on that for age one year, than for the advanced ages, because the risks of column 0, are all fresh admissions, which are likewise lost for these three years, and a large proportion of the risks of age one are of and the same description. The number of names lost to the tables, in the years of these missing registers, that is, which appear in the book of 1801 but not in 1803, or in 1803 but not again in 1806 is 238, of which a large proportion will probably have been deaths, and the rest removals from the institution during the period. I might have provided for the error occasioned by the want of these registers by excluding all the risks of the three missing years, but have preferred to leave them; partly because of the deaths found in the casualty register which have been entered, and partly because of another source of error, which as it operated the other way required something to counterbalance it.

In re-casting the registers, which as I have mentioned were framed originally by the year, I have not found that all the names of each register can

1. *Year*—1802, 1810, 1814, 1815
2. *Place*– Calcutta

be accurately traced. On the contrary in the 35 years' books, there are no less than 830 names lost, without notice of the cause of their being omitted in subsequent registers. This certainly is a large number. A considerable proportion of them may be ascribable to the children changing their names, and many to their being taken away from the institution without formal order, when the removal not being settled and recorded at the time, the date and particulars have slipped from notice. Out of the 830, however, there will assuredly have been some errors from carelessness, occasioning omissions of at least fractional risks of life : on the other hand every death being a formal thing, attended with ceremonies and expenses, it is not likely that such a casualty should have escaped entry. The omissions that therefore will have operated to reduce the proportion of risks to the deaths, and so to balance the effect of the want of the three years' books. I might have been less inclined to adopt the conclusion that these omissions had operated to diminish the risks, if I had not found that the rates of mortality produced by the computation, as made excluding them, were extremely high for all the age comprehended in the table, so high in comparison with the most approved tables of Europe, as to prevent suspicion that there is error from understating the deaths. I am obliged however to confess, that in consequence of the want of the means of tracing these 830 names, my table framed from the results of the Orphan School of Calcutta, is only an approximation, instead of being based on perfect data.

Seventhly. When preparing the first general abstract of the results of these registers, it occurred to me rather as an object of curiosity than with any hope of finding matter of separate interest, to direct the boys and girls to be stated separately for every fifth year. But on obtaining the first rough abstract so drawn out, I found so great difference in the ratio of mortality amongst the boys for the years beyond the sixth, that I determined to sift the matter through the results of each year. The consequence is, that my present general abstract is on a roll six feet long, much too large to be printed in the Journal. It must therefore lie for inspection, with the books in detail upon the able of the Asiatic Society's library. The table computed from it will be exhibited in a much more compandious form.

Eighthly. It is necessary to observe that for the purpose of showing the mortality separately amongst the boys and girls, and the number of each upon which the casualties occurred, the number living on the 31st December of the year for each age is stated in the column, and the deaths are those that occurred in the year ending on that date, that is, not in any given 12 months, but amongst the children who gave the year of life then brought to a close. To compute from these data the ratio of mortality on the boys and girls respectively, the following calculation has been adopted. For age 0, the boys that reached the 31st December, following the date of their admission, were 2713, and 243 died before that date. As all these were births or admissions, none being brought on from the preceding year; each may be assumed therefore, on the average, to have given half a year's risk of life, when he lived to the end of the year, and half that period, or a quarter of a year, when he died before the 31st December. This assumption for the proportion is borne out and confirmed by the general number of admissions reduced to years, which, as above observed, is somewhat less than half the total of boys and girls. Strictly perhaps, instead of half, the fraction 2656/5930, ought to be the ratio of reduction applied to the lives, of the reverse fraction 5930/2656 to the casualties by death, to bring the calculation to the results of a complete year; but for our present purpose it is quite unnecessary to be so minutely accurate. It will be convenient therefore to adhere to the broad and simple ratio of the half and quarter. The percentage ratio per annum of the boys who were admitted at an age less than one, will then be obtained thus :

Year's risks Half year deaths Deaths per annum
2834 (2713+243/2) : (243 × 2) = 486 : 100 : 17,148

In the following years the risks being mostly of the entire year the calculation is more simple.
2430 + 408/2 = 2679 : 498 : : 18,589.

1. *Year*—1802, 1810, 1814, 1815.
2. *Place*—Calcutta.

The above explanation will make the following table quite intelligible.

(140) TABLE No. 2 *Ratio of mortality deduced from the registers of the Lower Orphan School of Calcutta*

age	lives at risk reduced to the complete year	total deaths	percentage	boys living on 31st December	deaths of boys	percentage	girls living on 31st December	deaths of girls	per cent age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	2.646	451	17.044	2.713	243	17.148	2.766	208	14.498
1	5.206	994	19.093	2.430	498	18.589	2.436	496	18.483
2	4.466	356	7.970	2.169	186	8.222	2.203	170	7.430
3	4.023	193	4.794	1.968	113	5.583	2.030	80	3.864
4	3.678	142	3.860	1.845	65	3.523	1.790	77	4.212
5	3.458	108	3.123	1.725	56	3.194	1.788	52	2.869
6	3.235	91	2.813	1.587	42	2.611	1.677	49	2.880
7	2.992	71	2.373	1.451	41	2.787	1.572	30	1.890
8	2.718	72	2.649	1.314	36	2.727	1.431	36	2.491
9	2.470	29	1.174	1.186	15	1.257	1.322	14	1.053
10	2.159	50	2.311	956	33	3.396	1.210	17	1.395
11	1.863	38	2.039	750	20	2.630	1.140	18	1.566
12	1.588	20	1.259	528	8	1.504	1.071	12	1.113
13	1.230	18	1.463	287	3	1.045	951	15	1.565
14	930	6	0.645	138	1	0.724	799	5	0.624
15	696	10	1.451	70	6	8.219	626	4	0.636
16	484	9	1.859	38	3	7.692	449	6	1.327
17	315	7	2.222	19	—	—	295	7	2.349
18	209	5	2.392	14	1	—	194	4	2.040
19	142	1	0.704	11	—	—	131	1	0.763
20	97	2	2.061	8	1	—	89	1	1.123

(141) TABLE No. 3 *Mortality of the Orphan School computed on* 1,00,000 *lives, and compared with the decrement of european tables*

year of age	Calcutta Orphan School				Northampton	Carlisle	London Bills from Phil. Transaction				Halley's	Breslau table	Dr. Price's calculation from London bills of mortality	
	general	table	girls	table										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	100,000	17,044	100,000	14,498	100,000	25,751	100,000	15,390	100,000	17,301	100,000	14,500	100,000	31,695
1	82,956	15,838	85,502	15,803	74,249	11,734	84,610	6,820	82,699	10,493	85,500	5,700	68,305	10,709
2	67,118	5,349	69,699	5,178	62,515	4,309	77,790	5,050	72,206	4,460	79,800	3,800	57,596	5,383
3	61,769	2,961	64,521	2,493	58,206	2,876	72,740	2,760	67,746	3,148	76,000	2,800	52,213	4,205
4	58,808	2,269	62,028	2,612	55,330	1,691	69,980	2,010	64,598	2,242	73,200	2,200	48,008	2,804
5	56,539	1,765	59,416	1,704	53,639	1,579	67,970	1,210	62,356	1,469	71,000	1,800	45,204	1,752
6	54,774	1,540	57,712	1,665	51,060	1,202	66,760	820	60,887	945	69,200	1,200	43,452	1,114
7	53,234	1,263	56,047	959	50,858	944	65,940	580	59,942	725	68,000	1,000	42,338	736
8	51,971	1,376	55,088	1,372	49,914	687	65,360	430	59,217	529	67,000	900	41,602	560
9	50,595	539	53,716	565	49,327	515	64,930	330	58,688	441	66,100	800	41,042	455
10	50,002	1,155	53,151	741	48,812	446	64,600	290	58,247	389	65,300	700	40,587	455
11	48,847	966	52,410	820	48,366	429	64,310	310	57,858	346	64,600	600	40,132	455
12	47,851	602	51,590	574	47,937	429	64,000	320	57,535	323	64,000	600	39,677	455
13	47,249	691	51,016	798	47,508	429	63,680	330	57,212	318	63,400	600	39,222	455
14	46,558	300	50,218	303	47,079	429	63,330	350	56,894	315	62,800	600	38,767	455
15	46,258	671	49,915	317	46,650	429	62,980	190	56,579	317	62,200	600	38,312	455
16	45,587	850	49,598	655	46,221	445	62,590	420	56,262	320	61,600	600	37,857	455
17	44,737	994	48,943	1,128	45,776	497	62,170	430	55,942	325	61,000	600	37,402	455
18	43,743	1,046	47,815	975	45,279	541	61,740	430	55,618	335	60,400	600	36,947	473
19	42,697	300	46,840	357	44,738	575	61,310	430	55,283	352	59,800	600	36,474	473
20	42,397	873	46,483	522	44,163	618	50,880	430	54,931	372	59,200	—	—	490
	41,524	—	45,961	—	43,545	—	60,450	—	54,559	—	58,600	—	—	—

1. *Year*—1802, 1810, 1814, 1815
2. *Place*—Calcutta

It will be seen from this table, that the percentage of mortality is almost universally worse amongst the boys than the general average, and amongst the girls better. The only ages which are exceptions are 4 years, 6 years and 13. The last may be susceptable of some explanation, as it might be expected that the girls at that age should be more liable to disease than the boys, but not so the other two, in which the difference indeed is not very wide from equality, and may therefore be accidental.

The consecutive increased mortality amongst the boys will, however, require more careful notice.

(142) TABLE No. 4 (S-74) *Differential mortality of boys and girls in different age groups**

sl. no	boys			girls		
	lives	deaths	percent per annum	lives	deaths	percent per annum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	7,775	1,120	14.404	7,842	1,082	13.798
2	5,656	237	4.190	5,712	209	3.659
3	6,576	167	2.538	7,284	146	2.004
4	1,791	38	2.121	4,613	54	1.170

*Here are the comments of Princep which preceded and succeeded each row of the above table :

Row (1) : Preceding comment—"In the first three years of life when both sexes receive equal care, the percentage difference is only as follows."

Succeeding comment—"Equal to a difference between the sexes of one in 24."

NOTE : This table has been constructed by recasting data in the above form—*ed.*

Row (2) : Preceding comment—"In the second three years it increases, being . ."

Succeeding comment—"Equal to a difference of nearly one in seven."

Row (3) : Preceding comment—"In the next five years it becomes . ."

Succeeding comment—"or more than one quarter in excess for the boys ; "

Row (4) : "and from the age of 11 to 15 it is as high as . . or nearly double.

The number of boys becomes so small after the age of fifteen, that it is needless to pursue the comparison, but the deaths amongst 70 and 38 boys of the ages of 15 and 16 respectively being so high as 8.219 and 7.692 per cent, there is reason to believe that in respect to the youths of this sex after the age of 14, the institution is merely a hospital, the wealthy boys being all apprenticed out, or otherwise disposed of, while the sickly remain, because they are unfit to enter the army as musicians, or to undertake any trade or profession.

But this circumstance, though it accounts for the large mortality amongst the remnant of boys after 14 and 15 years of age, will not account for the consecutive increased mortality on the large numbers of the previous ages. I fancy the circumstance must be attributed in part to the greater exposure the boys suffer, and the harder living they are inured to, and in great measure perhaps to the mortality known to have prevailed amongst the boys, when they were at the other school-houses over the river, which was given up in consequence of its insalubrity.

For practical purposes, therefore, the ratio of mortality calculated from the deaths amongst the boys of the Orphan School institute must be set aside as too unfavourable for an average. The girls' deaths for the same reason afford a better average than the general table, which includes both sexes; and, being more favourable, the results on the girls' lives correspond better with the results of the European tables, which I have collected for comparison.

I have not been able to lay hand upon any explanation in detail of the precise manner in which the Northampton and Carlisle tables were framed. I have great doubt, however, if, for the early ages especially, the results have been deduced from data, which can lay equal claim to accuracy, with those used for the table I now present to the public. The means may readily be forthcoming of ascertaining

1. *Year*—1802, 1810, 1814, 1815
2. *Place*—Calcutta

the number of deaths, which occur in a town or in any community, and the ages of the persons dying are of course entered on the burial registers, but it is by no means so easy to number a fluctuating population, and to register the ages of each individual, so as to get at the number of risks at each age, upon which the casualties by death have occurred. The great difference observable in the rates of decrement in the different tables of Europe seems to confirm the doubt, as to the correctness of this material of the calculations upon which they are based : and the results of the London bills of mortality, as given in Dr. Young's article in the Philosophical Transactions, compared with Dr. Price's Table framed from the same bills, afford a further confirmation of the doubts entertained, in respect to the accuracy of any we yet possess. The only tables kown to the constructed from perfect data, are those of the Equitable Life Insurance Office, but these are confined to lives of ages exceeding twenty years.* It will be seen that the London table of the Philosophical Transactions comes nearest to those framed upon the Orphan School registers as far as the age of six years, and after that age Dr. Price's table framed from the same materials. The decrement in India is, as might be expected from the climate, greater from birth than in London, but the favourable years are the same, viz. from nine to fourteen, and there will be observed, with due allowance for insalubrity, and for not perhaps the most favourable bring in, a large school like our Orphan Asylum, that there is a general correspondence in the results up to the age of six. After that age the London decrement, in the first table given, is unaccountably small compared with ours, as well as when compared with that of Dr. Price, and is less than in many other European tables. I have seen in a recent publication the following statement of the mortality of the children brought up in the Blue Coat, or Christ Church School in London.

		Lives	Deaths per annum
From	1814 to 1818 . . .	5130	51
	1818 to 1823	5193	44
	1824 to 1828	5412	40
	1829 to 1833	5670	36

From this it would seem that the deaths in the early period were about one per cent per annum, but are reduced to two-thirds per cent. in later years. Assuming the lives comprehended in the statement to be from seven years old to fifteen, we have from the girls' table of the Orphan School for the same ages the following result :

Lives		Annual Deaths	
10121	–	151	or

one and a half (1.49) per cent which is a double mortality for our Calcutta institution, as compared with that of the London School, at the most favourable period.

The general bills of mortality for London, as given in the Philosophical Transactions, show for the same age an average rate of decrement of 0.70 per cent**, which would lead to the conclusion, that for those ages the table is not perfect : for it is not possible to conceive, that the general population of a city like London, including the half-starved ragged children of the pennyless poor, are subject to fewer casualties by death, than the well-fed and well-clothed inmates of this richly endowed institution.

Dr. Price in his table calculated from the London bills of mortality, gives a ratio of deaths for this period of life uniformly exceeding one per cent, being in the aggregate upon 102,190 risks, 1280 deaths, or one and a quarter per cent per annum. which is borne out by the results of the Blue Coat School, and corresponds more nearly with the ratio deduced from our girls' table. Dr. Price's rate however for the first three years of life, and especially for the first year, is so much higher than that of any other table, as to make it probable, that he had adopted a different method of computing the early death. Perhaps also he has included the children still-born amongst deaths of the age 0, whereas our table of course excludes these for the most part the additional risks of the first month after birth.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The history and growth of Calcutta in relation to the population in the early 19th century was discussed in the chapter on Calcutta in the report on the Eastern Region (*Report on the Population Estimates of India.* Vol. III. 1811-1820, Part—A Eastern Region). There were wild guesses about the population of the city. None of the estimates, it appears, represented the same jurisdiction. There is a wide confusion regarding the proportion of residential and floating population. The following table shows the trend of population between 1802 and 1872, 1881 and so on. No variation has been

*The total number of Equitable lives between 10 and 20 is less than 1500 which is quite insufficient for an average upon those ages.

**Lives 522, 172—Deaths 3,704.

1. *Year*—1802, 1810, 1814, 1815
2. *Place*—Calcutta

calculated between 1802 and 1810, 1810 and 1814, 1814, and 1815 as it will not carry much significance due to nature of the data.

(143) TABLE No. 5(S-75) *Variation in population of Calcutta*, 1802, 1810, 1814, 1815, 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901, ...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1802	600,000	—	—
1810	1,000,000	—	—
1814	700,000	—	—
1815	500,000	—	—
1872	704,290*	+ 104,290	+ 17.38
1881	665,004	— 39,286	— 5.58
1891	724,633	+ 59,629	+ 8.97
1901	933,754	+ 209,121	+ 28.86
1911	1,016,445	+ 82,691	+ 8.86
1921	1,053,334	+ 36,889	+ 3.63
1931	1,221,210	+ 167,876	+ 15.94
1941	2,167,485	+ 946,275	+ 77.49
	[1,730,074]	[+ 508,864]	[+ 41.67]
1951	2,698,494	+ 531,009	+ 24.50
		[+ 968,420]	[+ 55.98]
1961	2,927,289	+ 228,795	+ 8.48
1971	3,141,180	+ 213,891	+ 7.31

*variation and percentage variation are made from 1802 and 1872 onward.

8. MOORSHEDABAD CITY, 1802

1. *Year*—1802
2. *Place*—Moorshedabad City

3. *Source*—

New System of Revenue and Judicial Administration (Bengal) 1801; Interrogatories addressed to Judges, Collectors etc ... Reply N. Stuart, Judge and Magistrate (In Great Britain House of Commons) dated 17 March, 1802. p. 177–178).

4. *Materials*—

(a) *geographical location* –

[Walter Hamilton wrote in 1820. "The city stands on the most sacred branch of the Ganges, named the Bhagirathi or Cossimbazar river, about 120 miles above Calcutta ... It was originally named Mucksoodabad; but in 1704, when Moorshed Cooley Khan transferred the seat of government to this place, he changed its name to Moorshedabad. The town extends eight miles along both sides of the river, and was never fortified except by an occasional rampart in 1742, during the Mahratta invasion (Hindostan. Vol. I. p. 162)].

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(144) TABLE NO. 1 (S-76) *Summary table of population of Moorshedabad City*, 1802

sl. no.	item	particular
1	area in square miles	-
2	number of villages	-
3	population : persons	35,000
	males	—
	females	–
4	number of families	-
5	number of houses	-
6	population per square mile	
7	average size of a village	- -
8	average size of a family	- -
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	–

5. *Method*

From every information I have been able to obtain from men of intelligence, the proportion that the Hindoo bear to the Mahoomedan inhabitants in the city subject to my authority, would appear to be about two to one; and the number of inhabitants, from former calculation, may be computed at this time to 35,000 men, women and children.

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *general condition*]

With regard to whether I am of opinion that the city, under my jurisdiction, is in a state of improvement or otherwise, with respect to its population and commerce, and its buildings of other works for religious, domestic, or other purposes: from the short period of my residence in this city, I am little to able to form a just and accurate opinion on a subject which requires so much local experience. It would, however, appear that commerce has not increased, nor can I trace any appearance of buildings or other works that cannot all came under the description alluded to population has certainly decreased, and which can only be attributed to the malady which so frequency afflicts this city. This year, I am happy to observe, mortality bears no sort of comparison to former seasons; on the contrary, it is generally acknowledged to be unusually healthy.

[2. *roads and their repairs*]

The road from the choke to the Aufzoolbarg gate way has lately been made with burnt brick, and is in good repair. The convicts were employed on this work, and the expense defrayed by private subscription. From Aufzoolbarg gate way to the cross road leading to Moidapore, Calcapore and Berhampore, a distance of four miles, the convicts of the Zillah and city jail were employed in raising that part of the road; but as it is much frequented at all seasons of the year, being the high road to Calcutta, it was after wards covered with burnt brick, and the work performed at the expense of Government and cost one thousand two hundred rupees; the road continued in excellent repair. From the above mentioned cross roads to the Berhampore cantonments, Government made a very excellent road with burnt bricks, which also continued in very good repair. The cross road leading from Moidapore to Calcapore, is in tolerable good repair, and has been kept up by the present resident at Cossimbazar, at his own private expense. There is a road on the eastern side of the Bagterathy, from the Bamboonchak, which goes at the back of the city, joining the first road at the Fellahanah, about a mile and a half to the southward of the choke; this road, on my taking charge, I found very much out of repair, and as it in the dry seasons much frequented by traders. Transporting their goods from Bugwangolah, and the troops frequently made this road the route, when marching to the westward, it appeared of so much consequence. I gave orders to put it into a proper state of repair,

1. *Year*—1802
2. *Place*—Moorshedabad City

and employed 200 convicts from this jail, without putting Government to any additional expense; the road is now nearly completed in some places. Some channels have been out to carry off the water, an estimate of which was sent to Governmental approval. The road on the western side of the Boggerathy river was formerly in good repair, and Government have authorised putting it in a proper state.

[3. *repairing of the bridge*]

The only bridge within my jurisdiction is the Bamooncah, this was repaired at the expense of Government, according to an estimate sent in by my predecessor.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

W. W. Hunter wrote in 1876 "Murshidabad or Maksudabad City ... is still the most populous town in the District, though its historical importance has entirely departed. The diminution in the number of its inhabitants probably commenced immediately from the date when it ceased to be the capital of Bengal, in 1772. We have no estimate of the population in those days, but it must have been very great. The circumference of the extensive suburbs has been put as high as thirty miles, but the largest dimensions of the city proper, in 1759, are said to have been five miles along the Bhagirathi in length, and two and a half miles in breadth on each bank of the river." In the same year Colonel Clive wrote : 'The city of Murshidabad is as extensive, populous, and rich as the city of London, with this difference, that there are individuals in the first possessing infinitely greater property than in the last city.' 'The inhabitants, if inclined to destroy the Europeans, might have done so with sticks and stones.' In the beginning of the present century, by which time the decay of the city had already set in, we have several estimates of the population. They cannot be omitted in this place, though for purposes of comparison they are almost useless, as we know neither the area which the city was then supposed to cover the modes of enumeration adopted. In 1815, the number of houses was estimated at 30,000 and the total population at 165,000 souls. In 1829, the Magistrate, Mr. Hathorn, took what is described in the Census Report for 1872 as 'a tolerably accurate census.' (Hunter, W.W. Statistical Account of Bengal. Vol IX. London. 1876. p. 62-74). Result of this census was reproduced by us (*Report on the Population Estimates of India*, 1820-30, *p.* 203). The total population was enumerated at 146,963 with an average number per house at 3.66. William Adam in 1837 found the inhabitants at 124,804 recording a decrease of 15 per cent. In 1872, population was enumerated at 24,534. It appears that some rural areas and adjacent localities were incorporated in early enumerations or estimates of population. But there is no doubt that the city was on a decline. In view of the population enumerated by H. V. Hathorn, the population for 1802 apparently seems to be a gross understatement. Hathorn mentions 18 thanas and a Fort under the City of Murshidabad. William Adam mentioned that the city was divided into 19 thanas containing 373 Mahallas and villages. Until we know the jurisdiction of the population estimate for 1802, it is difficult to compare it with the later estimates. Similarly, the census of 1829 may not be comparable to that of 1872 on the same ground. In spit of all these limitations of pre-census data, all evidences tend to suggest that the city was on a constant decline from the late eighteenth century.

The following table shows the position :

(145) TABLE No. 2 (S-77) *Variation in population of Morshidabad city*, 1802, 1872, 1881, 1891 ..1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1802	35,000	—	—
1872	24,534	—10,466	—29.90
1881	20,841	— 3,693	—15.05
1891	18,899	— 1,942	— 9.32
1901	15,168	— 3,731	—19.74
1911	12,669	— 2,499	—16.48
1921	10,669	— 2,000	—15.79
1931	9,483	— 1,186	—11.12
1941	11,498	+ 2,015	+21.25
1951	10,756	—742	—6.45
1961	16,990	+ 6,234	+57.96
1971	16,618	—372	—2.19

The census of 1869 recorded a population of 46,182. But the population was mentioned at 24,534 in 1872. There might have been some jurisdictional discrepancies. Hunter mentioned that the experimental census of 1869 was very inadequately taken in the towns of this district and gives return of the smallest value for Murshidabad city. The population declined from 24,534 in 1872 to 20,841 in 1881, to 18,899 in 1891 and further down the scale to 9,483 in 1931. The population was only 16,618 in 1971, much below the level of 1872. Murshidabad exists as a historical city whereas Baharampur grew in size and activity as the new administrative centre.

9. CITY OF PATNA, 1802

1. *Year*—1802
2. *Place*—City of Patna

3. *Source*—

New System of Revenue and Judicial Administration (Bengal) 1801, Interrogatories addressed to Judges Collectors etc. Reply by J. S. Doglas, Judge and Magistrate, 13th March 1802 (*In* Great Britain House of Commons. Papers relating to East India Affairs. Third Part. Session 24 November, 1812-22 July, 1813. Vol IX. No. 264. p. 230-231).

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

Walter Hamilton wrote in 1820, "This place is situated on the south side of the Ganges, which is here five miles wide during the rainy season, and the eastern limits scarcely discernible ... It is difficult to settle the boundaries of Patna" (Hindostan, Vol. 1. 260).

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(146) TABLE NO. 1 (S-78) *Summary table of population of city of Patna*, 1802

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	250,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	averae size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *general condition*]

I am of the opinion that Patna is in a state of improvement, with respect to its population and houses; and I judge from my own observation, and from report. I have not observed any new religious buildings; and many of the old ones are falling into [decay]. I am not able to form any correct judgement of the state of commerce, as, there not having been any custom house established here till very lately, it has been impossible to obtain any accurate knowledge of the imports and exports.

[2. *population*]

The Hindoos are in the proportion of ten to one Mussulman, and the number of inhabitants is about 250,000, I believe.

[3. *roads and drains*]

During the rainy season, the roads in Patna, and its suburbs, have always been in a very bad state, which proceeds from their not being sufficiently raised, and covered with bricks and soorky; and from the covered drains across them being in a ruinous condition. They have hitherto been repaired, in the dry season, by the convicts. I have lately obtained the sanction of Government for repairing the roads in a certain degree; that is to say, I am authorized to expand the sum of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 in raising roads, and covering them with bricks and soorkey, in places where it is absolutely necessary; and also in repairing the across drains; and I am now employed about it. The roads in this city and its suburbs can never be in very good order till they are paved throughout with bricks on edge, and covered with coal and soorkey, and puka drains are made on each side. I beg leave to recommend this strongly, as being a measure which is absolutely necessary.

[4. *bridges*]

There are very few bridges within my jurisdiction, the one at Futwah has been ordered to be repaired at the expense of Government. The bridge over the easterly ditch of Patna is of wood, and is in a very ruinous state; it ought to be rebuilt of brick. In observing that the bridge on the westerly ditch of Patna was built by Mr. David Colvin, at his own expense.

[5. *funds of repairing of roads and bridges*]

There is not any fund for the repairs of roads and bridges; and, if it is thought that the expense ought not to be defrayed by Government in future, I would beg have to suggest a small increase on the town duties, as being the least objectionable mode of raising a fund for this purpose.

1. *Year*—1802
2. *Place*—City of Patna

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The estimate of 1802 is only a guess work. Francis Buchanan's estimate of 1812 was based on an estimate of the number of houses. It was much more objective. A growth of 25 per cent between 1802 and 1811-12 may not be an absurdity, but in view of the trend obtained for the subsequent period, it may not be plausible. Details about the trend of population from 1811-12 to 1961 has been discussed in the *Report on the Population Estimates of India. Vol. III.* 1811-1830 *Part-A. Eastern Region. p.* 321-23. The following table shows the trend.

(147) Table No. 2 (S-79) *Variation in population of City of Patna,* 1802, 1811-12, 1872, 1881, 1891...1971.

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1802	250,000	—	—
1811-12	312,000	+62,000	+24.80
1872	158,900	—153,100	—49.07
1881	170,654	+11,754	+7.40
1891	165,192	—5,462	—3.20
1901	134,785	—30,407	—18.41
1911	136,153	+1,368	+1.01
1921	119,976	—16,177	+11.88
1931	159,690	+39,714	+33.10
1941	196,415	+36,725	+23.00
1951	283,479	+87,064	+44.33
1961	364,594	+81,115	+28.61
1971	472,051	+107,457	+29.47

D. WESTERN REGION

10. THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY, 1811

1 *Year*—1811
2 *Place*—The Island of Bombay

3. *Source*—

(1) Population of Bombay (*In* Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay. London, Longman, Hurst Rees, Orme and Brown and John Murray, 1819), p. XXV-XXXVIII.

[NL/PP 212]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries. Vol. 2, London, John Murray, 1820. p. 152.

[ISI/954.4 H 222(2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*

[*source* (2)]

A small island, formerly comprehended in the Mogul province of Aurangabad, but now the seat of the principal British settlement on the West Coast of India.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(148) TABLE No. 1 (S-80) *Summary table of population of the Island of Bombay*, 1811

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	popultion : persons	170,000*
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

*average of 160,000 and 180,000.

(149) TABLE No. 2 *Register of the dead bodies burnt and buried in the year* 1800-1808*

year	month	Hindoos buried			Hindoos burnt			Mussulmans buried			Parsees		
		male	female	child	male	female	child	male	female	child	male	female	child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1800	from 20th to the 30th Sept. and October to December	291	164	368	240	139	41	135	87	57	20	—	18
1801	January to December	458	391	1,217	525	377	302	338	236	359	62	40	166
1802	do	612	448	1,234	626	431	315	402	305	392	100	55	156
1803	do	945	719	567	1,109	952	2,000	531	467	474	77	92	161
1804	do	2,672	2,062	1,715	5,857	4,663	5,410	928	872	845	145	133	285
1805	do	933	723	383	2,357	1,776	1,910	612	487	475	133	120	240
1806	do	551	483	241	1,236	1,184	1,741	408	350	346	100	87	132
1807	do	520	400	184	907	831	1,371	419	319	295	134	118	168
1808	do	593	489	361	1,095	907	1,976	469	423	479	171	119	220
	total	7,575	5,879	6,270	13,952	11,260	15,066	4,242	3,546	3,722	942	764	1,546

*the monthly statements for each year has been consolidated our yearly data presented—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1803
2. *Place*—Allahabad City

(149) TABLE No. 2. *Register of the dead bodies burnt and buried in the year* 1800-1808—*contd.*

year	month	Esrail buried			Christians buried			total
		male	female	child	male	female	child	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1800	from 20th to the 30th Sept. and October to December.	—	1	—	11	8	23	1,603
1801	January to December	31	24	60	96	70	83	4,835
1802	do	7	15	13	64	65	55	5,295
1803	do	8	12	25	53	64	64	8,320
1804	do	17	7	22	63	66	72	25,834
1805	do	26	19	18	50	46	45	10,353
1806	do	16	7	11	59	41	48	7,041
1807	do	7	13	3	51	53	41	5,834
1808	do	4	8	13	49	52	84	7,512
	total	116	106	165	496	465	515	76,627

(150) TABLE No. 3 *State of the Mussulmèn population of the Island of Bombay from a survey by Kazee Shaboodeen Mohuree,* 1808

[categories]	men above 15	widows	married women	male children by wives	female children by wives	concubines	sons of concubines	daughters of concubines	male slaves	female slaves	men having two wives [man x no. of wives=]	men having three wives	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
kokunee and maharatta mussulmans	4,120	1,930	2,777	1,924	1,455	115	30	23	354	551	104×2=208	5×3=15	13,502
mussulman water carriers	62	10	25	13	17	—	—		—		1×2=2	—	129
butchers who kill goats only (from the ghats)	106	50	70	49	33	—	—	—	9	6	4×2=8	—	331
koolaba and mazagao	200	80	100	50	40	—	—	—	15	10	2×2=4	—	499
mahim	247	100	188	129	62	—	—	—	12	20	3×2=6	—	764
	4,735	2,170	3,160	2,165	1,607	115	30	23	390	587	114×2=228	×53=15	15,225
men connected with establishments of prostitution	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
prostitutes and females connected with prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200
memun mussulmans	2,000	400	500	400	250	7	—	—	40	50	6×2=12	—	3,659
total	6,935	2,570	3,660	2,565	1,857	122	30	23	430	637	120×2=240	5×3=15	20,284

1. *Year*—1811
2. *Place*—The Island of Bombay

(151) TABLE No. 4 *List of Parsee caste now inhabitants of Bombay*, 1811

sl. no.	age-group	population
1	2	3
1	men from 20 to 80 years of age . .	3,644
2	women from ditto to ditto . . .	3,333
3	boys from 20 down to infant child . .	1,799
4	girls ditto ditto . . .	1,266
	total	10,042

(152) TABLE No. 5 *Account of the numbers of births and deaths of the Christian inhabitants appertaining to the Parish Church of St. Michel at Mahim in the Island of Bombay from January* 1800 *to* 1810

year	particulars	
1	2	3
1800 January	Souls	1,863
	Births	62
	Deaths	92
1801 January	Souls	1,863
	Births	56
	Deaths	66
1802 January	Souls	1,900
	Births	60
	Deaths	102
1803 January	Souls	1,812
	Births	83
	Deaths	76
1804 January	Souls	1,877
	Births	62
	Deaths	127
1805 January	Souls	1,848
	Births	55
	Deaths	7
1806 January	Souls	1,863
	Births	68
	Deaths	73
1807 January	Souls	1,892
	Births	62
	Deaths	100
1808 January	Souls	1,878
	Births	67
	Deaths	77
1809 January	Souls	1,724
	Births	73
	Deaths	112
1810 January	Souls	1,712
	Births	70
	Deaths	87

(153) TABLE No. 6 *List of the Christian inhabitants of the church of our lady of salvation of the births, deaths and living from January of the year* 1800 *to the* 31*st of December of the year* 1810

year	births	deaths	living
1	2	3	4
1800	111	89	1,580
1801	102	64	1,527
1802	77	92	1,491
1803	74	90	1,504
1804	75	146	1,500
1805	67	87	1,400
1806	61	75	1,300
1807	73	92	1,400
1808	106	88	1,527
1809	69	78	1,520
1810	73	77	1,430

(154) TABLE No. 7 *Abstract of the births, deaths and living of the Church of our lady of the Rosary of Mazagon*, 1811

year	births	deaths		
		men	women	children
1	2	3	4	5
1800 . .	26	9	11	24
1801 . .	30	5	16	9
1802 . .	29	7	22	18
1803 . .	31	9	13	20
1804 . .	24	8	13	19
1805 . .	17	10	7	10
1806 . .	30	6	9	4
1807 . .	32	15	16	10
1808 . .	26	7	13	14
1809 . .	32	9	14	11
1810 . .	25	8	22	21
1811 . .	2	1	1	1
total .	304	94	157	161
living .	—	252	325	179

(155) TABLE No. 8 *Account of the Christians of the Church of our lady of hope, at Bombay*.

8.1 POPULATION

[Sex]	[number]
1	2
men	1,472
women	2,280
total	3,752

1. *Year*—1811
2. *Place*—The Island of Bombay

8.2 DEATHS IN EACH YEAR

[year]	[deaths]
1	2
1801	187
1802	185
1803	218
1804	233
1805	151
1806	138
1807	147
1808	132
1809	168
1810	158
total	1,717 or annually 156

Births 1801-1811—985 or 89 annually.

*The reference year to population is not mentioned; it is not clear how births were calculated for 1801-1811 as no birth rates are given in the table-*ed.*

5. *Method*—

Mentioned under *Explanation.*

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *degree of accuracy of data*]

The public has hitherto received little authentic information respecting the population of tropical countries. The following documents may therefore be acceptable, as contributions towards our scanty stock of knowledge on a subject which is curious and not unimportant.

No. I is an account of the deaths in the island of Bombay, from the year 1801 to the year 1808 inclusive, founded on returns made to the police office of the number of bodies buried or burnt in the island. These returns being made by native officers, subject to no very efficient check, may be considered as liable to considerable errars of negligence and incorrectness, though exempt from those of intentional falsehood.

The average deaths during the year would, by this account, be nine thousand, but the year 1804, in which the deaths are nearly trebled, was a season of famine throughout the neighbouring provinces on the continent of India. Great multitudes sought refuge from death at Bombay; but many of them arrived in too exhausted a state to be saved by the utmost exertions of humanity and skill. This calamity began to affect the mortality in 1803 and its effects are visible in the deaths of 1805.

[2. *the Mussulman*]

No. II is an account of the Mussulman population; distinguishing the sexes, and conveying some information respecting their age, occupation, and domestic condition. The document and that which follows are the more important because we have only conjectural estimates of the whole population of the island, which vary from a hundred and sixty to a hundred-and-eighty thousand souls. By comparing the Mahomedan deaths, on an average for the three years 1806, 1807 and 1808 as collected from No. I, with the whole number of Mahomedans in this account, the deaths of the members of that sect appear to be to their whole numbers as 1 to 17½.

[3. *the Parsees*]

No. III is an account of the total number of Parsee inhabitants, distinguishing sexes and ages. From the same comparison as that stated in No. II, it appears that the deaths of the Parsees are nearly as 1 to 24.

[4. *the Christians*]

Nos. IV, V, VI and VII contain accounts of population, births and deaths of native Christians, from four of the Parishes into which the island is divided. Their baptismal registers furnish an account of the number of births, which we have no easy and precise mode of ascertaining among the other inhabitants. Their account of deaths is also some check on that part of the general register of deaths which relate to them and their returns of the population are a further aid towards the formation of a general rate of mortality. In No. IV the births are to the population as 1 to 28, the deaths as 1 to 20. In No. V the births as 1 to 20, deaths as 1 to 16. In No. VI births as 1 to 30, deaths 1 to 15. In No. VII births as 1 to 43, deaths as 1 to 22.

[5. *population*]

These proportions of births and deaths to population differ very considerably from each other and some of them deviate widely from the result of the like inquiries in most other places. It is not easy to determine how far inaccuracy may have contributed to this deviation. The education of the native Roman Catholic Clergy of Bombay is almost exclusively confined to monastic theology and ethics; even their respectable European superiors are fully occupied by their ecclesiastical duties and are little accustomed to political arithmetic. On the other hand it must be remembered, that at Bombay, a population of 150,000 souls is confined to an island which is only eight miles in length and three

1. *Year*—1811
2. *Place*—The Island of Bombay

miles in its utmost breadth. Such a population with so limited a space must be considered rather as that of a town than of a district of country. It is to be expected, or at least not to be wondered at, that it should not maintain itself without the influx of inhabitants from the neighbouring provinces. The very small proportion of births in No. VII probably arises, in part, from the number of adventurous strangers who resort to the most thickly peopled part of the island, while the three former returns, which relate to places where the Christians are native inhabitants, show a proportion of births by no means so singular. That the proportion of deaths in No. VII is the least among the Christian returns, is in all likelihood to be ascribed to the easy circumstances of many of the members of that congregation, the Christians of the other parishes being chiefly of the very lowest classes. Of the high rate of mortality in Nos. V and VI which relate to two small fishing villages, no specious explanation presents itself :—of that and indeed of every other part of the subject, we must expect explanations from the enlightened and accomplished men on the spot, who now possess better means of investigation than were in such hands when these imperfect returns were procured.

[6. *material prosperity*]

It must be observed, that many of the Parsees come to Bombay in search of fortune after having reached the age of manhood, and return with a competency to their native countries. Some of them are men of great wealth; many are in easy circumstances; and none are of the most indigent classes. From these circumstances, the comparatively low rate of their mortality and the smaller number of their females will be easily understood. The famine increased their mortality from 311 in 1802, to 563 in 1804; an augmentation almost entirely to be attributed to deaths of the fugitive Parsees, who were attracted to Bombay by the welknown charity of their opulent fellow religionists.

The Mahomedans are much inferior in fortune to the Parsees; but they are not much engaged in the lowest sorts of labour, which are chiefly performed by the inferior caste of Hindus and by some of the native Christians. The famine increased the deaths of the Mahomedans from 1099 in 1802 to 2,645 in 1804.

[7. *the Hindus*]

Of the Hindus, who form the great body of the people, we have unfortunately no enumeration; but the return of their deaths has one observable peculiarity. In the higher castes the bodies are burnt; in the lower they are buried. Though there be many individuals of the higher castes who occupy very humble stations and are of what an European would call very low rank, there are scarcely any of the lowest castes in conditions of ease, not to say affluence—burning or burial affords therefore some criterion of their situation in life.

[8. *differential famine mortality*]

The famine increased their mortality from 3,669 in 1802 to 23,179 in 1804. Their deaths were augmented more than six-fold. But the different degree in which the famine acted on the women and children of the higher and lower castes is very striking. The deaths of the females of the higher castes are increased very little more than those of the men; the mortality of children is still less increased; but among the inferior castes, the mortality of women is increased fifteen times and that of children nearly twelve times.

On the native Christians the operation of the famine was only to increase the burials from 184 to 201. This small increase probably affected only the poorest native Christians of Bombay; for there are very few Christians in the neighbouring provinces where the famine raged and which poured into the island that crowd of fugitives which swelled the Hindu deaths to so tremendous an amount.

[9. *polygamy and sex-ratio*]

One of the most curious results which these documents afford is that relating to the proportions of the two sexes and to the extent in which polygamy prevails in India. An illustrious philosopher,* misled by travellers, too much disposed to make general inferences from a few peculiar cases and pleased to discover a seeming solution of the repugnant systems for domestic life adopted in Europe and in Asia, supposes the polygamy of Eastern nations to be the natural consequence of the superabundance of women produced in warm climates :—Mr. Bruce attempts to support this theory by a statement of a most extraordinary nature. According to him, in Mesopotamia, Armenia and Syria, the proportion of births is two women (*and a small fraction*) to one man; from Latakia to Sidon it is two and *three-fourths* to one man; from Suez to the Straits of Babelmandel the proportion is fully four to one man, which he believes holds as far as the Line and 30 beyond it** The confidence with which a private traveller makes a statement so minute respecting such countries is sufficient to deprive it of all authority. Without imputing intentional falsehood to Mr. Bruce (which seems foreign to his

*De l' Esprit des Loix, liv. xvi, chap. 4.

**Travels ii. 181. 2nd edition.

1. *Year*—1811
2. *Place*—The Island of Bombay

character), this statement may be quoted as an instance of that dogmatism, credulity, ostentation, and loose recollection, which have thrown an unmerited suspicion over the general veracity of one of the most enterprising of travellers as well as amusing of writers. It is singular that reflections of a very obvious sort did not check such statements and speculations. In a country where there were four women to one man, it is evident that nothing less than the practice of polygamy to the full extent of Mahomet's permission could have provided for the surplus of females; but it ought to have been almost equally evident, that to support more than one wife and family must be beyond the power of the laborious and indigent classes. Though the necessaries of life be fewer and attainable with less labour in warm than in cold climates, the effects of bad government more than counter balance the bounty of nature. To suppose that an Egyptian Fellah could support three or four times as many women and children by his industry as a French or English labourer, would be height of extravagance. Polygamy must in the nature of things be confined to the rich; and must therefore depend not on physical causes, but on those tyrannical systems of government which sanctioned by base superstitions, have doomed one half of the human race to imprisonment and slavery. But facts are more important than any reasoning, however conclusive. By the report of Mr. Ravershaw, contained in the very instructive travels of Dr. Francis Buchanan,* we learn, that in the southern part of the province of Canara the whole number of inhabitants was 396,672, of whom the males were 206,633 the females 190,039. The same excess of males above females is, he tells us, to be found in the Barra Mahl and other parts of the peninsula where accurate enumerations have been made. The return of deaths in the island of Bombay for nearly eight years establishes the same fact with respect to the whole population and to each of the classes which compose it.

It is well known that the Mahomedans are the only class of men in India who practise polygamy to any considerable extent. Out of 20,000 Mahomedans in the island of Bombay, only about 100 have two wives and only five have three; so inconsiderable is the immediate practical result of a system which, in its principles and indirect consequences, produces more evil than perhaps any other human institution,—so insignificant is the number of those, for whose imagined gratification so immense a body of reasonable beings are degraded and enslaved.

It is remarkable, that the only apparent superiority of the number of females is in some of the returns of the Christian congregations, where polygamy is of course unknown. It is reasonable to refer this small exception to accidential causes, which further inquiry will probably discover.

In all the other castes the equality of the sexes apparent in the list of burials is a sufficient proof against the prevalence of polygamy; since it is well known how few natives of India are unmarried.

Polygamy arises from tyranny, not from climate; —it degrades all women for the sake of a very few men. And the frame of society has confined its practice within such narrow limits, that it never can oppose any serious obstacle to beneficial changes in the moral habits, domestic relations and religious opinions of the natives of India.

7. *Gaps*—

[The author mentioned that there were no data on Hindu population.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of the Island of Bombay is according to the author's statement nothing but a conjecture. The area had been expanding with economic activities. As such, the population conjecturally estimated has little value except when viewed with other kinds of estimates some of which were presented in the *Report on the Population Estimates of India. Vol. III.* 1811-1820. *Part-B. India.*

Sir James Mackintosh was practically the founder of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1804. He made an interesting exercise over the vital statistics available at that time. The above Society prepared a questionnaire to prepare a statistical account of the Islands at so early a period. Edwards mentioned that "other factors were also at work, in particular the great famine of 1802—04, which resulted in so large an influx that Sir James Mackintosh had no hesitation in fixing the population at 200,000 in 1806. Mrs. Graham records that at the time of her visit to Bombay (1809), the island contained upwards of 200,000 inhabitants of whom the Parsis numbered from 6,000 to 8,000 and the remainder were Portuguese and Hindus, with the exception of three or four hundred Jews, who long passed in Bombay for a sect of Muhammodans..." (Edwardes, S. M. The Gazetteer of Bombay City and Islands. Bombay, 1909. p. 150-156).

Anyhow, apparently population more than trebled between 1811 and 1872. The following table shows the trend.

*Fran. Buch. Mysore, iii. 8.

1. *Year*—1811
2. *Place*—The Island of Bombay

(156) TABLE No. 9 (S-81) *Variation in population of the Island of Bombay* 1811, 1872, 1881..1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1811 . . .	170,000	—	—
1872 . . .	644,405	+474,405	+279.06
1881 . . .	776,196	+131,791	+20.45
1891 . . .	821,764	+45,568	+5.87
1901 . . .	776,006	—45,758	—5.57
1911 . . .	979,445	+203,439	+26.22
1921 . . .	1,175,914	+196,469	+20.06
1931 . . .	1,161,383* 1,268,306	—14,531	—1.24
1941 . . .	1,686,127	+417,821	+32.94
1951 . . .	2,966,902	+1,280,775	+75.96
1961 . . .	4,152,056	+1,185,154	+39.95
1971 . . .	5,970,575	+1,818,519	+43.80

*The area of greater Bombay was 74.77 sq. km. in 1881, 56.98 sq. km. in 1901, 77.70 sq. km. in 1941, 362.92 sq. km. in 1951 and 437.17 sq. km. in 1961. The second figure of population in 1931 and subsequent population figures are based on 1961 area.

11. HYDERABAD CITY (SINDE), 1809, 1810, 1815

1. *Year*—1809, 1810, 1815
2. *Place*—Hyderabad City (Sinde)

3. *Source*—

(1) *Elphinstone, Mountstuart*

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul. 2 Vols. Karachi, Oxford University Press, 1972. p. 227.

[NL/E 958.1 El 69]

(2) *Pottinger, Henry*

Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde, accompanied by a geographical and historical account of those countries, with a map. London, 1816. p. 369-371.

[NL/163 F 2]

(3) *Hamilton, Walter*

The East India Gazetteer; ... London, John Murray, 1815. p. 425-426.

[BSL/XI-36]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (1)]

The Capital of Sind is Hyderabad, a large fortified town, situated on a rocky hill.

[*source* (2)]

Hyderabad lies ... on the eastern side of an island that is formed, ... by the streams of the Indus and Fulelee.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(157) TABLE No. 1 (S-82)—*Summary table of population of Hyderabad city*, 1809, 1810, 1815

sl. no.	item	particulars		
		1809	1810	1815
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3
1	area in square miles .	—	—	—
2	number of villages .	—	—	—
3	population : persons	80,000	15,000	15,000
	males .	—	—	—
	females .	—	—	—
4	number of families .	—	—	—
5	number of houses .	—	5,000	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	3.0	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—	—	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (2) : *the pettah or suburb*]

The Pettah, or suburb, lies to the northward of the fortress, on a rising piece of ground and consists of two thousand five hundred houses, with a population of ten thousand souls. Inside the fort there is nearly an equal number of houses, but not one half so many people, who are chiefly soldiers. The principal manufactures of Hyderabad are of various kinds of arms, such as matchlocks, spears, swords, &c. and embroidered cloths. The former alone are stated to afford occupation to one fifth of the inhabitants of the suburbs and some of their workmanship is hardly to be distinguished from that of European artists.

[*source* (3) : 1. *fort and buildings*]

The fortress of Hyderabad stands on a rocky hill, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the Indus named the Fulalee. There are several handsome mosques within the forts but no buildings worthnotice in its vicinity, except Gholaum Shah's (the founder of the city) tomb, on a hill to the south of the fort.

[2. *industry*]

The shops in the bazar are kept well supplied and are mostly tenanted by Hindoo Banyans. Although no encouragement is given to industry by the Ameers, the artisans are numerous and skilful, particularly the armourers, who are noted for the excellence of their workmenship, and the artificers who embroider on leather.

[3. *topography*]

The soil in the vicinity of Hyderabad is of a light sandy colour, and very productive when properly cultivated. Two miles and a half to the southward of Hyderabad is a table land, extending about two miles and 12 miles to the southward are a range of rocky hills, part of which approaches the Fulalee and are called the Gungah Hills. ... This city is the residence of the Ameers or present sovereigns of Sinde.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

1. *Year*—1809, 1810, 1815
2. *Place*—Hyderabad City (Sinde)

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of Hyderabad 'city' as estimated by Elphinstone at 80,000 in 1809 is absurd. It may be above 15,000. It appears that estimates formed by Pattinger is somewhat objective. The shops and bazars were well supplied and mostly tenanted by the Hindu traders. Artisans were numerous dependent on markets. The city continued to grow. The following table shows the trend.

(158) TABLE NO. 2 (S-83) *Variation in population of Hyderabad city (Sinde)* 1809, 1810, 1815, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901,.... 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809 . . .	80,000	—	—
1810 . . .	15,000	—65,000	—81.25
1815 . . .	15,000	—	—
1871 . . .	41,152	+26,152	+174.35
1881 . . .	45,195	+4,043	+9.82
1891 . . .	54,569	+9,374	+20.74
1901 . . .	64,790	+10,221	+18.73
1911 . . .	69,140	+4,350	+6.71
1921 . . .	73,951	+4,811	+6.96
1931 . . .	96,021	+22,070	+29.84
1961 . . .	2,342,000	2,245,979	2,339.05

12. KARACHEE TOWN, 1813, 1815

1. *Year*—1813, 1815
2. *Place*—Karachee Town

3. *Source*—

(1) *Pottinger, Henry*

Travels in Baloochistan and Sinde accompanied by a geographical and historical account of those countries with a map. London, 1816. p. 342-347.

[AS/915.80 p 371 t]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

The East India Gazetter, ... London, John Murray, 1815. p. 311-313.

[BSL/XI-36]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

The fortified town of Kurachee, is situated ... nearly at the south-eastern extremity of the province of Sinde, of which it has become, of late years, the principal Bunder, or sea-port. Its harbour, which is sometimes distinguished by the name of Khoor Allee.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(159) TABLE No. 1 (S-84) *Summary table of population of Karachee town*, 1813, 1815

sl. no.	item	particulars 1813	1815
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles . .	—	—
2	number of villages . .	—	—
3	population : persons . .	13,000	8,000
	males . .	—	—
	females . .	—	—
4	number of families. . .	—	—
5	number of houses . . .	3,250	—
6	population per square mile .	—	—
7	average size of a village . .	—	—
8	average size of a family . .	—	—
9	average size of a house . .	4.0	—
10	females per thousand males .	—	—

5. *Method*—

[An enumeration of houses inside the walls in 1813; nothing stated about the calculation of population.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* : (1) : 1. *fort*]

The Fort built in 1797, on the promontory that forms the western side of the bay, is judiciously placed to defend the entrance.... The fortifications of the town are very mean and irregular, being is some places not above five or six feet high, and even these so broken down, that a horseman might ride up to the top of them; while in others they are lofty, and kept in excellent repair. The whole are built of mud mixed with straw, and a long creeping weed, that grows in the marshes in the neighbourhood; and on that side towards the creek, which flows up from the head of the harbour, they have observed the necessary precautions of facing the works to a certain height with stone and mortar.

[2. *houses*]

The houses inside the walls were ascertained by an actual numeration made in 1813 by order of the Umeers, to amount to three thousand two hundred and fifty; beside which, there are some straggling huts around the fort that were not included in the calculation.

[3. *population*]

The resident population, excluding sojourned at the same period, had increased to thirteen thousand souls, which is more than one-half greater than when the mission was there in 1809.

[4. *commerce*]

The majority of the inhabitants are Hindoos, who prosecute a most extensive commerce, despite of the heavy customs and duties that are levied by one of their own tribe, who farms the revenues of Kurachee, a specie of destructive policy that obtains throughout this country.

The exports of Sinde are chiefly made from Kurachee and therefore this seems the most eligible opportunity to enumerate them. Those of home produce consist of saltpetre, salt, rice, cotton, ghee, oil, oil-seed, sharks' fins, bark for tanning, alkali, calico and felts; and from the kingdoms and provinces to the northward, they bring chiefly for

1. *Year*—1813, 1815
2. *Place*—Karachee Town

exportation, assafoetida, saffron, horses, leather, hides, madder, musk, alum, drugs of various kinds, Kashmeer shawls, dried fruit, diamonds, lapis lazuli, turquoises and other precious stones, boellium and gums.

The imports from [other parts of] India are iron, tin, steel, lead, copper, ivory, tea, sugar, spices of all descriptions, chintz, bread, cloth, glass and chinaware, cocoanuts, indigo, areca-nuts, muslin, gold cloths, shields, &c., &c., a large portion of which are forwarded as returns for the articles above enumerated. From Khorasan, Mukran, Persia and Arabia, the Sindians have, for home consumption, swords, silk, carpets, dates, rose-water, conserve, tobacco, coffee and Kullyans.

[5. *drought*]

The face of the country in the vicinity of Kurachee is a perfect level (on the sides of the fort facing north, east and south) which extends, in each of the two former directions, at least eight or ten miles, and in the latter down to the sea. As there had been a want of rain for three seasons, previous to the mission into Sinde, the earth seemed to be quite burned, without the slightest trace of vegetation, some small stunted bushes, scattered over the plain excepted; but I observed one or two wells that were encompassed by large trees covered with luxuriant foliage, and the inhabitants assured us, that within eight and forty hours after a plentiful fall of rain, the ground would be a perfect grass plate.

[*source* (2): 1. *population*]

The fort of Corachie is built of mud, mixed with chopped straw and is nearly 150 yards square, with two gates, and round towers or bastions full of loop holes. It has no ditch on the outside, but the reverse, the ground being elevated in a regular slope, which might be ascended without the least difficulty. The population of the town is estimated at 8,000 souls, the majority of whom are Hindoos and engaged in commercial concerns. Although this is the only sea-port to the large province of Sinde, so reduced are its revenues, that in the year 1809 they amounted to only 110,000 rupees, a sufficient proof of the decline of its maritime commerce.

The exports from Corachie consist chiefly of ghee, hides, shark fins, saltpetre, potash, asafoetida, Tatta cloth, indigo, frankincense, with a few other gums, seeds, and coarse cloths. The articles brought from the interior for exportation are horses, musk, saffron and alum, from Mooltan and the countries to the northward; swords and carpets from Candahar and Khorasan.

[2. *trade and commerce*]

Corachie being the principal, or rather the only sea-port in the Sinde province, a great proportion of the commodities are exported from hence; but a part, also, particularly horses, from Tatta, by the routes of Luckput Bunder and Mandavie, in Cutch. In the fair season these articles are conveyed in dhingies to Bombay, Gujarat and the Malabar Coast; from whence are imported black pepper and other spices, tin, iron, lead, steel, elephants' teeth, cochineal, quicksilver, sandal and other scented woods. There is also a trade carried on between Muscat and Corachie; but the dread of the Jowasmie pirates has of late completely frightened the natives from trading to the north of the Indus. The articles of export to that quarter formerly were rice, ghee, indigo, frankincense and coarse cloths; the returns were silk, dates, and other articles from the Persian Gulf. The only class of people, who are supposed to possess any share of wealth at Corachie are the Hindoos, who are entirely engaged in traffic and have no share in the executive government; but they enjoy the utmost toleration in respect to religion. There is a constant communication kept up between Corachie and Muscat.

7. *Gaps*—

[*source* (1)]

[The houses outside the wall are not included in the enumeration, and the resident population is only given excluding sojourners.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of Karachi town was estimated at 8,000 to 15,000 in the second decade of the 19th century. It is interesting that the Amir ordered an enumeration of houses. The majority of population were the Hindus who carried an extensive commerce. It was the principal post. The population based on the said enumeration of houses is likely to exceed 15,000. The town continued to grow in the 19th century, but apparently population declined between 1931 and 1961. The following table shows the trend.

(160) TABLE No. 2 (S-85) *Variation in population of Karachi Town*, 1813, 1815, 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901....1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1813	13,000	—	—
1815	8,000	—5,000	—38.46
1872	56,753	+48,753	+609.41
1881	73,560	+16,807	+29.61
1891	105,199	+31,639	+43.01
1901	116,663	+11,464	+10.90
1911	151,903	+35,240	+30.21
1921	216,883	+64,980	+42.78
1931	247,791	—	—
1961	1,912,598	1,664,807	671.86

13. SALSETTE ISLE, 1820

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Salsette Isle.
3. *Source*—

Hamilion, Walter

A geographical, statistical, and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries, Vol. 2, London, John Nurway, 1820, p. 170-173.

[BSL/915.4/H 222]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Georaphical location*—

This island belonged to the Mogul province of Aurangabad, and was formerly separated from Bombay by a narrow strait, across which a causeway has lately been made. In length it may be estimated at 18 miles by 13 the average breadth.

geographical identification

Salsette Island belonged to the Mughal province of Aurangabad. It was 18 miles in length with an average breadth of 13 miles indicating at area- of 234 sq. miles. In 1871, Salsette was a taluk in Thana district containing an area of 241 sq. miles. In 1921, North Salsette taluk of Thana District and the South Salsette taluk of Bombay suburban district contained respectively 108 and 142 sq. miles giving a total of 250 sq. miles. In 1961, almost the entire tract is under Greater Bombay a small area might still be outside the Bombay Municipality limit.

(b) *Particulars of Population*—

(161) TABLE No. 1 (S-86) *Summary table of population of Salsette. Isle*, 1820

srl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	50,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

[*estimate by missionaries*]

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *produce*]

The soil of this island is well adapted for the cultivation of indigo, sugar, cotton, flax, and hemp; but much the greater part of it most unaccountably remains in a desolate uncultivated state, and almost wholly covered with jungle, although in the vicinity of so rich a market as Bombay. This circumstance, however, has not the same tendency to promote improvement in India that it has in Europe, the most savage part of Bengal being within 20 miles of Calcutta, and wholly uninhabited. If the system of management, however, had been good, it is hardly possible to conceive that a settlement possessing so many natural advantages, and after enjoying for 45 years the benefits of British protection, should be so little advanced in prosperity. Under its present circumstances the island of Salsette is still more unhealthy than Bombay, the jungle being thicker and the vallies more shut in.

[2. *Former state of prosperity*]

Notwithstanding its present jungle condition, Salsette is remarkably rich in mythological antiquities, and the remains of tanks, terraces, and flights of steps around them, indicate a former state of prosperity, and the collection of a considerable population. At Kenneri, on this island, there are several very extraordinary caverns excavated; the largest resembles that at Casli, but is inferior in size and elegance. Its peculiar ornaments are two gigantic figures of Buddha, nearly 20 feet high, and each filling one side of the vestibule. They are exactly alike and in perfect preservation, in consequence of their having been adopted and painted red by the Portugueze, who transformed the temple of Buddha into a Christian church.

[3. *salt gathering*]

On the sea-coast above high water mark, extensive enclosures are levelled and divided into partitions of about 20 feet square, which are filled by the overflowing of the sea, and contain six or eight inches of water. Before the next spring tide all the fluidity is exhaled by the heat of the sun, and the salt is gathered from the bottom of the enclosure, and afterwards further refined. A little salt of a superior kind is procured at the time of the exhalation, by fixing a jagged piece of stick in the water when first let

1. *Year*—1820

2. *Place*—Salsette Isle.

into the reservoirs, to which, as the water evaporates, saline particles adhere, to the weight of three or four ounces. The finest kind of salt used in the west of India for the table comes from Arabia, in pieces not unlike a cheese in shape, and sparkling in appearance like a sugar loaf.

[4. *native christians*]

They [the Christians—ed.] are professedly members of the Portugueze church, and a few of the most respectable are the remains of the Portugueze families which settled on the island. The lower orders consist of fishermen, cultivators of the land, and drawers of toddy. These, as may be supposed, are indifferent Christians, who, whilst they are in the habit of attending a Christian sanctuary, still retain in their houses many symbols of the Hindoo mythology, and continue addicted to many pernicious usages of that superstition. Besides the native Christians of Salsette, there are resident at Thonna, the capital of the island, about 100, or more, European soldiers with their families, who have been invalided, or who have retired from the service, and who prefer spending the remainder of their lives in India to returning to their native countries.

[5. *the nature of the people*]

The inhabitants of Salsette generally are so quite and tractable a race, that in 1813, it was stated by the magistrate, that for more than two years no native of the island had been committed for trial, the only cases brought before the court during that period having been crimes perpetrated by native military officers and soldiers. Petty quarrels and assaults were frequent, originating from too liberal potations of intoxicating liquors, to which the natives are much attached, and which are unfortunately both cheap and abundant.

[6. *language*]

It is difficult to say what is the dialect of this island, for the inhabitants being composed of many different nations, their transactions are carried on in the English, Portugueze, Maharatta, Concanese, Hindostany, and Gujeratty, in all of which mortgages, deeds of sale and partnership, and accounts current are occasionally kept and registered. Most of the pleadings before the judge have hitherto been carried on in the English language, that most frequently used for colloquial purposes is the corrupt jargon named Concanese.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned

8. *Editorial Comment*—

There was another census in 1827. The result is reproduced below :

(162) TABLE NO. 2 *Popnlation of the Island of Salsette* 1827

sl. no.	name of districts	Hindu	Muslims	Portuguese	Parsee	Chambhur	Chambhur Sinddee	Mahar	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ghorabundu	1,989	158	630	4	16	—	11	2,808
2	Dharvee	2,428	71	2,986	22	—	—	2	5,509
3	Mallar	8,185	387	2,213	12	76	2	314	11,189
4	Bandora	2,189	289	4,274	20	—	—	28	6,800
5	Tromba	3,527	175	4,797	21	23	—	283	8,826
6	Marole	3,196	91	1,679	9	60	1	255	5,291
7	Thana	9,059	1,969	1,112	61	28	—	503	12,732
	total . .	30,573	3,140	17,691	149	203	3	1,396	53,155
	Number of Europeans in Tannah including the Military in the Garrison and the Civilians at the Zillah Station								100
	Grand total								53,255

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Salsette Isle

(*Population of Islands of Bombay and Salsette in* 1826-27. *Transctions of the Bombay Geographical Society*, 1839-40. *p.* 72).

This census also reveals the geographical spread of Salsette and at the same time confirms the estimate of Hamilton.

The population of Thana District increased by 118 per cent and of Greater Bombay by 233 per cent. The population of the old tract (1820) has been taken from census figures of 1881 and 1921 and worked out for 1961 based on the growth rate of Greater Bombay between 1921 and 1961. The following table shows the trend.

(163) TABLE No. 3 (S-87) *Variation in population of Salsette Isle* 1818, 1881, 1921, 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1818 . . .	50,000	—	—
1881 . . .	108,149	58,149	+116.30
1921 . . .	209,840	+101,691	+94.03
1961 . . .	698,767	+488,927	+233.00

14. SURAT CITY, 1808, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1818

1. *Year*—1808, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1818
2. *Place*—Surat City

3. *Source*—

(1) *Briggs, H. G.*

The City of Gujarastra : their topography and history illustrated, in the journal of a recent tour; with accompanying documents. Bombay, 1849, p. 135-139.

[NL/168 B 2 NSR3]

(2) *Hunter, W. W.*

The Imperial Gazetteer of India. Vol. VIII. London, 1881. p. 485.

[BSL/XI-42]

(3) *Milburn, William*

Oriental Commerce ... Vol. I. London, Black, Parry and Co., 1813. p. 156.

[NL/173 B 36]

4. *Bombay*

Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. Vol. II. Gujrat-Surat and Broach. Bombay, 1877. p. 315, 319, 718-723.

[BS 2 XI-19]

(5) *Hamilton, Walter*

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries. Vol. 1. London. John Murray, 1820. p. 718.

[ISI/915.4 H 222 (1)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (3)]

Surat is situated on the south side of the River Taptee, about 20 miles from the sea... There is a wall and ditch inclosing the city, and another surrounding the suburbs; the distance round the water wall, is nearly twelve miles; the intermediate space between the two walls is a mile wide, and as populous in proportion to its extent, as the city. In the outer wall are thirteen gates, including three on the bank of the river, in the inner are four gates, two of which lead to castle,.

[*source* (5)]

A large and populous city, situated on the south bank of the Tuptee, and the modern capital of the Gujerat province. The outer walls of this city are seven miles in circumference, having 12 gates, with irregular towers between each. The inner town is surrounded by a similar wall, and unequal number of gates; the whole in a ruinous condition.

(b) *Particulars of population*

(164) TABLE NO. 1 (S-88) *Summary table of population of Surat city* 1808, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1818

sl. no.	item	particulars				
		1808	1811	1813	1816	1818
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
1	area in square miles	—	—	—	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—	—	—	—
3	population : persons	144,355	250,000	400,000	124,406	157,195
	males	—	—	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—	—	—
4	number of famlies	—	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—	—	—
6	population per sqaure mile	—	—	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—	—	—

5. *Method*

[Various methods followed in constructing widely varying estimates.]

6. *Explanation*

[*source* (2) : *population*]

During the 18th century, Surat probably ranked as the most populous city of India. As late as 1797, its inhabitants were estimated at 800,000 persons; and though this calculation is doubtless excessive, the real numbers must have been very high. With the transfer of its trade to Bombay, the numbers rapidly fell off. In 1811, an official report returns the population at 250,000 persons, and in 1816, at 124,406. In 1847, when the fortunes of Surat

1. *Year*—1808, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1818
2. *Place*—Surat City

reached their lowest ebb the number of inhabitants amounted to only 80,000. Thence forward the city began to retrieve its position. By 1851, the total had risen to 89,505; and, in 1872, it stood once more at 107,149.

[*source* (3) : *general description*]

Surat has few fine buildings : some of the houses of the principal merchants are large and well built, but the generality are of bamboos and mud. There are some handsome mosques, likewise the custom-house, and mind, and some fine tanks or reservoirs for water. The streets are narrow, irregular and unpaved, extremely dirty and offensive, particularly in the wet season. Surat it very populous, the inhabitants are estimated at 400,000, amongst whom are a great number of rich merchants, Parsees, Moors and Armenians, who carry on a large trade with Persia, Arabia and various parts of India.

[*source* (4) : *declining prosperity*]

After the assumption of the entire control of the city by the British (1800). happiness and prosperity are said to have prevailed in Surat. But this time of good order and reviving trade did not last long. In 1813, driven south by the famine in northern Gujarat, crowds of idle and diseased immigrants from Cutch and Malwa ... caused much injury to Surat. Trade had, also, during these years been steadily passing to Bombay, and in spite of a brief season of prosperity in 1815, so greatly had Surat lost its importance, that, of the 600,000 inhabitants of 1798, in 1818 only 157,195 remained. In 1818 trade was active; but this year of speculation was followed by a period of great depression. In the following year (June 1819) the shock of the earthquake, which caused so much damage in northern Gujarat, was distinctly felt at Surat.

[*source* (5) : 1. *ruinous condition*]

The outer walls of this city are seven miles in circumference, having 12 gates, with irregular towers between each. The inner town is surrounded by a similar wall, and unequal number of gates; the whole in a ruinous condition. The streets are dirty, narrow and irregular; the houses generally lofty, and crowded with inhabitants. Between the outer and inner walls are many streets and houses, but as in most eastern cities much of that space is occupied by villas, gardens and cultivated fields, producing fruit, grain and vegetables.

[2. *pestilence*]

In 1813, the town and district of Surat were greatly infested by emigrants from Cutch and Malwah... It was supposed also that these persons introduced the small pox of a virulent description, which carried off many of the inhabitants. The Parsees and higher classes of Hindoos objected to vaccination as injuring the purity of their caste; the latter particularly objtcting to having their children innoculated with matter taken from a Mahommedan or Parsee. In the same year many thousands were carried off by a pestilential disease of the febrile kind, but the remaining population of Surat is still enormous, although its trade has unavoidably suffered from the proximity of Bombay.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editional Comment*—

Surat City was in the process of decline since the transfer of its trade to Bombay. By the end of the 18th century, the population was stated to be at a fairly high level. Population was estimated at 5 (five) points of time over the period 1808 to 1818—the lowest being 124,406 in 1818 and the highest 250,000 in 1811. It is extremely difficult to arrive near the truth. Let us take the official estimate of population in 1811 at 250,000 for the purpose of finding out the trend as a rough approximation. In 1872 population stood at 107,855 and thereafter followed an alternate decennial cycle of increase and decrease up to 1931 when the population was 110,739, that is, an increase of 2.67 per cent over 60 years. It may be interesting to note that population was much lower than that of the lowest level of the period 1808-1811. The followig table shows the trend.

(165) TABLE No. 2 (S 89) *Variation in population of Surat City, 1808, 1811, 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1808 . . .	144,355	—	—
1811 . . .	250,000	+105,645	+73.18
1872 . . .	107,855	—142,145	—56.86
1881 . . .	109,844	+1,989	+1.84
1891 . . .	109,229	—615	—0.56
1901 . . .	129,500	+20,271	+18.56
1911 . . .	125,220	—4,280	—3.31
1921 . . .	127,356	+2,136	+1.71
1931 . . .	110,739	—16,617	—13.05
1941 . . .	185,955	+75,216	+67.92
1951 . . .	237,394	+51,439	+27.66
1961 . . .	317,519	+80,125	+33.75
1971 . . .	493,001	+175,482	+55.27

15. TATTA, 1809, 1810, 1815

1. *Year*—1809, 1810, 1815
2. *Place*—Tatta

3. *Source*—

(1) *Elphinstone, Mountstuart*

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul. 2 Vols. Karachi, Oxford University Press, 1972. p. 227.

[NL/E 958.1 El 69]

(2) *Pottinger, Henry*

Travels in Baloochistan and Sinde accompanied by a geographical and historical account of those countries with a map. London, 1816. p. 347-354.

[NL/163 F 2]

(3) *Hamilton, Walter*

The East India gazetteer, ... London, John Murray, 1815. p. 801-803.

[BSL/XI-36]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (3)]

A town belonging to the Ameers of Sinde, the capital of a district of the same name and situated near the banks of the Indus, about 130 miles, by the course of the river, from the sea ... The circumference of the town is from four to five miles.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(166) TABLE No. 1 (S-90) *Summary table of population of Tatta, 1809, 1810, 1815*

sl. no.	item	particulars 1809	1810	1815
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3
1	area in square miles	—	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—	—
3	population : persons	15,000	20,000	15,000
	males	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : *population*]

Tatta, the ancient Pattala, which was once a flourishing commercial town, is now greatly declined, but still contains about 15,000 inhabitants. Much of the population of these towns is Hindoo; but bulk of that of the country, is composed of Mahommedans.

[*source* (2) : 1. *historical perspective*]

Tattah was once the capital of Sinde, a distinction it held till the present rulers built the fortress of Hyderabad and removed their court thither, since which event the population has decreased so rapidly, that upwards of two-thirds of the city is now uninhabited. It is, however, still a considerable place, being by computation nearly six miles in circumference, exclusive of the ruins, which extend a long way on either side.

I have in vain attempted to trace by whom this city has founded, as the earliest mention I find made of it is in the year of the Hijree 92 [A.D. 677] when it had fortifications, and made some slight resistance against the troops of the Khaliphas of Bagdad. The site it is built upon is commonly supposed to identify it with the Pattals of the Greeks; but the whole of the lower districts of Sinde have undergone such astonishing changes, even within the memory of man; that all such conclusions must rest on mere conjecture. When the native princes of Sinde regained their independence from the Arab yoke, they fixed their capital at Tattah, which soon became one of the richest cities in Asia, and the emporium of all commerce carried on between the peninsula of India and all that part of Asia lying to the northward and westward of it. They spared on expence or labour to beautify it by the erection of handsome buildings, and the establishment of fine gardens, and were equally provident of the more important objects of affording facility to trade by cutting canal from the Indus, which runs four miles east of the town, through which the goods were brought and landed from boats at the very doors of the merchants' houses. All traces of the ornamental improvements of those sovereigns are now almost entirely obliterated, and the only equeduct that yet remains is checked with rubbish and has no longer pretensions to any other designation than a common drain.

1. *Year*--1809, 1810, 1815
2. *Place*--Tatta

[2. *past prosperity*]

The wealth and dignity of this city seems to me to have gradually declined from the period at which the province of Sinde became a tributary of the empire of Hindoostan, but this is to be understood only in a comparative view with its pristine wealth and power, for even so recently as the period of Nadir Shah visting Tattah on his return from Delhi [1742], it is said there were forty thousand weavers of calico and loongees in that city, and artisans of every other class and description, to the number of twenty thousand more, exclusive of bankers, money-changers, shop-keepers, and sellers of grain, who were estimated at sixty thousand;* whereas the aggregate population of it, at the present day, is believed to be overrated at twenty thousand souls, and the revenues derived from it are not equal to one lac of rupees per annum.

[3. *present conditions*]

The only manufactures now carried on in Tattah are those of a few white cloths and coloured loongees; and in lieu of the bustle of a great trading city, the streets are deserted, the few shops that remain open are scarcely worthy of being called such, from the disreputable figure they cut, and the whole Bazar exhibits a deplorable picture of poverty and depressed commerce. The houses here are built on a plan that I have never met with in any other country, as the walls are made hollow, by small pieces of sticks being nailed across each other, from the outer edges of small frame of wood; these bits of stick are usually from eight to sixteen inches long, and are placed diagonally, so that they form a very strong frame on both sides, which is plastered over with mud, or mortar and afterwards has all the appearance of a solid wall. Some of the dwellings erected on this principle are three or four stories high, with heavy flat roofs, which is a proof that they are very strong; but I should doubt whether they would last long, as the instant two or three of the bits of wood get decayed, in the walls, the whole must necessarily give way. Many of the better sort of houses are also built with brick and mortar, on a frame of timber; and all of them, from the governor's palace to the lowest hovel, have Badgeers; which are a sort of ventilators, like chimnies down which the wind blows cool and refreshing in the most sultry weather; at that time it is the common practice to shut up every other sperture, so as to exclude the hot wind and dust.

[*source* (3) : 1. *houses and streets*]

This town stands in a valley, formed by a range of low rocky hills, which, during the freshes of the Indus, is inundated; but, being placed on an eminence, apparently formed by ancient ruins, during the height of the rains it has the semblance of an island. The streets are very narrow and dirty; but the houses, although irregularly built of mud, chopped straw, and wood, are superior to the low huts commonly seen in native towns. The better sort of houses are built of brick and lime.

[2. *past prosperity*]

Tatta was originally defended by a strong brick wall, with round towers; but now these are a heap of ruins, and the mosques and pagodas that remain exhibit symptoms of rapid decay. The circumference of the town is from four to five miles, and the number of inhabitants about 15,000. It was once famous for its commerce and cloth manufactories, besides an extensive trade in rice, wheat, hides, &c. but all this is greatly diminished.

[3. *declining commerce*]

The country around Tatta is a fine rich soil, watered by canals from the Indus, and partly overflowed during the freshes, but susceptible of the highest cultivation. On the hill of Muckalee, a mile to the west of Tatta, are an amazing number of graves and mausoleums—the habitations of the dead greatly exceeding in number those of the living.

The modern city of Tatta is said to have been founded by Jam Mundel, the 14th of the Someah dynasty, A. D. 1345. It was taken and plundered by the Portuguese in 1555; but continued in the 17th century an extensive and populous city of great commerce, and possessing manufactures of silk, Caramania wool, and cotton; it was also famous for its cabinet ware. Most of the Sindean cloths exported to Hindostan, and Persia and Khorasan are still manufactured here.

*This being a native calculation, allowance shoud, *perhaps* be made for exaggeration. I say *perhaps*, because we have the testimony of Captain Hamilton, who visited Tattah in 1699, with regard to the immense population of that city. I have not been able to procure a copy of his voyages, and cannot therefore quote volume or page; but from some extracts sent me by a friend, I find he writes that the citadel was capable of lodging fifty thousand men and horses; and in another place he adds, that in consequence of a failure of rain a dreadul plague had raged there, of which malady above eighty thousand people died of those who manufactured cotton and silk; or in other words, calico and loongees, which latter, as I have frequently had occasion to mention, are formed from a mixture of those productions, or silk alone.

1. *Year*—1809, 1810, 1815

2. *Place*—Tatta

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Elphinstone recorded that Tata greatly declined. The decline started, as indicated by Pottinger, when the capital of Sind was transferred to Hyderabad. He also noted that the circumference was 6 miles long, but ruins extended a long way either side. Pottinger attributed the decline from the date when Sind was subjucated to the Mughals. The majority of the population in the city were Hindus, but in the country Muslims.

It appears that the city continued to decline in the census period up to 1921.

(167) TABLE No. 2 (S-91) *Variation in population of Tatta, 1809,1810,1815,1871,1881,1891,1901....1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809 . . .	15,000	—	—
1810 . . .	20,000	+5,000	+33.33
1815 . . .	15,000	—5,000	—25.00
1871 . . .	7,951	—7,049	—46.99
1881 . . .	8,830	+879	+11.06
1891 . . .	8,969	+13 9	+ 157
1901 . . .	10,783	+1,814	+20.23
1911 . . .	11,161	+378	+3.51
1921 . . .	8,470	—2,691	—24.11

E. SOUTHERN REGION

16. THE ISLAND OF CHETWYE AND THE TOWN OF COCHIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, 1812

1. *Year*—1812
2. *Place*—The Island of Chetwye and the town of Cochin and its Dependencies.

3. *Source*—

Letter from J. H. Pearson, Judge and Magistrate, Cochin, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department. Dated the 28th August 1812 (*In* Selection from the Records of Fort St. George Papers relating to Cochin with special references to the Dutch possession and claims and to the British rights arising therefrom. Madras, 1915. 158 p. ASOB (70) 279 M 120).

[TNA/MSS]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

In reference to that part of your letter of the 24th ultimo in which I am directed to report upon the boundaries, extent and population of the districts surrendered by Capitulation on the 19th October 1795 and of the Island of Chetwye; I beg leave to inform you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the district last designated lies along the Sea Coast and is 35 miles in length, but only 4 upon an average in breadth; and is separated from the Town of Cochin by the Island of Vypeen, in length 15 miles, a part of the Cochin Raja's territory. These islands are divided from the main land by a back-water navigable for boats; and which commencing at the northern extremity of Chetwye is continued in a southerly direction some miles beyond Quilon; viz. during an extent of about 140 miles, this back-water is intersected by the Cochin river at about half a mile from its mouth, and which river again is navigable for boats for about 60 miles in a north-easterly directon, independent of its several branches which diverge, more or less, to the Northward and Southward at the mouth of this river, and on the southern bank, is situated the Town of Cochin, the southern end of the Vipeen Island immediately opposite being considerably within the range of shot, a small portion thereof about 1320 yards the breadth of the Island, and extending about 180 yards from the bank of the river, was given up by the Cochin Raja.

There are further two small islands situated about a mile up the river, one called Rama Toorty *alias* St. Domingos from 4 to 5 miles in circumference, the other Cheria Ram Toorty one mile in circumference.

In regard to the Company's limits to the Southward and Eastward of the Town (the river being to the North and sea to the West) it is now impossible to speak with any degree of certainty.

During the Portuguese Government the Fort was much larger, and the extent of Country on the outside much greater than at any time under the Dutch Government who dismantled the old Fortification and built that destroyed by us.

geographical identification

By the end of the century, Chetwai was a village in the Ponnani taluk of Malabar district. According the *Malabar Manual*, this district had from 1717 been in the possession of Dutch, from whom, however, it was taken by Hyder Ali in 1776 and came in the possession of the East India Company in 1790. The Island which was 35 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth may roughly be located in a modern map situated by the North Vypin Island. It is difficult to identify the tract in respect of administrative units for obtaining population. Anyhow, Parur taluk is situated on the North of Cochin town and the Chetwai was spread along the coast up to Ponnani.

(b) Particulars of population—

(168) TABLE No 1 (S-92) *Summary table of population of the Island of Chetwye and the town of Cochin and its Dependencies*, 1812

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	41,901
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of familes	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

1. *Year*—1812
2. *Place*—The Island of Chetwye and the town of Cochin and its Dependencies.

(169) TABLE No. 2 *Population of Chetwye and the town of Cochin and its Dependencies, 1812**

territory	population
1	2
The population of the Islands of Chetwye is computed at	11,494
That of the Town of Cochin and its Dependencies including Quilon viz. the Dutch and Portuguese inhabitants, and their-Depandants, the Malabar Christians and also the Canarese or Konkanies, Banians, Silversmiths, and other inferior castes .	10,209
The Native Portuguese and Malabar Christians living in the Cochin Country under the protection of the Company	20,000
White Jews	198
total	41,901

*The classes of native Christians living out of the Company's limits and intermixed with the Rajah's other subjects and computed at about 20,000 are dispresed over the Western parts of the Cochin Rajah's territories. their residences and property extending 15 miles in a northerly direction from the town and about the same distance to the North-East and East of the Southward they extend about 9 miles viz. to the Travancore boundary.

5. *Method*—

Nothing specifically mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *general description*]

The only treaty forth-coming relative to their territorial acquisitions, is that of the then Raja with Admiral Van Goens, entered into the year 1663, a short time after the settlement was possessed by the Dutch; in which the Rajah makes over to that nation the Island and places held by the Portuguese and guarantees to the Company the Esplanade round the Fort. How far this Esplanade then extended it will be very difficult how to ascertain; a great portion of it being covered with houses, cocoanut marts and paddy grounds. To the eastward along the bank of the river it may be ascertained from documents on record to have extended at least 1,000 yards; and whence it probably ran in a south-westerly direction to the sea—the Company's limits to the southwards being confessedly to a much greater extent—garden houses built by permission of the local Government, being situated at the distance of a mile in that direction—the generally received opinion is that the settlement is limited to the southward only by the Church of St. Louis, about two miles from the town.

The Factory at Quilon distant 90 miles from Cochin is surrounded by a small tract of land extending from the sea to the back-water about 1086 yards, and about 441 from North to South.

[2. *the Dutch possession*]

The greatest and most valuable portion of the territory possessed by the Dutch was sold at different periods to the Travancore and Cochin Rajas—what remains I have above endeavoured to describe—but there are still in various parts of the Cochin, and also in the Travancore country, detached Parambas (Cocoanut Topes) and pieces of ground which, I cannot say by what means, came into possession of the Dutch Government, and at this time pay Revenue to the Collector of Malabar-in like manner, since parts of the Esplanade, above referred to, have been cultivated, the Rajahs by purchase and otherwise, have obtained possession of distinct portions thereof, and upon the grounds of such possession have more than once founded claim of Sovereignty to the whole; which if not avowedly admitted, has been sometimes tacitly acceded to, through the weakness and imbecilit of the local executive authority—One circumstance which has contributed more than any other to this confusion is that of the lands in question never having paid Revenue the assessment in this Settlement appearing to be confined to grounds originally purchased by the Company, and afterwards rented out to individuals.

[3. *religion*]

These people are supposed to have been originally Syrians, of the Greek persuasion, converted to the Catholick faith by the Portuguese, and thereby separated from their brethren, who also form a considerable portion of the population of this part of the Coast, and are well treated, while the classes herein referred to have, during the last five and twenty years, been subject to every kind of persuasion.

Their number being at first small there was no difficulty in providing for them within the more extensive limits possessed by the Portuguese, they however were gradually increased by converts among the natives in such a manner, as obliged them to purchase and rent grounds in the Cochin Country, but in consideration of the relations subsisting between the two Governments, were not held amendable to the Rajah, neither did they pay him any revenue.

During the prosperity of the Dutch Government the most ample protection was extended to them, but during the Government of Mr. Van Anglebeck, the same poverty and weakness which obliged him to sell a great portion of the company's Territory led him to overlook the encroachments

1. *Year*—1812
2. *Place*—The Island of Chetwye and the town of Cochin and its Dependencies.

of the Rajah on the boundary, and to wink at the demands which were made for revenue from the Christians under his protection. These demands were legalized, but still limited, by a Treaty between the two Governments in 1785. This would not appear however to have satisfied the native Government, and demands over and above those authorized by the Treaty were soon renewed, and carried to a still greater length under the subsequent administration of Mr. Van Spall, at which time the Rajah made an effort to reduce them to poverty by depriving them of their estates, at an arbitrary and unfair valuation; he persisted to the exclusion of, it is said, about 200 families when luckily his funds failing, the town of Cochin and its dependencies were in the meantime surrendered to the British Government.

During the life time of the Rajah who died in the year 1804 attempts were frequently renewed both to encroach on the Company's boundary and to assume an unlimited authority over the christians; the nature whereof, and the sense entertained of the Rajah's Conduct by Government, will fully appear from the accompanying of a letter addressed to him by the Governor of Bombay.

[4. *occupation*]

During the reign of his successor this persecution in a great measure ceased, but has been renewed with increased violence; during the last 3 and 4 years, demand which they conceive with reason to be illegal and unjust, have been enforced by means the most cruel and disgraceful, the consequences prove such as might be naturally expected; a great portion of the people thus oppressed; prefer a life of beggary to the chance of procuring a precarious subsistence by agriculture; liberal offers I am told were made to them by the Cochin Dewan, about two years ago, if they would resume the cultivation of the waste lands, but after what they had suffered during the disturbances and from unheard of demands for revenue being increased upon them daily, they would not be persuaded but that the object was merely to cajole them into tilling the ground, the produce whereof they would be immediately deprived of.

The manner in which judicial proceedings were conducted under the Dutch Government I have reason to believe was extremely loose—everything was done by verbal conference by means of deputations of the Company's servants to the Rajah, or his principal Karriakar.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The island of Chetwye, though a small tract, is historically important because it was in possession of the Dutch from 1717 to 1766 and then taken by Hyder Ali and handed over to the East India Company in 1790. It was a part of Ponnani taluk under Kutunad, Chavaknad and Chetvai. It was not been possible to locate the exact administrative units to extract population in the census period. The population of Chetvai was estimated as the total population of the entire tract as existed in 1812 for the years 1872, 1921 and 1961. Again, the population of the town of Cochin and its dependencies including Quilon as extracted from the census reports may not exactly correspond to the area of 1812. With all these deficiencies, a time series has been constructed. The table shows the trend.

(170) TABLE No. 3 (S-93) *Variation of population of the Island of Chetwye and the town of Cochin and its Dependencies* 1812, 1872, 1921, 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1812 . . .	41,901	—	—
1872 . . .	17,636	—24,265	—57.91
1921 . . .	119,310	+101,674	+576.51
1961 . . .	469,886	+350,576	+293.84

17. MADRAS TOWN 1809, 1810, 1817

1. *Year*—1809, 1810, 1817
2. *Place*—Madras Town

3. *Source*—

(1) *Bevan, H. (Major)*

Thirty years in India or a soldier's reminiscences of native and European life in the Presidencies from 1808 to 1838. Vol. 1. London, Pelham Richardson. Corn Hill, 1839. p. 14-17.

[NL/915.4 B 467]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

The East India gazetteer ... 2nd ed. Vol. 2. London, William H. Allen & Co., 1828. p. 143-148.

[NL/162 A 309]

(3) A letter from the Superintendent of Police dated Madras Police office, the 5th March, 1817 (*in* Madras. *Public Department Consultation*. General No. 453, 1817).

[TNA]

(4) A letter from the Department of Police to the Chief Secretary dated 26th November 1817 (*In* Madras. Public Department Consultation, 2nd December, 1817. No. 35-36).

[TNA]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (2)]

A city in Carnatic province, the capital of the British possessions in the south of India, and part of the Deccan; ...

[*source* (3)]

The space within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras is in extent about four and twenty square miles. It comprehends the Fort and Town of Madras; the town of Triplicane; the town of Mylapoor or St. Thome, the village of Poodoopaukum, Royapetta, Venayakenpetta, Vellala Thanampetta, Pullee Thanampetta, Alvarpetta, Casapetta, Kistnampetta, Meersahibpetta, Caulavoypetta, Beemanumpetta, Chintadrepetta, Nagattacovil, Comala Ishwere Covil, Poodoopetta, Pera mettoo, Choolay, Lukshmee Narrainpoorum, Vaniarpetta, Meenacsheepetta, Corookoopetta, Vunnurpetta, Cunycovilpetta, Tondiarpetta, Sunneveeroyenpetta, Cosapetta, Amachella Ishuerapetta, Royapooram, Venoutashpermalpetta, Narrainpalliam, Permalpetta, Vepery, Poorsevankum, Rosspttta, Vadavenayagapoorum, Companypetta, Casapetta, Vyservady, Petrepetta, Perumbore, Madavaukum, Madumbery, Eroongunum, Kilpaukum, Chetteputtoo, Nungumpacum, Egmore, Orsanore, Wellpetta, Chilvepetta and a considerable number of purcheries occupied by Pariars and native Christians.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(171) TABLE No 1 (S-94) *Summary table of population of Madras Town*, 1809, 1810, 1817

Sl. No.	item	particulars			
		1809*	1810	1817	1817
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
1	area in square miles	—	—	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—	—	—
3	population : persons	400,00	320,000	328,000	600,000
	males	—	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—	—

*Madras and suburbs

5. *Method*—

[A census was supposed to have been undertaken to arrive at a population estimated at 600,000.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1): *population*]

The population of Madras and its suburbs amounts to about four hundred thousand, distributed in nearly the following decimal proportions:

1. *Year*—1809, 1810, 1817

2. *Place*—Madras Town

five-tenths Hindus, three-tenths Mussulmans and the remaining two-tenths Anglo-Indians and Europeans. The natives and Europeans rarely mix in society, except where they are brought into contact by similarity of commercial pursuits... very few Europeans live within the walls of Madras, they reside in country houses scattered for eight miles through the interior; and even the shopkeepers who can afford it has detached bunglows for their families. Fort St. George is about three-quarters of a mile from the black town of Madras; no houses are allowed to be built or the intervening esplanade, which is intersected with excellent roads. These roads, for which Madras is so famous, are made of laterite, or the iron jelly-stone, which combined into a hard mass when beaten or watered. The favourite promenades, or rather evening drives are along the north and south beach.

[*source* (2) : *population*]

In 1810 the native population of Madras within the limits of the Supreme Court was estimated by one judge at 320,000 persons.

[*source* (4): *population*]

The inhabitants of this space, when ranked according to number are Malabars, Gentoos, Mooselmans, Pariars, Native Christians, Native Portuguese and half castes, Mahrattas, Rajapoots, Canarese, Goozratts and other foreign Indians, Armenians, Parsees and Chinese. The number of Malabars and Gentoos is about two hundred and ten thousand, of Moosselmans about sixty two thousand, of Pariars about twenty six thousand, of native Christians about fourteen thousand, of native Portuguese and castes about ten thousand, of foreign Hindoos about five thousand, of Armenians about five hundred and a very few Parsees and Chinese. To these may be added the British Residents—Civil and Military, who do not exceed fifteen hundred making a total population of about three hundred and twenty eight thousand persons.

[*source* (4): *population*]

With reference to the 32nd Paragraph of my comunication to Government under date the 9th Ultimo respecting the population of Madras, I beg leave to state to you, for the information of the right Honourable the Governor in Council that the census therein adverted to has now been completed. From this account, which has been made with the greatest possible attention to accuracy, it appears that the whole amount of the population ascertained is 5,76,079 persons; of whom 1,90,075 reside within the wall of the Black Town.

Great as the amount of this population may appear, with reference to the statement that was submitted in my letter under date 31st of March, and which was framed from very imperfect and inaccurate materials in this office, I beg leave to add, that I am fully persuaded, it still falls short of the truth, and, that the real number may be estimated at upwards of 600,000 persons. The causes of this difficulty in ascertaining the exact amount, are the religious prejudices both of Hindoos and Mahommedans against numbering the people; and their superstitious hope of guarding against some future imaginary evil, by representing their families as less numerous than they really are. So soon as all the voluminous documents connected with this census are reduced to order, I shall do myself the honour of submitting an abstract of them, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governer-in-Council.

7. *Gaps*—

See materials under 6. *Explanation*—source (3) and (4).

8. *Editorial Comment*—

There are several estimates and at least one enumeration of the population is within the limit of the Supreme Court or under the town and suburban area. The result of the one enumeration in 1822 revealed a population of 462,051 of which the population of the Black Town was 120,646. Both the enumerations were conducted by the Superintendent of Police. A scrutiny of records of each locality of the above two enumerations and that of 1851 to 1872 will be helpful to reconstruct a series of valid estimates. Apparently, population declined between 1817 and 1872 or even between 1822 and 1872. There was no substantial increase in the 19th century from the first census in 1872. The following table shows the trend:—

(172) TABLE No. 2 (S-95) *Variation in population of Madras Town*, 1809, 1810, 1817, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809	400,000	—	—
1810	320,000	—80,000	—20.00
1817	600,000	+280,000	+87.50
1871	406,645	—193,355	—32.22
1881	416,138	+9,493	+2.33
1891	458,220	+42,082	+10.11
1901	541,167	+82,947	+18.10
1911	555,620	+14,453	+2.67
1921	578,550	+22,930	+4.13
1931	713,394	+134,844	+23.31
1941	856,453	+143,059	+20.05
1951	1,416,056	+559,603	+65.34
1961	1,729,141	+313,085	+22.11
1971	2,469,449	+740,308	+42.81

*There were two estimates for 1817, the first tone provisional at 328,000

18. PONDICHERRY, 1802

1. *Year*—1802
2. *Place*—Pondicherry

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

The East India Gazetter, ... Vol. 2, London, Wm. Allen and Co., 1828. p. 408-410.

[NL/162 A 309]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

A city on the sea coast of the Carnatic Province, once the most splendid European settlement in Hindostan, but greatly reduced by subsequent misfortunes; ...

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(173) TABLE No. 1 (S-96) *Summary table of population of Pondicherry*, 1802

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	25,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

[estimated by the authority.]

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *general condition*]

This place stands on a sandy plain not far from the sea-shore, producing only palm trees, millet, and a few herbs. Upon the whole, however, it is better situated than Madras, as during the S.W. monsoon, which is the season of naval warfare, it is to windward, an advantage of which the French experienced the benefit during the hard contested wars of the last century. As a commercial town it has no natural advantages, and when it ceased to be the capital of the French possessions in India, it soon fell to decay.

[2. *streets and houses*]

Pondicherry however is still (1820) a handsome city, the streets being of a uniform breadth, built with remarkable regularity, and intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are of a good height, with flat terraced roofs, the walls stuccoed white and yellow, and the whole free from any intermixture of huts or other native habitations. Nearly in the centre is a spacious square, laid out in walks shaded by rows of trees, with the government house on the north side, and on the east open to the sea. The black town lies to the south of the city separated from it by a sort of fosse. It covers a great extent of ground, and is laid out with nearly the same regularity as the European quarter.

[3. *origin of settlement*]

The French first adventured to India in A.D. 1601, when two small ships were fitted out under the command of the Sieur Bardalieu, which were wrecked next year among the Maldives, without reaching their destination. In 1604, Henry the Fourth of France incorporated the first French East-India Company, with a charter for fifteen years. In 1672 the French under M. Martin purchased from the king of Visiapoor (Bejapoor) a village on the coast called Pondicherry (Puducheri), with a small tract adjacent, where he effected a settlement, which soon became populous from the distracted state of the neighbouring countries. In 1693 the Dutch took Pondicherry, which they retained until the peace of Ryswick in 1697, when they were obliged to restore it, with the fortifications greatly improved.

[4. *population*]

[Between 1748 and 1793, hostilities broke out repeatedly and the city changed hands frequently and restored to France again in 1802.]

During the peace, or rather truce of Amiens, Pondicherry was again restored to its former proprietors, at which period (1802) the inhabitants were estimated at 25,000, the revenue 40,000 pagodas per annum, and the extent of sea-coast five miles. On this event Buonaparte seems to have formed expectations of raising it to its ancient preeminence; but his plans were frustrated by the short

1. *Year*—1802
2. *Place*—Pondicherry

duration of the peace, Pondicherry being again occupied by a British garrison in 1803. With them it remained during the long- hard-fought, and eventful war, finally terminated by the second peace of Paris in 1815, in consequence of which it was for the fourth time restored, with all due formalities, to its original owners. While under the British domination it was attached to the southern district of Arcot, and in 1817 yielded a gross revenue of 12,988 pagodas.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Pondicherry as an urban centre was always mingled with rural tract. It appears that the population of the town was estimated at 25,000. There were other estimates for 1823 at 40,821 and 70,000 (Report on the Population Estimates of India. 1811-1830. Vol III. Part-B. India). Population of Pondicherry territory with an area of 113 sq. miles was stated to be 143,488 in 1872. It is difficult to make any comment on the validity of early data without a further probe. The following table shows the trend:—

(174) TABLE No. 2 (S-97) *Variation in population of Pondicherry* 1802, 1823, 1961, 1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1802 . . .	25,000	—	—
1961 . . .	51,762	+26,762	—107.05
1971 . . .	90,637	+38,875	+75.10

19. PUNIANY TOWN, 1817

1. *Year*—1817
2. *Place*—Puniany Town

3. *Source*—

Welsh, James Colonel

Military reminiscences; extracted from a Journal of nearly forty years' active service in the East Indies, 3rd ed, Vol. 2, London, Smith Elder and Co., 1830, p. 86-89.

[NL/169C 23]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

This town is situated on the southern bank of a broad and navigable river, and has the sea on the right.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(175) TABLE No. 1 (S-98) *Summary table of population of Puniany Town*, 1817

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in squarfmiles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	50,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

Travellers are accommodated in a good stair house, facing the river, and commanding a view of the sea as well as the interior; a part of this building is also used as a Cutcherry by the Collector's people, who, however, kindly give up the largest and best room, to any gentleman who arrives in the place; the Native name of which is Poonanee, or Poonkul. On the road near Kotai, five miles distant, I remarked two large Mosques, and some good houses; and a flag-staff close to the Mosques, much resembling in size and shape, the mizen mast of a ship, with all the yards across, but no sails bent. Of the trade and navigation of this place, I am inclined to form a high opinion, from the bustle I observed all day, and the number of boats of burthen at the wharf. I counted thirty-six munjoos of different sizes; from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty morahs; and even went on board several of them which were laden with rice, tobacco and cocoanuts; for Mahe, Calicut, Tellicherry and Bombay. What market they can find for the latter commodity, on a coast covered with the parent trees, from Surat to Cape Comorin, I know not, but the fact is as I have stated it. The munjoo is a heavy rower, and therefore generally sails; having one mast which fixes when required, in the middle, but in this respect, she has still the advantage over the pattamar, with a four wind, or no wind at all, because they can contrive to row her on, about two or three miles an hour. I found it the most intricate place I had ever been in, no street running two hundred yards in a straight line, but all branching off continually, in all directions. There are many capital and some superb buildings of divers shapes; the three principal ones, which tempted me to make enquiries, belonged to a Merchant, a Facheer, and a Cawzee.* The bazars are large and uncommonly well stocked with the usual articles of Native consumption. Of rarities, I saw none; in some parts a pent roof pandall ,erected in the middle of the street, connects the shops on each side, particularly where two oils shops are opposite each other; which must be extremely pleasant in rainy weather. I could not get hold of one man, who spoke the Hindoostanee, and therefore, could not correctly ascertain the number of houses and inhabitants; though I am inclined the rate the latter at fifty thousand, and I remarked for the first time on this coast, some good-looking Maupulah women in the streets. I forgot to mention the Mosques, of which there are more than enough, and resemble so many large pigeon houses.

*Cawzee, a Mussalman Judge, or expounder of law.

1. *Year*—1817
2. *Place*—Puniany Town

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The author stated that he could not contact a single man knowing Hindostanee and, therefore, failed to ascertain the population correctly. His guess of population at 50,000 is a mere guess work. Anyhow, the town was likely to contain a much higher population at the beginning of the century. It declined so much that it was declassified in 1871 and 1881. The following table shows the trend:—

(176) TABLE No. 2 (S-99) *Variation in population of Puniany Town*, 1817, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1817 . . .	50,000	—	—
1891 . . .	9,194	—40,806	—81.61
1901 . . .	10,562	+1,368	+14.88
1911 . . .	13,984	+3,422	+32.40
1921 . . .	13,345	—639	—4.57
1931 . . .	16,210	+2,865	+21.47
1941 . . .	17,838	+1,628	+10.04
1951 . . .	23,606	+5,768	+32.34
1961 . . .	22,977	—629	—2.66
1971 . . .	35,723	+12,746	+55.47

20. TUTICORIN, 1801

1. *Year*—1801
2. *Place*—Tuticorin

3. *Source*—

(1) *Caldwell, R.*

A political and general history of the district of Tinnevelly in the Presidency of Madras, from the first period to its cession to the English Government in A.D. 1801. Madras Government Press, 1881, p. 78-84.

[BSL/XIIA-80]

(2) *Hamilton, Walter*

East India Gazetter; . . 2nd ed. Vol. 2. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co. 1828, p. 689-690.

[NL/162 A 309]

4. *Materials*—

(a) *Geographical location*—

[*source* (2)]

A large town in the Carnatic province and sea coast of Tinnevelly, ninety miles N.E. from Cape Comorin.

(b) *Particulars of population*—

(177) TABLE No. 1 (S-100) *Summary table of population of Tuticorin*, 1801

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	5,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : *Tuticorin in* 1700]

A letter written by a French Missionary, Father Martin, in 1700, quoted in Lockman's Travels of the Jesuits, described Tuticorin as a flourishing town of more than 50,000 inhabitants. I am very doubtful about the accuracy of this estimate of the population. It is now one of the most flourishing towns on the coast, is a railway terminus, and is governed by a municipality, yet population, when the census of 1871 was taken, has under 11,000. The same writer describes the natural harbour of Tuticorin as the only one on the coast in which a European. Vessel could attempt to pass the stormy season, from which it would appear that, in consequence either of the harbour being deeper then than it is now, or of the smaller size of the European vessels, or from both causes, it was possible for European vessels at that time (in 1700) to ride inside the harbour. The writer says, "Tuticorin appears a handsome town to those who arrive at it by sea. We observe several buildings which are lofty enough in the two islands that shelter it; likewise a small fortress built a few years since by the Dutch, to secure themselves from the insults of the idolaters who came from the inland countries and several spacious warehouses built by the water side, all which look pretty enough. But the instant the spectator is landed, all this beauty vanishes; and he perceives nothing but a large town built mostly of hurdles."

[2. *Tuticorin in* 1801]

At the end of 1801, on the termination of the Poligar war, General (then Captain) Welsh was in Sonttocomm and Tuticorin, Superintend the transportation to Penang of seventy of the principal rebels. He describes it as having a large fortified factory, washed by the sea and as a neat little town, the front street of which, on the sea-shore, had some good houses in it. The native inhabitants were about five thousand in number. From this place, he says, the passage by sea to Colombo is performed in one or two days, the gulf always having strong winds blowing, either up or down, which are equally available going or returning. He describes the factory houses, inhabited by the Dutch Governor, as a very roomy, well-furnished, and very cool habitation, besides which he had a garden house about three miles inland. The Tuticorin fort was destroyed by the English in 1810.

1. *Year*—1801
2. *Place*—Tuticorin

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Tuticorin in the early 18th century appears to be a prosperous town containing a natural harbour. Around 1880 it is also described as one of the most flourishing centres, but according to available estimates, population declined from 50,000 in 1700 to 5,000 in 1801 and thereafter rose to 10,565 in 1871 followed by a steady growth to exceed one lakh in 1961. The following table shows the trend:—

(178) TABLE No. 2 (S-101) *Variation in population of Tuticorin, 1801, 1871, 1881....1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1801 . . .	5,000	—	—
1871 . . .	10,565	+5,565	+111.30
1881 . . .	16,281	+5,716	+54.10
1891 . . .	25,107	+8,826	+54.21
1901 . . .	28,048	+2,941	+11.71
1911 . . .	40,185	+12,137	+43.27
1921 . . .	44,552	+4,367	+10.87
1931 . . .	60,395	+15,843	+35.56
1941 . . .	75,614	+15,219	+25.20
1951 . . .	98,866	+23,252	+30.75
1961 . . .	124,230	+25,364	+25.65
1971 . . .	155,310	+31,080	+25.02

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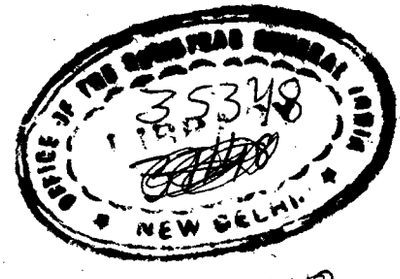
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